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MONTANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

with historic sites compendium

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MONTANA FISH AND GAME COMMISSION
VOLUMES I, II & III, SECOND EDITION
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THE COVER

"LEWIS AND CLARK MEETING INDIANS AT ROSS' HOLE"

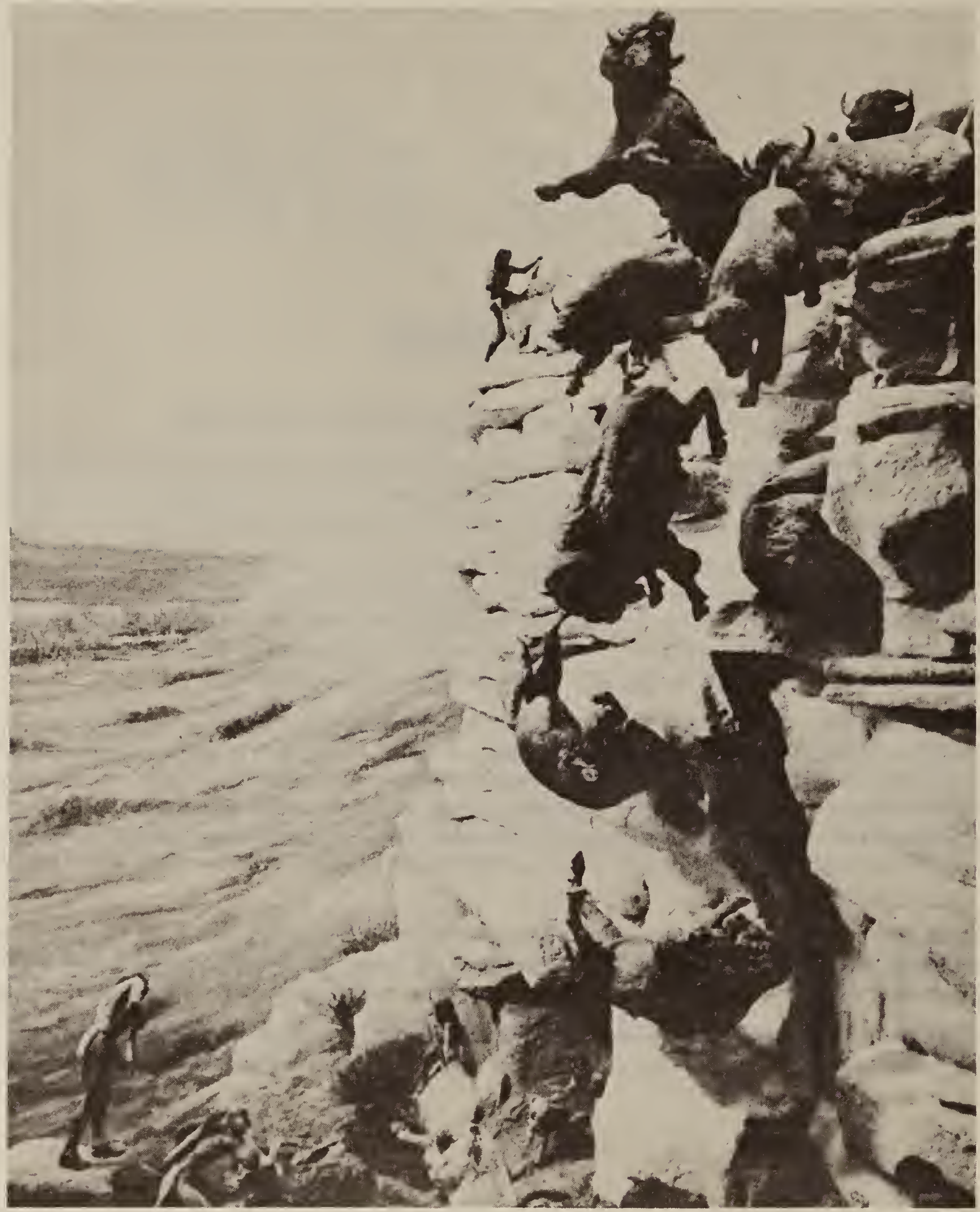
The largest painting ever executed by Charles M. Russell, and considered to be among the ten finest western paintings in existence, covers the wall behind the Speaker's Rostrum in Montana's House of Representatives chamber. The Montana Historical Society has custodial responsibility for this great canvas, measuring 24 feet 9 inches by 11 feet 5¾ inches.

Born in St. Louis, Missouri, on March 19, 1864, Charles M. Russell came to Montana Territory early in 1880, just short of his 16th birthday. Except for brief visits, he never went home again. He became the skilled, humorous, sometimes sad delineator of a scene which was rapidly passing away. He was an historian, too, for he depicted every horse and cattle brand and every Indian trapping exactly as it was. By 1911, Russell was reaching the height of his fame. He was commissioned in that year to do a painting of mural proportions as part of the fine arts program for the capitol building.

Russell sought a Montana setting for this depiction of an event during the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Therefore he chose Ross' Hole, a small but beautiful valley at the head of the Bitterroot River. In the early evening, of September 4, 1805, just after sunset, the two captains and members of their party parleyed with this group of Ootlashoot Indians, commonly referred to now as members of the Salish-Flathead Nation. Members of the tribe emerge from their buffalo-skin lodges, while the head man talks in sign with the expedition's Shoshone guide. The unspoiled tribesmen display their splendid mounts, including a "glassy-eyed" white pony, considered especially strong medicine. Lewis and Clark stand together, while some feet away, Sacajawea is seated on the ground.

Ross' Hole received its name later when Alexander Ross of the Hudson's Bay Company, with 59 Indian and white trappers, 89 women and children and 392 horses, camped there on March 12, 1824, enroute from Spokane House to the Snake River country. He spent nearly a month there in a desperate attempt to break through the deep snow across the pass to the Big Hole.

Those who view this monumental canvas today would agree with the Great Falls Tribune when it said in 1912: "If all the works of Russell save this were to perish, this picture would stand alone as a monument to his genius."



1. *"Pishkun" or buffalo jump diorama at the Montana Historical Society Museum.*

MONTANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

With Historic Sites Compendium

Montana Fish and Game Commission

SECOND EDITION

VOLUMES I, II and III

July 1975

Copies of this plan are available from:

Recreation and Parks Division
Montana Department of Fish and Game
Helena, Montana 59601

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State of Montana
Office of The Governor
Helena 59601

THOMAS L. JUDGE
GOVERNOR

December 28, 1973

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
18th and C Streets, N. W.
Washingtion, D.C. 20204

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

As Governor of the State of Montana, I take pleasure in forwarding this Second Edition of the Official Montana State Historic Sites Plan.

The plan is an updated version of the original document submitted in 1970 and is prepared in accord with the purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The plan represents our continuing effort to develop a program to preserve significant elements of our state's heritage and thereby contribute to the national heritage as well.

The State of Montana has enjoyed the working relationship with the National Park Service and National Register staff in the ongoing program to identify and preserve our historic and cultural sites. Our thanks is expressed for the assistance received in our mutual endeavors.

Yours truly,

Thomas L. Judge

THOMAS L. JUDGE
Governor

Enc.

THOMAS L. JUDGE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
MAIL TO CAPITOL STATION, HELENA, MT 59601

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December 26, 1973

Mr. Al Thompson
Department of Fish & Game
Capitol Station
Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Mr. Thompson:

The Montana State Clearinghouse of the Division of Planning/Econmic Development has reviewed the draft copy of the Montana Historic Sites Plan prepared by the State of Montana Department of Fish & Game. The Clearinghouse concurs with the Plan and offers comments from the Montana Bicentennial Commission. Their comments are as follows:

> More expertise than is available locally in most places is needed from the University System or museum-in short, we ought to scrape up the funds to back graduate students for a couple of years to run down these vignettes.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Montana Historic Sites Plan.

Sincerely,

Bert Gluckert/For
Lloyd F. Meyer, Director
Montana State Clearinghouse

LFM/sm

State of Montana
Office of The Attorney General
Helena 59601

ROBERT L. WOODAHL
ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 12, 1973

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RECREATION & PARKS
DIVISION

Mr. Wesley R. Woodgerd, Director
Department of Fish and Game
Sam W. Mitchell Building
Helena, Montana 59601

Attention: Ashley C. Roberts
State Historic Preservation Officer

Dear Mr. Woodgerd:

Pursuant to your request of December 4, 1973, I hereby certify that the Montana Department of Fish and Game is the state agency authorized to prepare a statewide historic sites preservation plan for Montana and to administer the program in accordance with Public Law 89-665, as amended. Section 62-304 and 308, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, vest the Department of Fish and Game with sufficiently broad powers to comply with the requirements of Public Law 89-665, as amended.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT L. WOODAHL
Attorney General

RLW:js
cc: Clayton Herron

STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF

FISH AND GAME

Helena, Montana
December 27, 1973

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
18th and C Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20204

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

This will certify that the document entitled Montana Historic Preservation Plan, Volume I and Volume II, is the official State Preservation Plan for the State of Montana as required by the provisions of Public Law 89-665.

The plan has been approved by the State Clearinghouse, acting in behalf of the Governor of the State of Montana, and their letter of approval is enclosed.

The plan has also been approved by the Historic Sites and Antiquities Advisory Council.

Sincerely,

Ashley C. Roberts

Ashley C. Roberts
State Historic Preservation Officer

ACR/bd
Enclosure

STATE OFFICIALS

Thomas L. Judge	Governor, State of Montana

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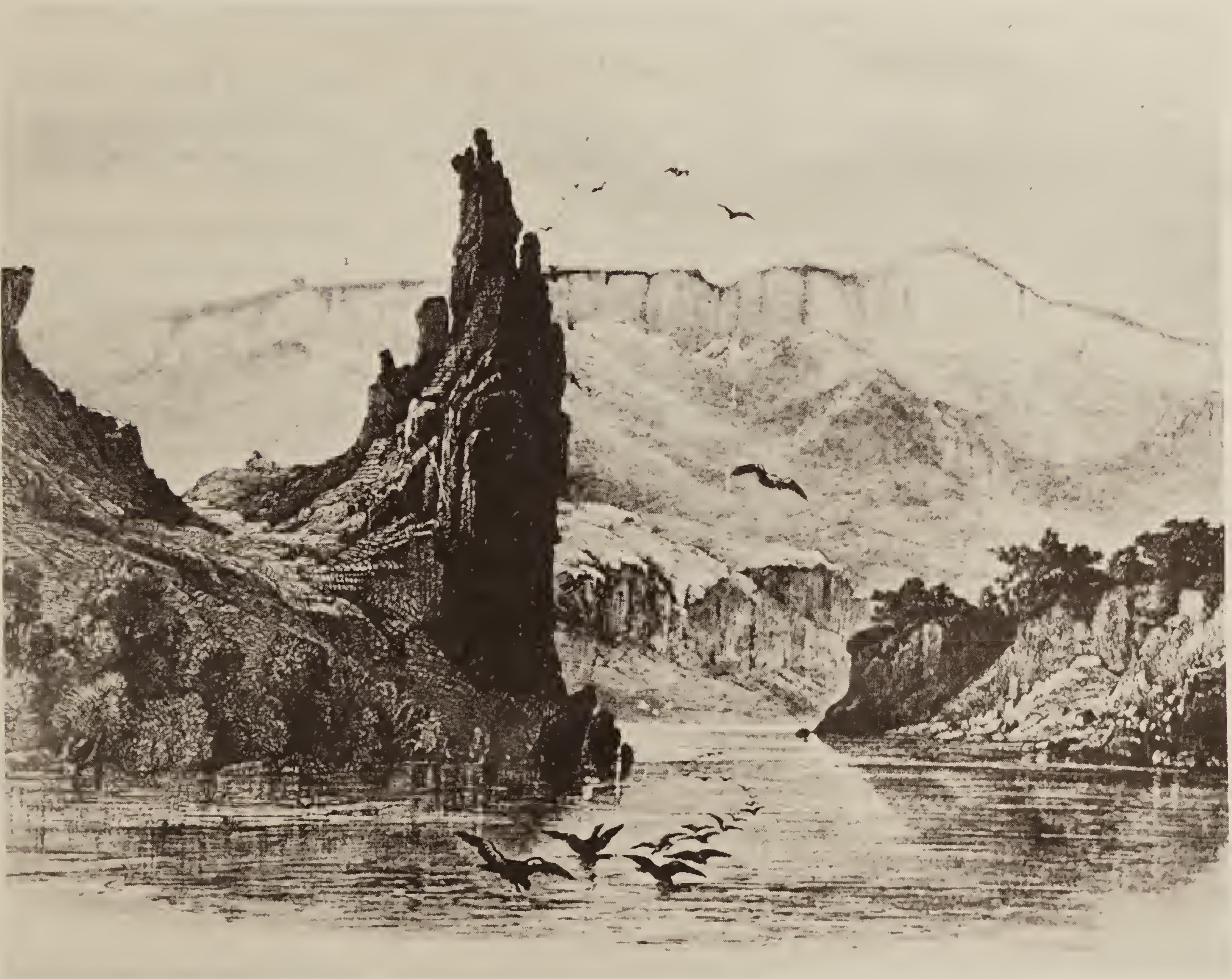
Ron Holliday	Assistant Administrator

PLANNING AND PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

Elner H. (Al) Thompson	Bureau Chief
David G. Conklin	Recreation Planner

VOLUME I
THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND



2. *Charles Bodmer sketch of Citadel Rock on the Missouri River.*

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THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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1. A Philosophy of Preservation ..... 17 - 20

Concepts shaping the spirit of the historic preservation programs are enunciated.

2. Montana: A Sketch of its History ..... 21 - 45

By means of an historic overview, from precorded times to the present, the reader is introduced to the range of interests with which historic preservation is concerned.

3. Historic Preservation in Montana ..... 47 - 51

A listing of the public and private efforts which have contributed to historic preservation in the state is presented here.

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This chapter discusses the emerging programs of the various agencies operating within the state and the task of coordinating them.

5. Montana's Major Preservation Problems ..... 61 - 63

An analysis of past, present and potential future problems confronting historic preservation in Montana and possible solutions to them are considered in this section.

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PREFACE TO VOLUME I

The second edition of the Montana State Historic Preservation Plan follows the initial version by approximately three years. Since the first plan was conceived, the concept of historic preservation has undergone both clarification and expansion: The current inventory total of nearly 3,000 historic sites in the state is expected to reach a figure of many more thousands when the various programs are completed. Such expansion will involve much work over the next several years. As sites are identified, substantiating information must be obtained for classification purposes; the preservation needs of each site must then be ascertained.

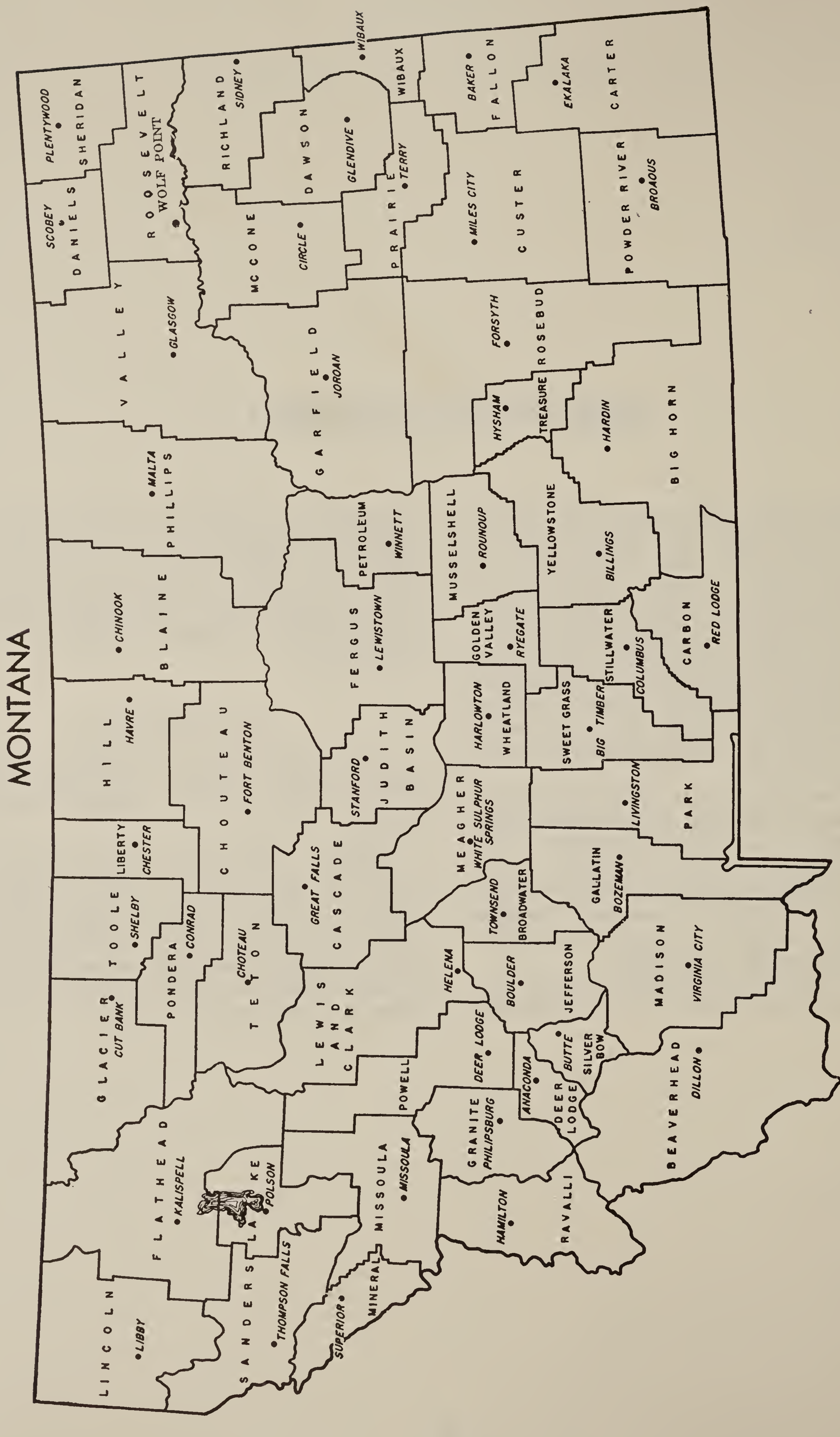
In the last few years greater recognition has been given by the program to the importance of the prehistoric period. With this emphasis has come the awareness of the difficulties an adequate archaeological investigation entails: expertise, time, funding. We have also devoted more energy to expanding our inventory of historically interesting architectural sites. And more exacting information needs to be included in the historic sites inventory.

The cause of preservation faces problems in the years ahead. Numerous sites are privately owned; the cooperation of individual citizens is therefore imperative if means are to be devised for the preservation of as many of these sites as possible. The spreading of a preservation ethic among the public is, consequently, our most urgent task. It is hoped that the updated version of the Montana State Historic Preservation Plan will interest and influence the public consciousness.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Volume I was edited by Dr. Merrill G. Burlingame, Professor Emeritus of History, Montana State University; and Arnold Malina, P.H.D. -- English, University of Colorado.

Chapters 1 and 3 were written by Elner H. (Al) Thompson, Recreation and Parks Division. Chapter 2 was written by Arthur J. Desonia, Historical Consultant and edited by Dr. Merrill G. Burlingame, Professor Emeritus of History, Montana State University; and Drs. Dee C. Taylor and Carling Malouf, Professors of Anthropology, University of Montana. Chapters 4, 5 and 6 were written by David G. Conklin, Recreation and Parks Division.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PHILIPSBURG
MISSOULA
MISSOULA
LAKE
POLSON
SANDERS
THOMPSON FALLS
MINERAL
SUPERIOR
RAVALLI
HAMILTON

No. 1052 — County Outline Map

CHAPTER 1

A PHILOSOPHY OF PRESERVATION

In the recent past, our nation has witnessed a considerable transformation in the attitudes of its citizens towards contemporary life. Attention has been focused upon matters that for decades have received little consideration in governmental or personal affairs. Among the most prominent of these changes is the almost revolutionary approach to environmental matters. Our physical environment, long taken for granted by most of us, is now the focal point of concern for a rapidly expanding segment of our society.

As our attention turns with more urgency toward the environment, its aesthetic and cultural dimensions become increasingly important. Among the latter is a newly awakened interest in the historic past, as is evidenced by the archaeological, architectural and cultural remains of our ancestors. A realization that many historic sites have been lost to us through neglect, and the recognition that more will be lost unless efforts are made to preserve them, has spurred the interest and actions of citizens and government.

Interest in the national and state historic patrimony is not new, to which our rich, though somewhat impaired legacy, will testify. Treasures ranging from the Williamsburg restoration to the modest pioneer log cabins remaining pay tribute to the vision of an earlier time in our history. Museums, great and small, hold relics that also provide links with the past. To a large degree, however, the preservation of our heritage has been the result of fortuitous circumstances or the enduring quality of the workmanship of another era. Deliberate programs of preservation have been the exception rather than the rule and the larger share of preservation work has been privately undertaken.

Interest in historic preservation has long been of concern at the federal level of government, with the National Park Service providing leadership. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 has provided guidelines for a program of historic preservation throughout the nation. It has also assisted the states financially and has extended benefits and opportunities involving preservation to the lower levels of government and the private sector as well.

It is incumbent upon each of the states to assume responsibility for the preservation of its historic resources. This first chapter of the **Montana Historic Preservation Plan** accordingly takes an overview of the philosophical perspectives fundamental to the preservation program.

The historic preservation program may be defined as the movement to retain the physical evidences of the past. It is philosophically inspired by a realization of the complex interaction between the past, present, and future. To study the past, to seek to preserve it, is to understand how the past has irrevocably shaped the present; to learn from the past by preserving it is at the same time to more purposefully focus upon and deepen the quality of our lives in the present. The citizen committed to his society recognizes that just as the past has shaped the present, so too will the present influence the future. Implicit in this recognition is the responsibility the citizen has in ensuring a livable future: the preservation of our past is thus also a reminder that we must prepare for our future.

The preservation program provides us with the only tangible, physical evidences of the past. These physical remains help us to understand how we became what we are and enhances our understanding of events and persons significant to our development. The preservation of historic resources enhances the very quality of life. Architectural sites, works of art, landscape designs possess an intrinsic value apart from their historical significance which helps to satisfy the need we have for object aesthetically and spiritually pleasing.

The following guidelines are meant to facilitate an ideal historicity in the preservation program; they comprise criteria for content as well as method, a preservation ethic as it were.

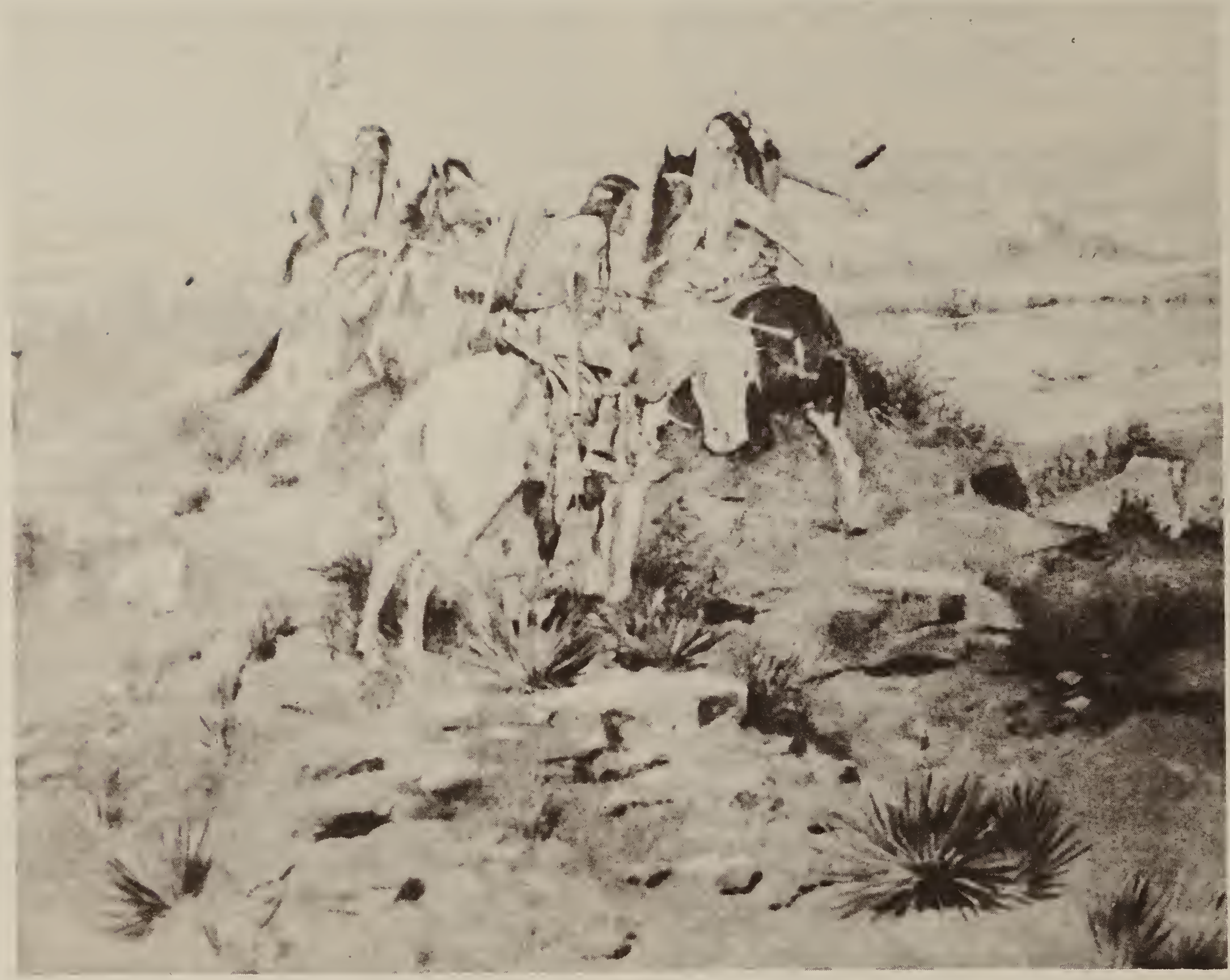
1. Historic truth is fundamental to our efforts. The preservationist must be concerned with authenticity of information in order that future historians may in turn rely upon him. This is especially important in the area of archaeological evalution, where conclusions should not be hastily arrived at. Authenticity of information includes a regard for chronological exactitude as well as the essential continuity between periods of time which are treated as separate historical eras.

2. Presentation of the historic past is to be as objective as possible, though it is realized that such an ideal is difficult to achieve; interpretation of the historical record invariably involves personal judgments with which others may not always agree. We can, however, be sure to present all of the facts, those which refute cherished assumptions as well as those which reinforce them. We can be sure to include the less attractive aspects of our past as well as those episodes in which we take pride.

3. The preservationist is concerned with the larger historical perspective. The development of the state must be considered in the context of our national development. The ''historic forces'' which have generated events or sites must be emphasized.

4. The content of the preservation program is to be both comprehensive and selective. We are concerned with an historical spectrum ranging from aboriginal times to the more recent past and with the contributions of the diverse cultures of our society. But the greatest emphasis must, of course, be placed on individuals, events and sites which have significantly influenced our development.

5. The economic feasibility of preserving sites must be kept in mind. The preservationist, like the accountant,



3. *Charles M. Russell painting of the Indians "discovering" Lewis and Clark.*

4. *The Superintendent's House at the ghost town of Granite.*

5. *A homestead cabin near Eagle Rock on the Missouri River.*

must inventory what is at hand and then select significant sites which can also be feasibly funded.

6. **Architectural Considerations.** It is in the field of Architecture that one is likely to find the most visibly apparent links with the past. The habitations of man reveal his way of life and tell us about the times in which he lived; site and structure may by themselves impart more than reams of interpretive literature. The historian-preservationist is interested in all of man's structures, whether it be the common man's log cabin or the millionaire's mansion, whether designed by and built with his own hands or by noted architects with a large construction crew. An authentic program of architectural preservation will be diversely representative. Preservation of the mansion to the exclusion of the log cabin would be a distortion of the historical record. Though the architectural preservation program will inevitably be limited to the more significant structures of our history, there must be adequate consideration to buildings which are primarily representative. A log cabin may have no historicity in itself, but it may illustrate an important building technique or epitomize, as the log cabin does, a very special way of life.

   The architectural preservationist seeks but seldom finds, integrity of both structure and site. All too often, historic structures have either been severely damaged by the forces of nature and time or have been modified by the artisans of another age. The preservationist feels that renovation and remodeling obscure the historicity of a structure, and are poor substitutes for restoration in which historicity is closely approximated. Restoration is a complex task which involves much preliminary research and planning, a sensitivity to history and workmanship of the highest caliber.

   Once historic architecture has been preserved or restored, it need not stand unused. Such structures can and should be used as governmental buildings, private residences, or commercial enterprises. An historic building that may seem too costly to preserve can thus become a worthwhile economic enterprise and pay for itself. Often the ''recycling'' of these buildings is more economical than replacing them, and they are almost always more colorful than the modern structures which would replace them. Historic architecture is often innately beautiful and possesses, as well, sentimental and nostalgic value; it makes a major contribution to the aesthetic worth of our neighborhoods and cities. Because of the beauty and craftsmanship often found in the structures of former times, and because focusing on historic structures forces us to think more thoughtfully about the contemporary sprawl into which we often rush, historic architecture can serve as a rallying point around which we can restructure and renew the quality of urban living.

7. **Archaeological Considerations.** Perhaps the most difficult preservation work is archaeological, wherein scientific studies are made of the material remains of past human life. Comparatively little is known of the story of our beginnings, the era of aboriginal man; the information which is available is that much more precious and must be protected and preserved. The archaeologist must decide whether or not to make a site available to the public.

   Archaeological information is elusive and acquired with much patience and effort. Accurate interpretation of findings is difficult and needs to be undertaken by the expert. Hastily conceived approaches to a potential site endangers its preservation, adequate knowledge and planning are imperative if the vast reservoir of untapped archaeological knowledge (especially prominent in Montana) is to come to light.

8. **Interpretation of Historic Sites.** An integral part of the preservation program is the interpretation of historic sites or events commemorated by sites. Such interpretation is designed to interest and educate the public without interfering in the latter's enjoyment of the recreated site. The historian-interpreter is concerned with placing the site or event in historical perspective, and seeks to relate the larger consequences of the historic moment to the public. Interpretation shall avoid romanticizing the historical record, a state of affairs which western history seems to especially invite. The glammorized ''cowboys and Indians'' distortion and mythologizing on Hollywood and television screens should not be substituted in the public mind for the complex ''reality'' of our history.

9. **Preservation and Tourism.** The preservationist is aware that a major result of his efforts may be the travel and tourism which are generated as the public is made aware of his work. He is concerned, however, that an emphasis upon tourism can distort the very thing which he seeks to preserve. It would be unfortunate if the authentic air of an historic setting were cheapened by the flamboyant commercialism designed to lure the tourist. It is hoped that the intellectual appreciation of an historic site preserved with some integrity would be satisfying to the public.

The objective of the preservation program is to offer the citizen of the state a complex and meaningful view of our ancestors' resources. It is hoped that recognition and study of the physical remains of the past will considerably enrich our own lives.

CHAPTER 2

MONTANA: A SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

The foundation of the state historic preservation program is the authoritative history of the state itself: a knowledge of Montana history is the first step in the development of a long-range preservation program. With the help of geological, geographical, archaeological and historical scholars, the preservationist must single out for notice the significant patterns of our history from prerecorded times to the more recent past. An understanding of such historical patterns is the key toward selection of appropriately representative sites, physical remains which illustrate the story of the past.

The following narrative emphasizes events which comprise the recorded history of our state. But our account begins, as it must, with a sketch of the prerecorded history and the geologic and geographic roots from which our civilization has grown.

GEOLOGIC AND GEOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

Montana's majestic and varied landscapes are the result of the cumulative effects of probably more than five billion years of metamorphoses. At the close of what geologists term the Proterozoic era, more than three-fourths of the total history of the earth had unfolded. Yet the details of the geologic and biologic events of these hundreds of millions of years are quite meager. With the advent of the last quarter of geologic time, however, it is possible to tell a more complete story, that of the Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras.

The beginning of the oldest of these eras, the Paleozoic (from 600 to 225 million years ago), is a landmark in geologic history for it is from this point that almost every sedimentary formation yields a fossilized record of life. During this era, the first land vertebrates, plants and forests came into existence. When buried, forests became coal and petroleum, as is evidenced by the vast coal beds of eastern Montana. Also during the Paleozoic, the first reptiles appeared, innumerable invertebrates became extinct, and the seas submerged our region many times, leaving great deposits of sediment.

The Mesozoic era (from 225 to 60 million years ago) has often been called the age of reptiles. In the eastern part of Montana the fossil beds of dinosaurs have been excavated. During this era, the first primitive mammals and birds appeared as did the flowering plants; the dinosaurs died out, and the seas inundated what would become the state of Montana many times, causing the thickening of deposits in the Rocky Mountain region. The thickening of hte continental sediments gave the first indications of the crustal unrest which ultimately ended in the formation of the Rocky Mountains.

In the Cenozoic era (from 60 million years ago to the present), mammals such as elephants of primitive type roamed the land. Man appeared in the Quaternary period, the last two million years of the Cenozoic.

Every feature of present day topography in Montana -- the initial formation of the Rockies, for instance -- can be traced to a beginning during the Laramide Revolution which heralded the Cenozoic era, where the features further developed. The present drainage basins and continental climate are the results of adjustments to changes which took place in the Cenozoic. During the earlier portion of this era (the Tertiary period), swamp conditions prevailed in eastern Montana, while crustal disturbances obtained in the west. The Quaternary period, the "Ice Age" occurred; continental and valley glaciers covered much of the state east of the Continental Divide in four different advances. Glaciation, the action of great masses of land-laid ice, altered the Missouri River valley from what was probably a northerly water flow to what is now a southerly flow emptying into the Gulf of Mexico.

The geologic forces mentioned above formed Montana's incredibly varied landscapes: thirty-one rugged mountain ranges, vast plains, fertile valleys, deep canyons, and resulted in the traversing of Montana by the Continental Divide in somewhat of a north-south direction. The Divide splits Montana into two great natural regions; the western third consists of high mountains and comparatively narrow valleys, the remaining eastern two thirds are composed of great expanses of level land -- an area commonly referred to as the Great Plains. The mountainous region west of the Continental Divide is made up of nearly a dozen major mountain ranges, the remaining mountainous area on the east side comprises twice that number. The elevation of the plains area varies from about 4,000 feet at the foot of the Rockies to about 2,000 feet at the eastern border, with this expanse broken by ridges, hills and buttes. Granite Peak (12,800 feet) in the Beartooth Mountain Range is the state's highest point, while the lowest elevation is where the Kootenai River makes its northwestern exit (1,800 feet).

Montana's large domain consists of an area of roughly 147,000 square miles, or about 94,000,000 acres. Its geographic boundaries are located between 45° and 49° North Latitude and 104° and 116° West Longitude. The Bitterroot Mountain range serves as most of its western border, and its geographical center is located in the vicinity of Lewistown. According to geographers, Montana's location results in a climate that is one of the state's great natural resources, ranging from the unusual extremes of 117°, recorded in 1893 and 1937 to a low of —70° F., the lowest official recording in continental United States. It has a mean temperature of 43° F. and an average precipitation of fifteen inches. The rainfall, though not overplentiful, is timely, with most of it coming in the growing season. The prevailing westerly winds bring moisture, as well as a unique change of winter weather called "chinook," a warm dry wind which evaporates the snow without causing it to melt. The Indians called this phenomenon "snow-eater."

The distinctive and historically inflential Continental Divide is the locale for an unusual geographical oddity. Triple Divide Peak in Glacier National Park accounts for the creation of three distinctly different drainage areas of watersheds, each identified by the river receiving the surface waters of that area. These are the northerly flowing Saskatchewan, draining one percent of the land area; the westerly flowing Columbia, draining about fourteen percent of the state's surface and accounting for approximately sixty-two percent of the water runoff; and the easterly flowing Missouri, draining about eighty-five percent of the state's land with thirty-eight percent of the water volume. Some source waters of these three river systems originate at the top of this 8,000-foot mountain peak.

Four major rivers, two on each side of the Continental Divide, drain almost 100 percent of water runoff. They are the Kootenai, Clark Fork (of the Columbia), Missouri, and Yellowstone. These streams have exerted a profound effect upon the development of the land since the coming of the first white man. Originally serving as arteries of traffic, they are now important sources of hydroelectric power and water for irrigation.

A continental divide like the one in the Rocky Mountains is usually a barrier to the movement of man and goods. However, a number of practical mountain passes in Montana prevent this main ridge of the Rocky Mountains from being a perpetual obstruction, and instead permit access from four directions. Such major passes as Lemhi, Monida, Lolo, Mullan, MacDonald, Bozeman, Hell Gate, Lookout and Marias have furthered the development of the region by making extensive traffic feasible. They have been used by Indians, explorers, trappers and makers of wagon trails, railroad lines and highways.

Montana is one of the nation's great range states. Approximately two-thirds of its acreage are in grain farms and stock ranches. The state's abundant livestock production may be attributed to the quality and quantity of its varied grasses and forage plants. Most of Montana's soil is productive; dry land and irrigated farms exist throughout the state. A relatively short growing season has prompted grain producers to modify farming procedures. About one-fourth of Montana's acreage is forest land, the largest section of it found on the west side of the Continental Divide, where the precipitation is greater and the temperature milder.

PREHISTORIC OCCUPANTS OF MONTANA

Most experts agree that man, coming out of Asia, probably entered the New World by way of a land bridge across the Bering Straits during the last (Wisconsin) period of glaciation. He came as a nomadic hunter in pursuit of now extinct forms of elephants, bison, and other game animals. During the long glacial period, fluctuations in the Canadian ice sheets determined the times and routes that both animals and Early Hunters could follow to penetrate the interior of North America. Some evidence in a few areas within the New World suggests that the Paleo-Indians may have been present more than 20,000 years ago. However, the earliest well-documented evidence for their presence comes from several archaeological sites which date from approximately 10,000 B.C. to 9000 B.C. Although it is possible that more ancient cultural materials yet may be found in Montana, at present the story of human occupation in the state seems to begin near 10,000 B.C. and covers nearly 12,000 years of prehistory. This conclusion can be substantiated by a review of the findings at the MacHaffie site near Montana City in Jefferson County, where articles believed to have been used during the Folsom Complex period (ca. 8000 B.C.) have been found.

Much of the prehistoric material discovered in Montana comes from the Plains region east of the continental divide. The major archaeological periods were originally defined from cultural materials recovered from sites located there. Less archaeological data is available for western Montana, and the cultural chronology there may not correlate exactly with that derived for the Plains. As a matter of convenience, archaeologists have organized their data into three prehistoric periods each characterized by a distinctive economy, variations in artifact assemblages, and by other cultural remnants. These periods are: the Big Game Hunters (10,000 B.C. - 5000 B.C.), the Archaic (5000 B.C. - 500 A.D.), and the Late Hunters (500 A.D. - 1800 A.D.).

THE BIG GAME HUNTERS

Llano Culture (ca. 10,000 B.C.). The earliest evidence of man in Montana is the presence of elements of the Llano culture, named after the Llano Estacado, "Staked Plain," in eastern New Mexico where the material was first found. Although our knowledge of their culture is incomplete, we can say that the Llano people were nomadic hunters whose prey included the mammoths that fed upon the lush plants during the moist period immediately following the last glacial epoch. Llano artifacts include blades and scrapers, items of bone, and projectile points made of antler. Lances or darts, hurled with a throwing board, were tipped with the fluted Clovis projectile points.

Finds of mammoth occur frequently in eastern Montana, although as yet many have not been found with associated artifacts. Clovis points have been discovered on the surface or in scientifically uncontrolled circumstances at several locations. One exceptional site, located north of Livingston, contained many blades, antler points, and five Clovis projectile points associated with the burial of two juveniles.

Folsom culture (ca. 8000 B.C.). Folsom culture may have overlapped somewhat with Llano and been related to it. These hunters trapped and killed extinct forms of bison using the characteristic fluted Folsom point. The culture, best known from remains at the Lindenmeier site in Colorado, contained an assortment of chipped and ground stone tools and items of bone. The MacHaffie site, mentioned above, is an important Folsom-Plano site where the stratigraphic relationships of Scottsbluff overlying Folsom were established. Numerous surface finds of Folsom Points have been reported from widely scattered areas in eastern Montana.

Plano Culture (ca. 7000 B.C. - 5000 B.C.). It is likely that there was some overlap of the Folsom and Plano culture types. Plano is characterized by a number of generally lanceolate-shaped finely chipped projectile points. Scottsbluff, San Jon, Brown's Calley, Angostura, Agate Basin, Hell Gap, Cody Complex, and perhaps other Plano projectile points have been found either in excavated sites or on the surface in Montana. Plano hunters pursued bison; their artifacts -- blades, scrapers, choppers -- indicate butchering activities. At the MacHaffie site, the buffalo bones associated with Scottsbluff points were intermediate between extinct and modern bison forms.

To date, no evidence earlier than Plano for man's presence has been found in Western Montana. Perhaps late mountain glaciation and extensive glacial lakes limited access into the area. But Plano hunters apparently penetrated across the mountains after game animals: Agate Basin points and Cascade points (a western and plateau form) have been found on river terraces; Agate Basin points lay within a deeply buried stratum at a site near Avon.

ARCHAIC (ca. 5000 B.C. - 500 A.D.)

This "Middle Period" of prehistory for the Northwestern Plains was originally defined as a result of excavations at Pictograph Cave near Billings. During the "Archaic" age, peoples were maximally exploiting all resources within their area. This period is characterized in part by new tool assemblages: new types of dart points appeared (McKean, Duncan, Hanna, Pelican Lake, Besant and other corner-notched forms). In some areas, e.g., parts of southern Montana, perhaps in part due to local environmental conditions, milling stones and other artifacts suggest that the gathering and preparation of plant foods had become significant economic activities. Hunting continued to be important. A way of life developed involving seasonal transhumance -- movements of peoples up from the Plains into the mountains and back as they followed and exploited food resources, both plant and animal, in a variety of ecological zones.

MAJOR PREHISTORIC PERIODS

CULTURAL PERIOD		DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS: Projectile Points	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
III. LATE HUNTERS (Late Prehistoric Period	Horse 1800 A.D.	Plains Side-Notched	Horse Riding Hunters
	Prehorse 1700 A.D.	Prairie Side-notched Avonlea	Bison Hunters on Foot
II. ARCHAIC (Middle Period)	Late 500 A.D.	Besant Pelican Lake	Bison Hunters; Exploitation of Plant and Animal Resources; Seasonal Movements
	Early ca. 5000 B.C.	McKean, Duncan, Hauna	
I. BIG GAME HUNTERS (Paleo-Indians)	Plano 7000-5000 B.C.	Hell Gap; Scottsbluff, Eden, Agate Basin, San Jon, Brown's Valley, etc.	Hunters, Transitional and Modern Bison
	Folsom 8000 B.C.	Folsom fluted	Hunters, Extinct Bison
	Llano ca. 10,000 B.C.	Clovis	Hunters, Mammoth

In northern Montana, the hunting of bison continued as the main economic endeavor; grinding stones and plant processing implements have not been found. A greater diversity of projectile point types may indicate an increase in the number of small nomadic populations subsisting upon the herds.

Archaic peoples developed a communal hunting technique whereby bison herds were driven through rock alignments and over a cliff or into traps. They may have left many of the stone circles, commonly referred to as ''tipi rings,'' which implies their use of easily transportable skin lodges. Some roasting pits for the cooking of plant foods may date back to this period.

In western Montana, Archaic projectile point types (McKean, Duncan, Hanna, Pelican Lake) have been found on the surface and in a few excavations in river valleys. They also occur at high altitudes where they are sometimes associated with complex game traps. It seems likely that some Archaic groups had extended their range well into the mountainous region.

LATE HUNTERS (500 A.D. - 1800 A.D.)

Small side-notched projectile points are the characteristic artifact of the Late Hunters, and it is generally assumed that the new point types accompanied the introduction of the bow and arrow. The earliest of these points, Avonlea, appeared first in the northern part of the state (before 500 A.D.) and trended southward to reach the Bighorn area around 900 A.D. Avonlea was followed by named varieties of Prairie side-notched points and lastly by other varieties of Plains side-notched arrowheads. In western Montana, earlier corner-notched point types persisted even though the new forms were introduced.

The early part of the period was characterized by the movements of many tribal groups. Athabascan expansion in the Northwest disturbed tribes there. Salishan and Kutenai peoples entered the state from the west and northwest, established themselves in western Montana, and some groups moved out to dwell permanently on the western Plains. Athabascan ancestors of the Navajo and Apache tribes passed through the state on their way to the Southwest perhaps around 1000 A.D. During the 1400's Shoshonean groups, spilling out of the Great Basin, entered Montana from the south. They introduced tubular smoking pipes.

Peoples during the Late Hunter period were primarily buffalo hunters who depended upon the bison for most of life's necessities. Buffalo drives were used on an unprecedented scale, and huge bone deposits accumulated at some sites. Artifacts were made of skin, sinew, bone, and horn. Lodges were conical hide tipis; rock circles mark their locations and the sites of ceremonial structures. Prior to the appearance of the horse, a group's belongings were carried or transported by dog travois (see reproduction, number 6).

At least three pottery traditions were present in late prehistoric times. These had been introduced either from the east and diffused up the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers or from late Shoshone immigrants.

The Late Hunters were responsibile for most of the rock art, stone piles, and rock configurations within the state.

The final stage of the Late Hunters was initiated by the Shoshone's introduction of the horse during the early 1700's The animal facilitated bison hunting and increased tribal contacts; it allowed for the synthesis and elaboration of cultural traits that produced the equestrian buffalo-hunting warriors known to history.

HISTORIC TRIBES AND ARCHAEOLOGY

One of the most difficult problems in regional archaeology is to associate specific sites with historic Indian tribes. Even sites containing European trade goods were not necessarily occupied by the tribe which claimed the land in which the site was found. Several social and political factors served to keep tribesmen on the move over vast areas beyond the territory claimed by their own people. Some of these factors were:

(1) War parties, especially among the Plains Indians, made raids into the domains of their enemies to gain military recognition, a reputation for courage, loot, and revenge.

(2) Friendly tribes often combined for protection, ceremonials, games, and trading activities.

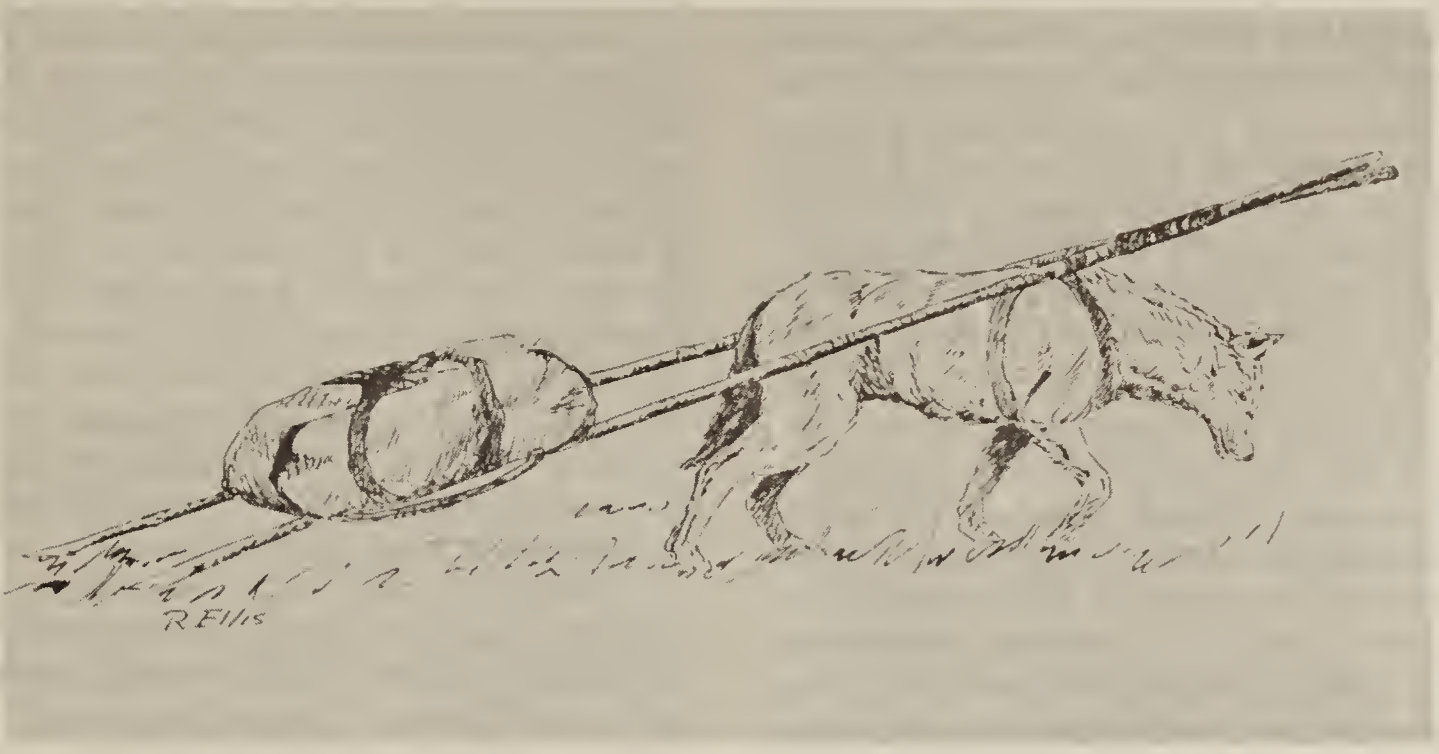
(3) Seldom did Indians recognize specific boundaries. In about 50 percent of Montana, tribal boundaries overlapped; archaeological finds in these overlapping areas could have been left originally by any one of several adjoining tribes.

(4) Individual Indians, or samll parties of Indians, made trips to trade with neighbors. Moreover, women caught by a raiding party were made captives, and were married into strange neighboring tribes.

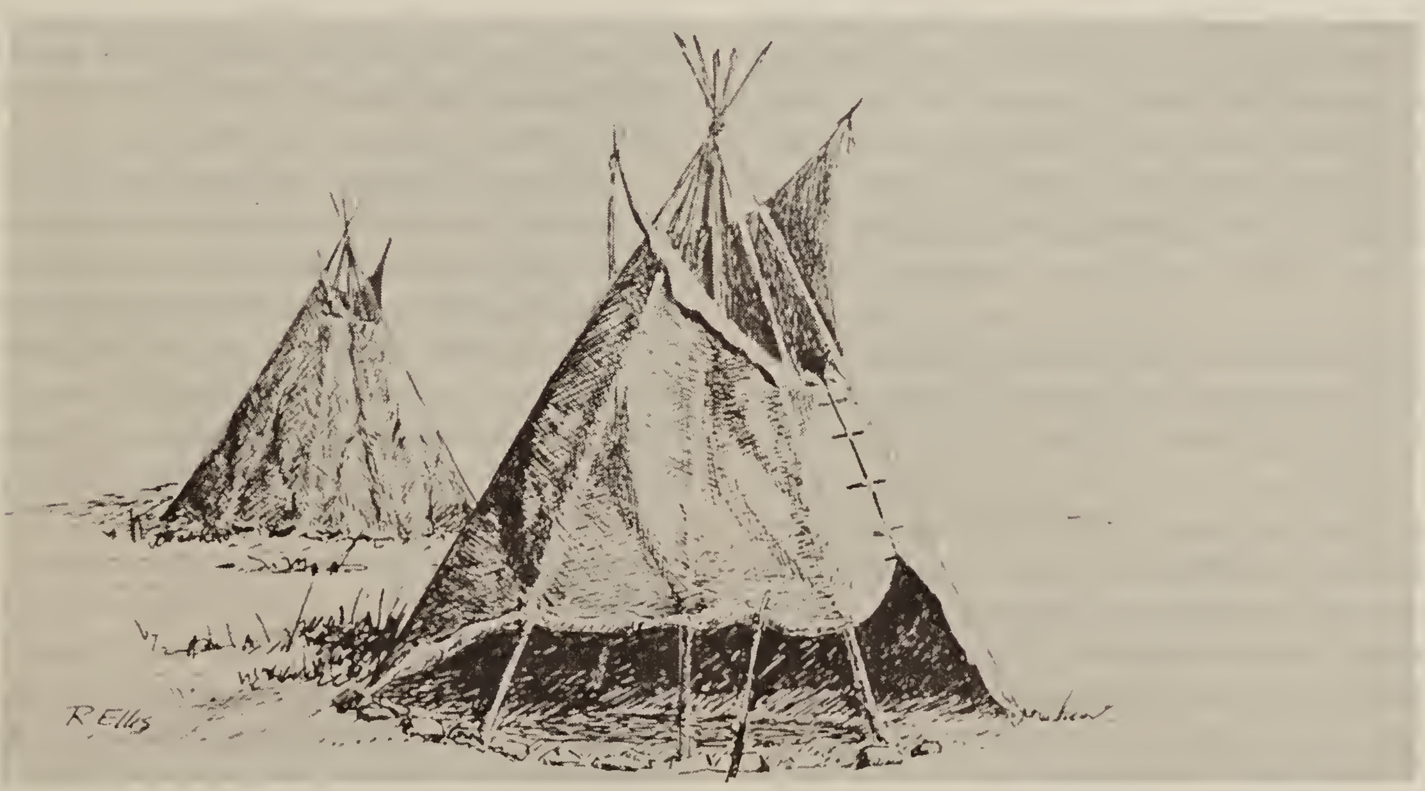
The problems in identifying tribes, therefore, are considerable. For instance, a burial ground containing four skeletons was found at the mouth of a canyon in Missoula, Montana. All of these burials contained glass beads, metal goods, and even a leather purse and some wooden objects. The temptation was to regard the remains as Flathead. Yet, they could have also been Nez Perce, Pend d'Oreille, Kutenai, Coeur d'Alene, or even Yakima. Several of these western tribes frequently traveled through the Hell Gate on treks to the east for the purpose of hunting buffalo. These groups were friendly with the Flathead, and entered in considerable numbers as allies, or on their own.

Similarly, a burial at the mouth of the Judith River could have been left by Blackfoot, Gors Ventre, Crow, Cree, Chippewa, or even Hidatsa. A burial found near Ryegate could have been Shoshoni, but it might also have been Crow -- it is difficult to determine.

The lack of precise boundaries is not the only problem facing a researcher who tries to specify the tribal identity of a site. An assortment of historic problems are also involved. A tribe which occupied an area during the 1700's may have moved to another region at a later date. Indeed, tribal migration is an important phenomena that must be taken into consideration; it entails the story of the tremendous changes in tribal boundaries which were made in a mere 300 years in Montana, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Wyoming, Idaho, North Dakota, and South Dakota during the historic period.



6. *The dog and travois have been important to Indians for centuries.*



7. *The tepee was uniquely designed to provide shelter under all conditions.*

Every tribe now in Montana east of the continental divide came into this region after 1600 A.D., and most did not enter this area until after 1800. In Western Montana, however, one can say that the Flathead, Kutenai, and Pend d'Oreille have lived in that region since "time immemorial." These three tribal groups dominated three-forths of what is now Montana, and they claimed large portions of Alberta, British Columbia, and northern Idaho as well.

Having taken note of the importance of tribal migrations, it is to the history and culture of the Indian tribes of the Northwestern Plains and Western Montana we now turn. And it is fitting that the oldest residents of the area, the Kutenai, Pend d'Oreille and Flathead, receive notice first.

BRIEF TRIBAL HISTORIES

Kutenai, [Kootenay, Kootenai, Cootenai]. At the time history was beginning to be recorded in the interior of North America, there were independent Kutenai tribes in the extreme northwestern portion of Montana, southwestern Alberta, northern Idaho, and in adjoining sections of British Columbia. There were three major Kutenai centers: one at Bonners Ferry, in Idaho, and in adjoining British Columbia specialized in fishing; another, the Plains Kutenai, at McLeod Alberta, specialized in the hunting of buffalo; a third in northwestern Montana, near present day Libby, also hunted. The large group of Kutenai now at Elmo and Dayton, along the west shore of Flathead Lake, are mostly from the area of Libby and did not arrive at the lake until after 1850 when a few families came into lands vacated earlier by Pend d'Oreille Indians. Originally, the Plains Kutenai had occupied Montana possibly as far east as the junction of the Milk and Missouri Rivers, but they were forced to move westward by the Shoshoni and Blackfeet tribes who came respectively from the south out of Idaho and Wyoming and from the east. The Kutenai moved over the continental divide where they settled among their linguistical kinsmen in the Columbia River Basin. Soon afterward, they lost their identity as a separate political group.

Pend d'Oreille, [Kalispel, Upper Pend d'Oreille, Lower Pend d'Oreille]. The language spoken by these people, Salishan, was mutually understood by the Flathead and the Spokan.

During late prehistoric times, there were at least two centers of Upper Pend d'Oreille life in Montana. Foremost was one on the west shore of Flathead Lake where permanent villages were occupied. The Lower Pend d'Oreille, or Kalispel, were very closely related to kinsmen in Montana, but their center was at Lake Pend d'Oreille, in northern Idaho. Their range extended up the Clark Fork River as far as Paradise, Montana, and to Thompson Lakes. During the 1800's, a considerable portion of the Lower Pend d'Oreille, under a young man named Alexander, moved into the Mission Valley where St. Ignatius is now located. This appears to have occurred sometime around 1830. After that time, they were identified with the Upper Pend d'Oreille. Moreover, the great Pend d'Oreille center on the west side of Flathead Lake was left little used in favor of a new center in the Mission Valley. This new settlement attracted the Hudson's Bay Company into the area and the last of their trading posts in the United States, Fort Connah, was built there in 1847. In 1854, the Jesuits recognized the importance of this Indian center and built the St. Ignatius Mission there.

A second important center of the Upper Pend d'Oreille, a branch known as the **Tunaxa**, was located in the Sun River Valley, just west of what is now Great Falls, and as far east as the Highwood Mountains. Like the Plains Kutenai, their economy centered around the hunting of grazing animals and, like the Kutenai, invasions of the Shoshoni and Blackfeet forced them to relocate west of the continental divide in the land of their Salish kinsmen. Evidence from archaeological sites in the Blackfoot River Valley, at Seeley Lake, Swan Lake, and Flathead Lake, shows that this migration was over Lewis and Clark Pass and Rogers Pass into western Montana. By 1920, they had lost their identity as a distinctive Pend d'Oreille group.

Incidentally, the Bitterroot Valley, in Western Montana, was also Pend d'Oreille territory, and not Flathead, as has often been incorrectly assumed. A branch called by the name of **Semete'use** occupied the Bitterroot Valley and Missoula Valley as centers.

The economic life of the Pend d'Oreille was based on the hunting of local game, and in acquiring small animals, fish, and a wide variety of plant foods. Dugout canoes were used to navigate Flathead Lake, Clark Fork River, and the Flathead River. Fish were obtained in the main river and from side streams by using special weirs or traps made of wickerwork. They lived in conical lodges (tipis) which were covered with skins or grass mats.

A small part of the Pend d'Oreille territory of ancient times became the Confederated Salish and Kootenay Reservation (the official name), more commonly known as "the Flathead Reservation." It was created under the terms of the "Stevens Treaty of 1855."

Flathead, [Salish, Selish]. The origin of the term "Flathead" is obscure since there is neither archaeological, ethnological, not any historical evidence that these people ever flattened their heads, a custom of some Indian tribes.

The earliest known center of Flathead life was in the Three Forks area of the Missouri River, and in Gallatin Valley. They ranged as far east as the present site of Billings, Montana and the Big Horn Mountains, in Wyoming. To the south, they went as far as Yellowstone National Park. On the north were the Pend d'Oreille **Tunaxa.**

The Flathead were disturbed in their Missouri River headwater country by the intrusion of small but determined bands of Shoshoneans form Idaho, on the south. The Shoshone had already embarked on their great expansion out of Idaho and Wyoming, and eventually they reached as far north as Saskatchewan where their presence in the Eagle Hills, in the western part of the Province, was noted by the Jesuits in the 1600's. Their effect on the Flathead, of course, was dramatic. They seem to have been the group responsible for Flathead migration over the continental divide into the Bitterroot Valley, where history, a century later, took up their story.

Horses were introduced to the Flathead area about 1730; by this time the main center of activity of the Salish tribe had shifted into the Bitterroot Valley instead of Three Forks. They continued making an average of two trips a year to their old domain to the Three Forks of the Missouri River where they obtained buffalo. Through their contacts with the newcomers from the east -- the Plains Indians -- the Flatheads had reason to develop more of the hunting and nomadic characteristics of their life than did the Pend d'Oreille, Kutenai, and Kalispel. Many of these nomadic traits, such as tipis, attire, skin goods, and beadword, were passed on to tribes in Oregon and the Northwest. The Nez Perce, for example, learned many things from the Flathead which gave them the appearance outwardly of being Plains in culture.

Bison were of considerably greater importance to the Flathead economy than they were to the tribes westward. But although the Flathead were buffalo hunters, and much of their religion centered around the hunt, it is interesting that nearly half of their sustenance actually came from the numerous plant foods found in their territory. The importance of plant foods to hunters is often overlooked by scholars, and may even be slighted in recognition by the natives themselves.

On July 16, 1855, the Flathead, represented by Chief Victor and others, signed their basic treaty with the United States. This gave them a reservation which they shared with the Kutenai and their kin, the Pend d'Oreille.

Chief Victor, and later his son Charlot, had hoped to have the Bitterroot Valley for their reservation. However, it was placed in the Mission Valley instead where the Pend d'Oreille and Kutenai had wanted it. The reservation was set by an act of Congress on June 5, 1872 (Stat. L. XVII, 226). The Act also provided for the removal of the Flathead from the Bitterroot Valley. They resisted this move in a futile effort until 1891. Chief Charlot held out as long as the impoverished condition of his tribe permitted, and only then did they consent to move to their present location.

The story of the treaties between Native Americans and the white man who displaced them from their lands is not an admirable one. An excellent discussion of some of the more well-intentioned white men and the unjust manner in which treaties were broken and Indians deprived of their lands can be found in Verne Dusenberry's article in Volume I of **A History of Montana**, edited by Merrill B. Burlingame and K. Ross Toole.

THE MIDWINTER FESTIVAL AND GUARDIAN SPIRIT QUEST

Although the Plains Kutenai had been dwelling far east of the Columbia River Basin, and although the Flathead adopted many of the nomadic characteristics of the Plains Indians, these two tribes as well as the Pend d'Oreille, retained the religious and social ideas and practices of the Columbia River Basin tribes of the Northern Rockies. As such, the Flathead, Pend d'Oreille and Kutenai celebrated the Midwinter Festival or Winter Spirit Ceremony. There is no record that the Sun Dance, supreme ceremonial of the Plains Indians, was perfromed by the Flathead of Pend d'Oreille; the Kutenai, however, celebrated a modified, simpler Sun Dance. Nor were the secret military societies characteristic of Plains culture much adopted by these tribes.

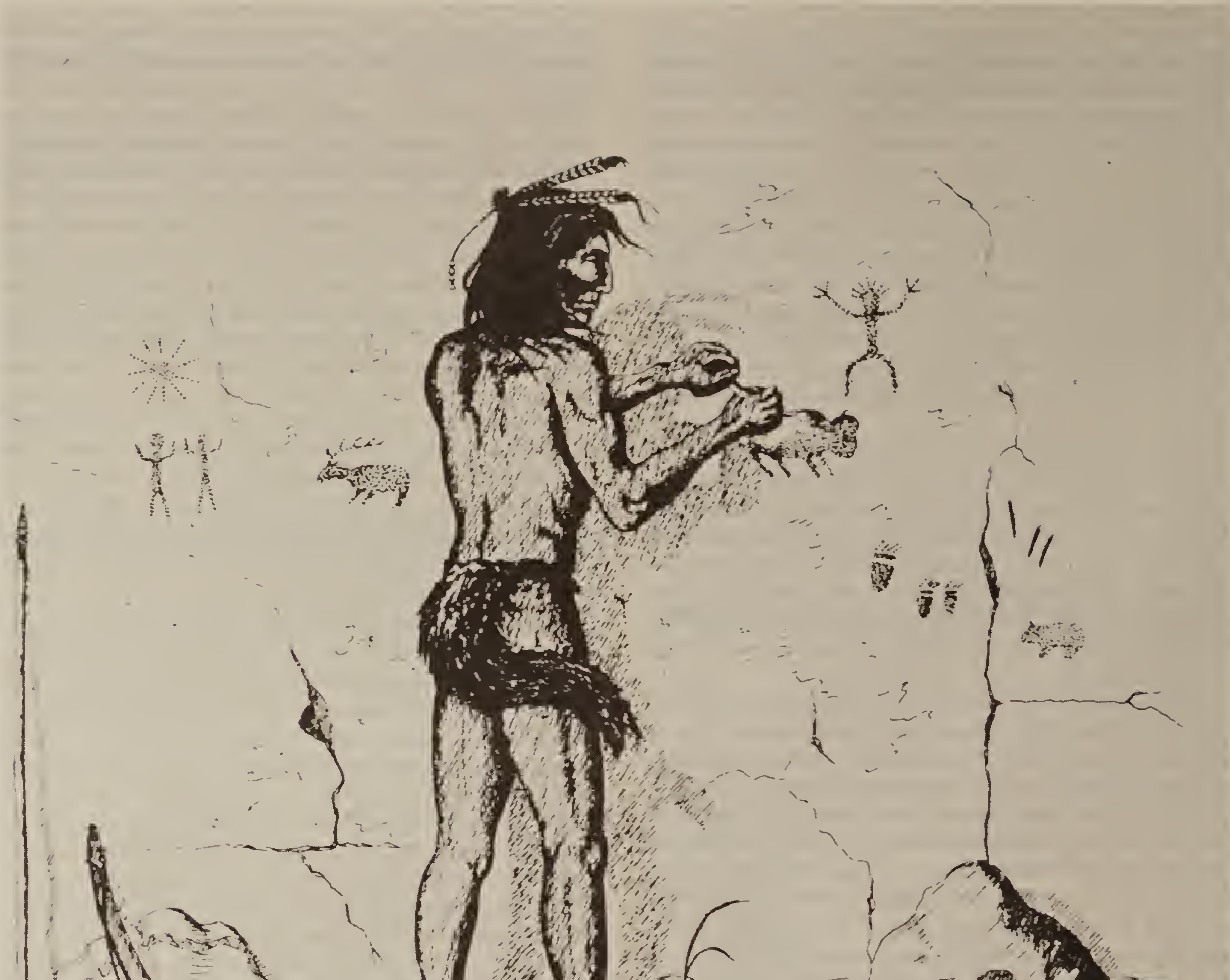
In the Midwinter Festival, spirit singing and dancing dispelled the despondency of winter. Bringing tribesmen together and creating a solidarity across village lines, the ceremony was a winter prayer for an adequate supply of food in the spring, as well as a riotous unleashing of energies. Symbolically, each person participating in the Camas Dance (named after the bulb-like root prized by the Indians) dropped his true name and acquired another one that was usually as salacious as possible. Thus, in the dead of winter, the Indian sought a much needed emotional release.

A main purpose of the dance was to renew and reaffirm the Indians' communion with their guardian spirits. The participant stepped into the ring of dancers to sing his own ''sumesh'' song, the Salish designation for ''medicine.'' The beat and spirit of each song determined the rhythm of the dance; a fast and merry sumesh might eventually exhaust the dancers.

The importance of guardian spirits in the culture of these tribes and indeed in the culture of all of the tribes important to Montana and the west, was enormous and tells us much about their relationship to the world around them. Although there are variations from tribe to tribe, generally it can be siad that Indian youths sought spiritual maturity through the active quest of a guardian spirit power that would guide him throughout his lifetime. In mountain or hill-top retreats, or near some of the Pictograph panels common to their culture, the young Indian underwent his vision-quest. These quests were often preceded by fasting, sweating and ritual bathing. The Indian looked to the powers of the natural world for aid; he felt in sacred harmony with the earth, sun and sky which were sometimes thought of as mother, father and grandfather. Trees, rocks, the spirit of animals such as the eagle, grizzly bear and elk were thought to be divine helpers. The guardian spirit might take the form of an animal, or it might, as it did for one Kutenai youth, take the form of the power experienced in ''moonlight just Touching the Ground''; the individual vision determined the nature of the sumesh. Talismans, potions and songs helped to summon the spirit ally, and in some tribes, once the Indian became acquainted with it, he carried relics of its power as ''medicine'' in a pouch.

Archaeologists and anthropologists have suggested that the Pictographs and petroglyphs on rock surfaces, such as those found around Flathead Lake, were the sites of spirit quests. The animals depicted on the rocks represented the spirit acquired and the row of vertical lines represented the number of days the Indian spent in fasting and Prayer (see reproduction of petroglyph panel, number 8).

An aspect of the Midwinter Festival especially associated with Coastal Indians, practiced by the Flathead and learned by the Kutenai and Pend d'Oreille in more recent times, was the Dance of the Blue Jays. After the Camas Dance had gone on for four days, the shamans, powerful magicians and healers of the tribe, charcoaled their faces and, in the specially built Blue Jay Lodge, began fervid dancing to the rhythm of deer hoof rattles and



8. *Petroglyph panels, such as this one, were made by etching or pecking the rock with a sharp tool. Pictograph panels were made by painting the rock with various dyes.*

chanting. During the night the Shamans attempted to cure the sick. As the hysteric dancing became wilder, the Shamans awaited the powerful Blue Jay spirit to enter into their own, until finally, in complete darkness, dancing more wildly than ever and climbing up the lodge poles, the Shamans became possessed by the Blue Jay Spirit, spouting Blue Jay jibberish, professing to have no knowledge of what they said. Soon the shaman Blue Jays fled the lodge and disappeared, sometimes remaining in the branches of trees, until old men of the tribe carried them back and, using sweetgrass, smoked the spell out of them. The Shamans, who had symbolically "died" were thus coaxed back to life. More powerful than ever, they once again sought to cure the sick and the participants offered more prayers to their guardian spirits.

TRIBES WHICH ENTERED MONTANA DURING THE HISTORIC PERIOD

Crow, [Absaroke]. The Crow Indians are linguistically Siouan, and they were among the earliest of the intruders to enter Montana and Wyoming during historic times. It is estimated that their migration occurred sometime during the 1600's.

Probably the Crow had once been living near the Great Lakes and later were part of a tribe consisting of Crow and Hidatsa Indians. Both were forced westward by pressures from other Siouan-speaking Indians to the east, so they moved into the North and South Dakota area where they met the Mandan and the Arikara on the Missouri River. Here they lived in earth lodges, made pottery, and grew corn to augment food brought in from hunting trips. Tobacco was grown and used for important ceremonial occasions. The Crow were already detached from the Hidatsa at this time. The Hidatsa (now on the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota) absorbed more of the sedentary life of the Mandan and Arikara.

Tradition relates that a quarrel over a buffalo carcass caused the Crow and Hidatsa to complete their separation and the Crow again began to move westward. Archaeological data suggests that they reached the Black Hills of South Dakota and Wyoming where they lived for a while as hunters, and then moved northward until they reached Montana along the Yellowstone River. The Crow scholar, Joe Medicine Crow, has found evidence that the Yellowstone was reached at the mouth of the Tongue River.

Possibly, the Crow Indians made pottery for a short while after they arrived in this region, although their workmanship might have deteriorated in quality and style as they increasingly gave up their agricultural way of life for that of the nomadic hunter. Finally, their perigrinations were challenged by the Shoshoni, and later by the Blackfeet and Gros Ventre. The Crow remained in the area of the south-central Montana and north-central Wyoming throughout most of the historic period.

It is not known when the Crow Indians split into the River Crow and the Mountain Crow. The division was made long before whites entered their domain. Politically, there was no permanent organization or leader to bind these two groups; thus, they remained separated. As their respective names suggest, the separation was geographical as well as political. For a short period during the 1800's, there is mention of a third group in central Wyoming, but that group was merely an off-shoot of the Mountain Crow. All Crow Indians, nevertheless, recognized a common language and culture, and they allied in times of stress and war.

The Crow Reservation is one which was not organized under the Act of Congress known as the Indian Reorganization Act, or the "Wheeler-Howard Act"; it was established by the Treatie of Laramie, May 7, 1869 (Stat. L., XV, 649). Today a large council, made up of everyone over 21 years of age, is maintained. Four officers act as leaders: a president, vice-president, secretary, vice-secretary. A constitution forms the basis of their legal powers and duties. The Crow were organized as "The Crow Tribe of Montana" in 1949.

Recently, the tribe experienced extreme disharmony regarding a huge government dam built on their reservation -- Yellowtail Dam. The two sides split roughly along ancient Mountain Crow and River Crow divisions, but the adversaries were not necessarily in direct line descent based on the historic dichotomy. The argument was ostensibly between a group which wished to preserve hunting ground to be inundated by Yellowtail Dam and those who favored the constrution of the dam. The rift did much to disturb the relationship between clansmen. A fair and rodeo held by the Crow during the last week in August of 1956 was also split along these lines -- two fairs were held.

Blackfeet, [Blackfoot, Siksika]. (The Indian Service and many Indians prefer the spelling, Blackfeet.) Anthropologists have chosen to use Blackfoot for both singular and plural, since using one term, particularly with such words as Sioux and Gros Ventre is obviously convenient. Those writing in history and literature prefer to give anglicized words more customary English usage: in a collective, plural and noun sense, Blackfeet; in a singular and in an adjective (Blackfoot River, Tipi, etc.) sense, Blackfoot.

Linguistically, the Blackfeet are Algonkian in speech. The tribe consists of three major bands, the Piegan, Northern Blackfeet, and the Blood. The two latter groups were smaller in population than the Piegan, and today, they are on reservations in Canada. The Piegan, however, live in Montana.

The earliest historic accounts of the Blackfeet were written during the 1600's when the Jesuits recorded that they were living in Eagle Hills, western Saskatchewan. Thereafter, they were gradually shoved westward by their restless eastern neighbors, the Cree and Chippewa, until they reached the Northern Rocky Mountains, in Alberta. During this movement, the Piegan led the way; they had to constantly face Shoshoni and Kutenai who were also in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The rear groups, the Blood and Northern Blackfeet, held off adversaries pressing from the east. By 1800 the Piegan reached the Rocky Mountains, and then migrated southward along the base of this range toward Montana. The Kutenai and Shoshoni on their front were still resisting, and as they started southward they found still new enemies -- the Plains Pend d'Oreille **[Tunaxa]** and shortly afterwards, the Flathead. The Blackfeet appeared in Montana about 1800.

During the trapper period which followed, the Atsina

(Gros Ventre) who previously had been intimately joined with the Arapaho, now allied with the Blackfeet. The alliance was so close that some trappers were confused and actually regarded the Atsina as Blackfeet. By the 1880's, however, the Blackfeet and Atsina alliance had been broken.

Like other tribes of the Northern and Northwestern Plains, the Blackfeet had the highest regard for military prowess. A man's social position depended upon his success as a warrior, and his reputation for generosity. One could only be classified as a warrior or a woman -- there was little place for a man who was pacifically inclined. As a consequence, men who were not warriors were often required to dress as women, and to perform the work of women. Such persons were not necessarily stigmatized, and their role was recognized by early French-Canadian trappers in the area. They gave them the name **berdache**, and this is a term which is still used by western anthropologists who study Indian culture.

The Blackfeet military societies consisted of several score young men under the leadership or guidance of proven warriors. Such fraternities preyed on Indians far away from Blackfeet territory, and were reported in Utah, Oregon, Idaho, and even as far away as Mexico. Emphasis was placed on courage and bravery rather than on killing. Honors were more apt to be given for the stealing of enemy horses than for the killing of warriors. The acquisition of loot, too, was a primary motivation for the wars.

Like the tribes of western Montana, Blackfeet youths obtained shamanistic powers through the vision quest, or through dreams. Such powers were regarded as necessary, and helpful for a successful life. Providing spiritual help for hunting, love, was, gambling and curing, these powers are known to the white man as "medicine." Each individual sought his own special medicine in the natural world.

Blackfeet ceremonialism was generally based on hunting buffalo, but like other Indian tribes they also sought other game animals and enjoyed a variety of foodstuffs.

Through a treaty on October 17, 1855, the Blackfeet agreed that certain hunting lands assigned to them by the unratified Treaty of Fort Laramie, in 1851, would now be shared with the Nez Perce and the Flathead. A reservation was established April 15, 1874, by an Act of Congress (Stat. L. XVIII, 28). Boundary lines were reset by another Act of Congress dated May 1, 1888 (Stat., L. XXV, 113). This same Act, incidentally, also established the Fort Belknap reserve where Assiniboine and Gros Ventre are now settled. The Blackfeet are presently managed by the Blackfeet Business Council, which is elected under the provision of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1935. The Council consists of 13 members; three from each of three districts and four from the agency. The Council then selects a Secretary and a Sergeant-at-arms.

Atsina, [Gros Ventre, "Big Bellies," "Big Middles," Minatares of the Plains]. The common designation "Gros Ventres" for this tribe is most unfortunate since there is another unrelated tribe with this name on the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota. Ethnologists avoid this confusion by referring to the Gros Ventre in North Dakota as Hidatsa, those in Montana, Atsina.

The Atsina are Algonkian in language, and are closely related to the Arapaho, less so to the Cheyenne. Their identity as an ally of the Blackfeet is very recent and relatively short lived. All four of these groups are Algonkian in speech, but the Arapaho and Atsina are closest linguistically. The Atsina, Cheyenne, and Arapaho were among the last Indians to enter what are now the States of Montana and Wyoming.

At one time the Atsina, along with the Arapaho, were living a relatively peaceful life in Minnesota. Then, along with other groups such as the Cheyenne, they began a westward movement into North or South Dakota, and finally into Montana and Wyoming. In Minnesota, the Atsina and Arapaho made pottery which they left in their hunting camps. They continued to make pottery in North Dakota and probably in Montana as well. So far, however, their work has not been described in sufficient detail for definitive identification by archaeologists.

Friendly ties between the Arapaho and Atsina continued down into modern times, even as the Arapaho drifted southward. Parties of men and women made long trips between the two tribes, even though their movements were contested by intervening enemies. It is these treks which the trappers sometimes confused with Blackfeet movements.

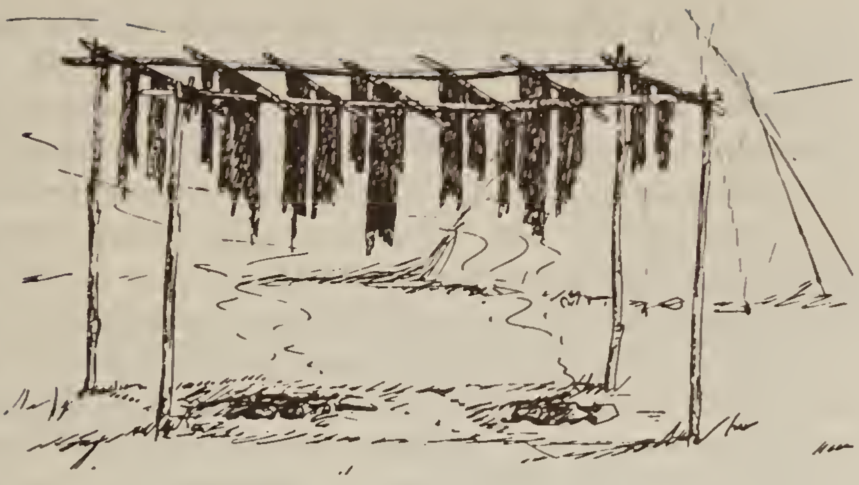
Arapaho. The Arapaho tribe was one of several Algonkian tribes just west of the Great Lakes who joined in the massive westward movement after whites began to displace Indians in the east. At that early time they might have been part of the Atsina. After arriving in the west, the Arapaho, now more independent, began a southward movement, eventually reaching the State of Colorado where much of their history was written. They continued to occupy a portion of Southern Wyoming, and made treks to Montana to visit, but their domain is usually regarded as southern.

They were, finally, placed on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, but without the consent of the Shoshoni who initially were given this land. For their loss of holdings, the Shoshoni placed a suit in the Federal Courts and won their case.

Cheyenne. The Cheyenne, like the Arapaho, Atsina, and Blackfeet speak a variant of the Algonkian language. Their earliest date in history places them in residence at Devil's Lake, in North Dakota. Probably, in earlier periods, they had occupied lands in the Upper Mississippi River Valley, in Minnesota, but tribes on their eastern side forced their migration westward. Gradually, they moved into the Missouri River Valley, in South Dakota, and near North Dakota. Ahead of the Cheyenne was a group unknown to them at that time -- the Sutaio. These Sutaio, they discovered, spoke a language identical with the Cheyenne, so they were absorbed eventually into their tribe.

In South Dakota, the Cheyenne lived in earthlodges like those of the Hidatsa, Arikara, and Mandan. They made pottery, and grew corn and other food plants. Many tribesmen, however, preferred to hunt buffalo, and soon the whole tribe moved to the Black Hills. It has been estimated that their transition from farmer to hunter required only 25 years to accomplish.

About the time they left the Black Hills, ca. 1830, there was a general division of the tribe. Some of the Cheyenne remained near their homeland in Wyoming and South



9. *An abundant supply of cured buffalo meat was the basis of the nomadic hunters' economy.*

Dakota while others began to drift southward along the base of the Rockies. The Cultural ties between Northern and Southern Cheyenne were friendly -- in fact, necessary as they had to share some of the ceremonials possessed by each group. Eventually, the Southern Cheyenne settled in Oklahoma, while those in the north were placed on a reservation in Montana. The separation of these two divisions was given official sanction by the Laramie Treaty in 1851.

The Northern Cheyenne made history with their alliance with the Dakota, (Sioux), and the defeat of the Seventh Cavalry under George A. Custer in 1876. The Battle of the Little Bighorn is, of course, memorialized at the Custer Battlefield National Monument. What occurred as a result of the battle was momentous. During the fall of 1879, a band of Northern Cheyenne, under Chiefs Dull Knife, Wild Hog and Little Wolf, escaped from confinement in Oklahoma, where they were put after Custer's defeat. There were 89 men and 140 women among the escapees, and their courageous 1200 mile struggle against the U.S. military is one of the great epics of western history. On September 9, about 75 persons including Dull Knife and most of the warriors were killed, about 50 of the white men were also killed in the engagement.

Aboriginally, the Northern Cheyenne were managed by the Council of Forty-four Chiefs. The tribe was established on the Tongue River Reservation by an Executive Order, November 26, 1884, and the Council survived the transition until about 1935 when they accepted a new system under term of the Indian Reorganization Act. Under this act the tribal council is elected with representatives from each of five districts on the reservation. Council members are elected on the basis of one representative for each 100 persons in his district.

Assiniboine. The Assiniboine are Siouan in speech, and are very closely related to the Yanktonai. Traditionally they resided in a common territory at the Mississippi River headwaters, but sometime after 1640 the Assiniboine moved northward where they joined the Cree.

The accounts of the Jesuits in 1658 placed the Assiniboine in a territory ranging between Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay. Subsequently, they began a westward movement, and in 1783 they were near Winnipeg, Manitoba, where Verendrye met them. Still later they were in the northwestern part of North Dakota, and finally they moved to Montana where they are still located.

Presently, the Assiniboine live on two reservations in Montana. A few, however, are in Canada. One group in Montana shares the Fort Peck Reservation with Yanktonai, some Hunkpapa Dakota (Sioux), and Santee Dakota. The Yanktonai had fled in secret to Montana after the Ulm Massacre, in Minnesota, during the Civil War. They managed to keep their presence quiet in order to avoid return to Minnesota, and trial for the massacres. A similar episode led to the presence of a group of Hunkpapa Dakota on the Fort Peck Reservation. In modern politics on the reservation, animosities are still evidenced along the old tribal lines.

Other Assiniboine are located on the Fort Belknap Reservation, a reserve which they share with the Algonkian speaking Atsina, or the Gros Ventres. These two tribes were once enemies, even as late as the last century, and animosities still flare in modern reservation life, particularly in politics.

The Fort Peck and Fort Belknap Reservation originated under a Treaty on October 17, 1855 (Stat., L., XI, 657). An Act of Congress on May 1, 1888 (Stat., L., XXV, 113) established the two reservations.

The Fort Belknap Community, originally organized in 1925, now operates under a constitution approved under the terms of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1935, signed December 13, 1935. A Council is formed of six Atsina Indians and six Assiniboine Indians. They are elected from districts according to proportions of populations which live in those districts.

Fort Peck is organized under the terms of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1935. They have an elected tribal council, but there have been disturbances bases on suspicions, and an impeachment has reduced it to a body lacking prestige.

"LANDLESS INDIANS"

Chippewa. (These are Algonkian in speech.) The Chippewa were the last Indians to enter Montana from the east, and they arrived too late to come under any treaty provisions. After 1870, the U. S. Government negotiated no more treaties with Indian tribes. Most of the Chippewa who came to Montana were under a chief called "Rocky Boy," and they arrived during the 1880's. For many years, they roamed the state without a reservation, and together with the Cree Indians in this region, they became the "Landless Indians," without arrangements for relief or aid from the Federal Government. On April 30, 1908, Congress appropriated $30,000 for the purpose of settling them on public lands. The Rocky Boy band, together with a few landless Cree Indians who were already a fixture in the area, were given a portion of Fort Assiniboine. An Act of Congress dated September 7, 1910 (Stat., XXXIX, 739, c452) formed the reservation. In 1935 and again in 1939 additional Acts of Congress added more lands to the reservation, bringing the total to 104,693 acres.

Cree. It has been estimated that there are from 2,000 to 3,000, or more, "Landless Indians" in Montana, most of whom are Cree in origin. Originally, the Cree probably formed the largest Indian tribe in the Great Lakes area. They were not organized, however, into one huge political entity, but were made up of numerous smaller tribes. A group of these moved ever westward, creating pressures which were in part responsible for the movement of Blackfeet, Cheyenne, Atsina, and Assiniboine westward. Like the Chippewa, the Cree settled in the United States when the government was no longer in a mood for treaties. They were regarded as intruders from Canada, without a legal basis for government help. Actually, the Assiniboine, Blackfeet and others were also out of Canada, but they "got under the wire" early enough for treaties with the United States Government.

Metis. The Metis are landless Indians of mixed blood and are the North American equivalent to **Meztisos** in Latin America. The **Metis** speak a language consisting of Cree, French, and Chippewa that cannot be understood by anyone but the **Metis**. Their religion is a form of Christianity; other aspects of their culture, music, for example, are also European in origin. The economic ambitions of the **Metis** and the landless Indians in general have been very frustrating. While some have become successful ranchers, there are many more living under impoverished conditions with income often only coming from employment as unskilled laborers, or from State relief agencies. They have not only experienced strong discriminations from the whites, but other Indians have treated them as lowly beings. The Blackfeet, for example, had them removed from their reservation.

"Hill 57." The most publicized Landless Indian community in Montana is located on the outskirts of Great Falls. Known as "Hill 57" (named after a pickle company brand advertisement), it is often cited an an example of the depths of impoverishment to which unaided Indians may sink. Other communities in the State have similar "slum conditions," made up of Landless people for the most part, but "Hill 57" has been, by far, the most publicized in the news and literature.

Shoshoni, [Shoshone, Snakes]. The Shoshoni anciently appear to have been centered in a large area in southern Nevada and adjoining portions of Utah, California, and Arizona. From this reservoir in the southern Great Basin, small bands moved northward in search of better grounds for collecting plants, animals and securing their livelihood. Gradually, they passed through western Utah and eastern Nevada into southern Idaho. From here some continued their slow but continued migration eastward into Wyoming while others went northward up the Snake River system into southwestern Montana. These migrations, it should be noted, consisted of small groups moving into adjoining valleys in the Great Basin and intermountain area. Eventually, some of the Shoshoni who went into Wyoming broke away and became the Comanche. The route into Montana for others, it seems, was up the North Fork of the Snake River, and through Targhee Pass and Raynolds Pass into the Madison and Jefferson river systems. This movement seems to have occurred before horses entered Shoshoni life. When horses did arrive, Shoshoni power in wage war was increased, and soon they moved as far north as Canada.

By 1800, however, Blackfeet Indians, equipped with guns, had pushed the Shoshoni back into Montana. It might be recalled that Sacajawea had expected to find her people at Great Falls, on the Missouri River. A decade has passed since her capture by the Hidatsa, and already the Shoshoni had been pushed into Idaho. When trappers entered Montana, Wyoming, and Alberta, the Three Forks area was regarded as Blackfeet. For the most part, this is generally where local historians begin to write their narrow histories.

Members of the Shoshoni tribe were strong individualists and were reluctant to give up their autonomy to a strong central body of tribal leaders. This characteristic is still true of contemporary Shoshoni, who adamantly refuse to submit to the will of pressure groups, even when doing so might lead to greater "success" in the competive world. Shoshoni "individualism" can be traced to the limited number of people who could regularly live close together and survive in the Great Basin; individual families frequently lived alone for several years at a time.

TRIBAL MOVEMENTS

We have discussed each of the tribal histories separately; yet the histories of all are complexly interrelated.

The tribes existing in Montana, Alberta, and Wyoming before North America was "discovered" are mostly unknown. We can account for the Kutenai, Pend d'Oreille, Flathead and Shoshoni for the last 400 years or so but we cannot place the others. Over 1,000 years ago some Athabascan people, centered in western Canada, moved into the American Southwest where they are now known as Apache and Navaho. But what was their route from Canada to the Southwest? Was it through the Intermountain country, or did they go along the base of the Rocky Mountains, or in the High Plains? If they went along the High Plains, they could have passed through eastern parts of Wyoming and Montana, but what kind of debris would they have left for archaeologists of the future?

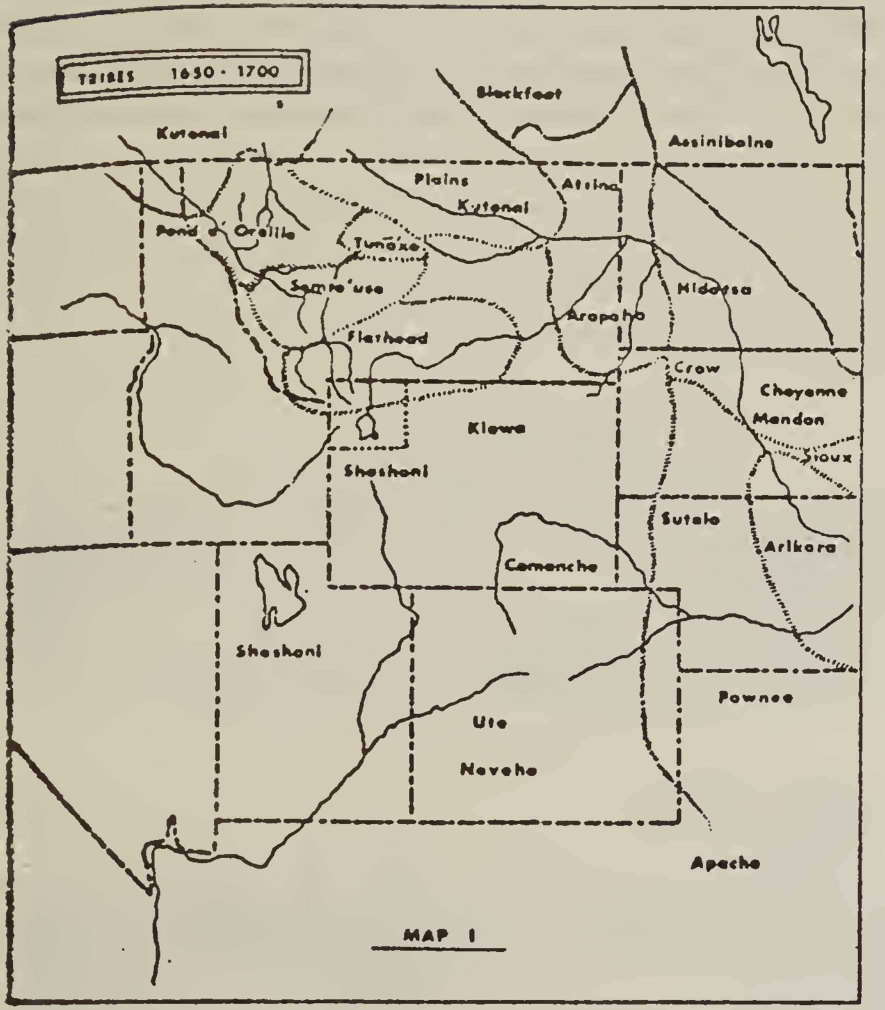
In prehistoric times, migrations and diffusions of people usually occurred in north and south movements. Since we are accustomed to thinking in terms of east and west movements, it is important to keep this older migration pattern of pre-white North American history in mind.

It is only when Europeans arrived in North America that pressures resulted in movements from east to west. When colonists arrived on the east coast of North America, they began to cause the removal of neighboring tribes. As the original settlers had little or no use for Indian help in the fields, and as Indians were not a trading people, except for the trapping industry, they were gradually displaced by the white man. The Indians fell prey to diseases such as smallpox brought in by the white man, or they were killed in skirmishes. Like ten pins, the Indian tribes fell one against the other, pushed to the west by the white man; this movement eventually affected tribes as far west as the Great Plains. Thus, as we have previously suggested, it is extremely difficult to identify the tribal affiliation of most sites.

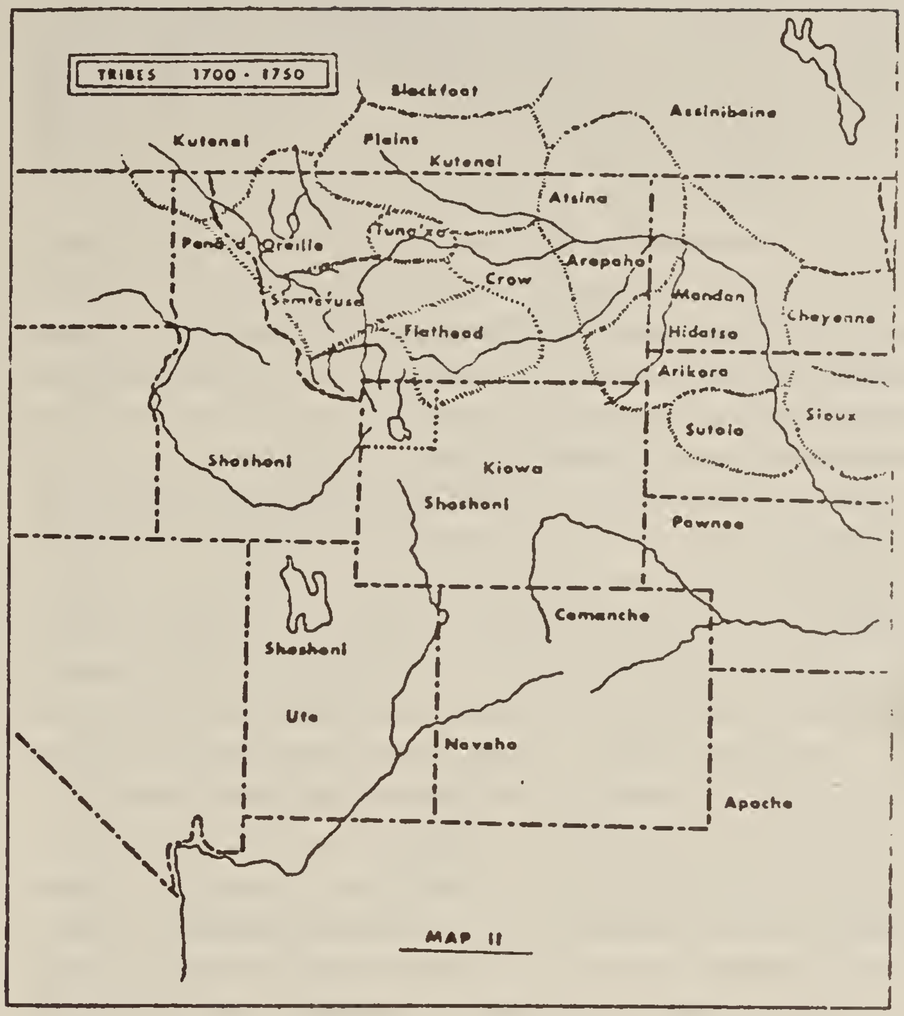
RECORDED HISTORY

Records of the first known white explorers in Montana are vague and incomplete. Perhaps the first land claim for an area is a valid place to begin the state's history. If so, the formal claim for 85 percent of Montana's vast 146,000

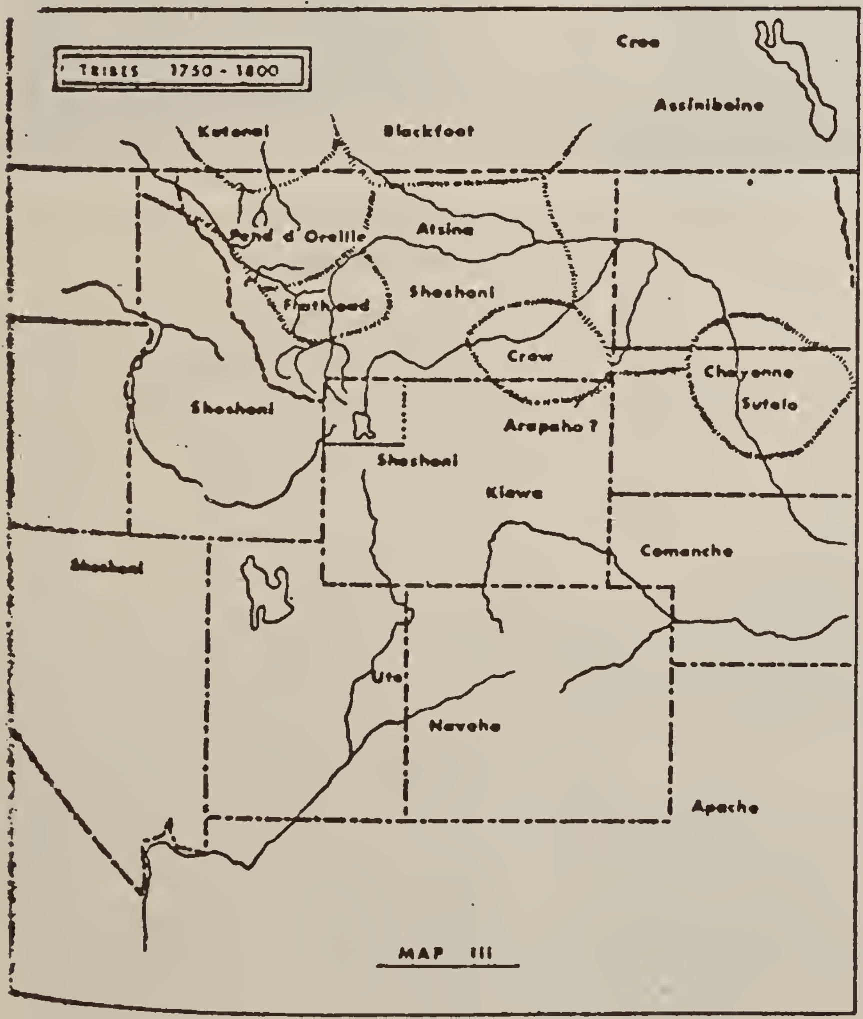
TRIBAL MOVEMENTS


TRIBES 1650 - 1700
Blackfoot
Kutenai
Assiniboine
Plains
Kutenai
Atsina
Pend d' Oreille
Tunaxe
Sematuse
Hidatsa
Flathead
Arapaho
Crow
Cheyenne
Mandan
Sioux
Kiowa
Shoshoni
Sutaio
Arikara
Comanche
Shoshoni
Pawnee
Ute
Navaho
Apache

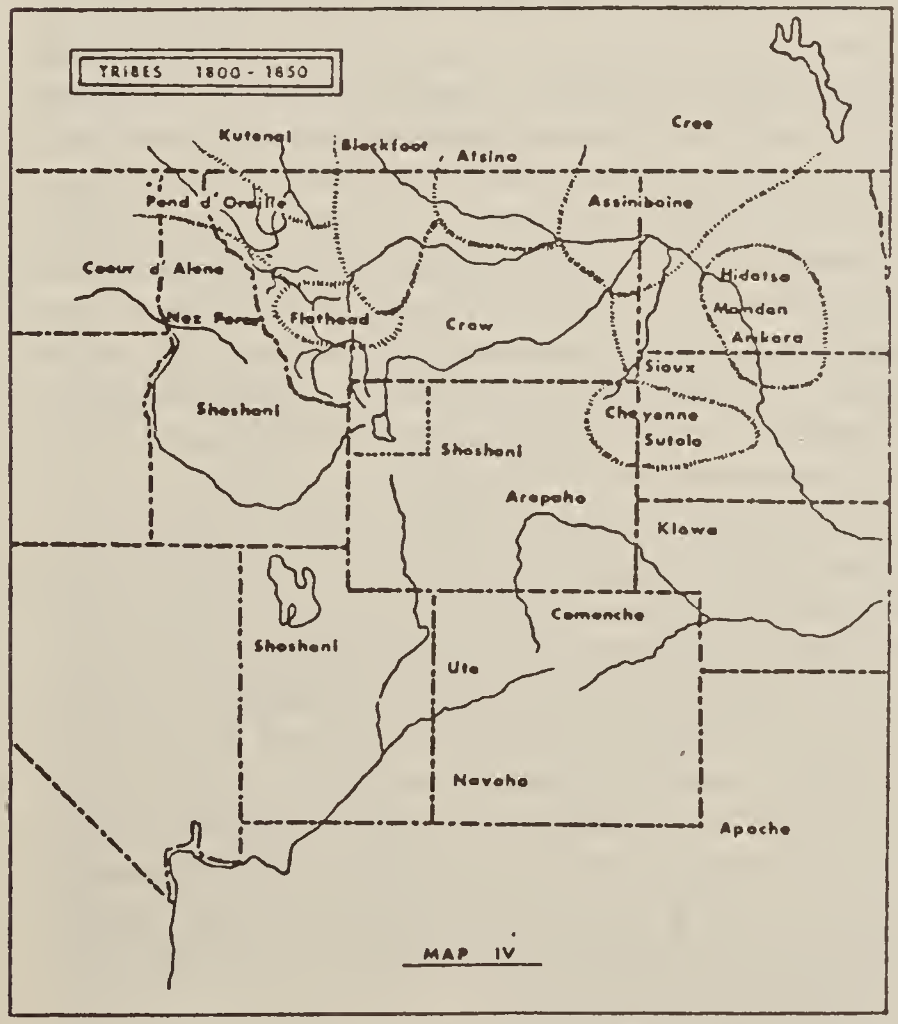
MAP I


TRIBES 1700 - 1750
Blackfoot
Assiniboine
Kutenai
Plains
Kutenai
Atsina
Pend d' Oreille
Tuna'xe
Arapaho
Crow
Sematuse
Mandan
Cheyenne
Flathead
Hidatsa
Arikara
Sioux
Sutaio
Shoshoni
Kiowa
Shoshoni
Pawnee
Comanche
Shoshoni
Ute
Navaho
Apache

MAP II


TRIBES 1750 - 1800
Cree
Assiniboine
Kutenai
Blackfoot
Pend d' Oreille
Atsina
Shoshoni
Flathead
Crow
Cheyenne
Sutaio
Shoshoni
Arapaho ?
Shoshoni
Kiowa
Shoshoni
Comanche
Ute
Navaho
Apache

MAP III


TRIBES 1800 - 1850
Kutenai
Blackfoot
Atsina
Cree
Pend d' Oreille
Assiniboine
Coeur d' Alene
Hidatsa
Mandan
Nez Perce
Flathead
Crow
Arikara
Sioux
Shoshoni
Cheyenne
Sutaio
Shoshoni
Arapaho
Kiowa
Comanche
Shoshoni
Ute
Navaho
Apache

MAP IV

Harley Sorrells after Malouf

square miles is in the Louisiana Purchase of April, 1803. The remaining area which lies west of the Continental Divide came with the possession of the Oregon Country in 1846 after many years of arduous exploration and settlement.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition. Much of Montana's development is related to the headwaters of two great rivers, the Missouri and the Columbia, which virtually span its entire breadth. Montana was fortunate, indeed, because of this river access, to be in the path of the remarkable Lewis and Clark Expedition. This party left St. Louis May 14, 1804, with the purpose of discovering the sources of the Missouri River and, if possible, charting a route to the Pacific. The Expedition was also to pave the way for future commerce by making friends with the Indians, and by observing and recording important characteristics of the country. Upon their return September 23, 1806, it was clear their long and perilous journey was an outstanding achievement in the history of land exploration.

About six months of the total time consumed and about one-half of the total distance traveled by the Expedition was in Montana. The first major goal, the headwaters of the Missouri, was in Montana. The dreaded crossing of the Continental Divide occurred in Montana and the passes were surprisingly friendly. Here the missing headwaters of the rivers were filled in, and the legend of a Northwest Passage which would provide a great water route across the continent was laid to rest.

Intent upon crossing the mountains before the heavy snows came, the Expedition moved in close support on their western journey. On the return, at Travelers' Rest just south of Missoula, Lewis took three men and set off in a northeasterly direction up the Blackfoot River and over to the plains. He planned to check the source of the Marias and other northern branches of the Missouri to see if they might originate in British territories. On Two Medicine Creek, Lewis and his men met eight Piegan Indians who coveted their Appaloosa ponies and four rifles. A brief encounter resulted during which two Indians were killed. This was the only incident of the entire expedition to mar the directive of establishing friendly relations with the Indians. There has been continuing controversy as to whether this encounter was important in the continuing animosity between the Piegan tribe of the Blackfeet and other Indians and whites as settlements developed.

Clark, with the larger party, went southward to recover the cached boats above the present Dillon, and sent them down the Missouri under the direction of Sergeant John Ordway. Clark then set out eastward from the Three Forks to explore Yellowstone River and Valley. With him were some fifty horses obtained from the Nez Perce, which he hoped to trade with the plains Indians to advantage. Clark's party also became aware of Indians across their path when they lost every one of their horses, without sighting a single Indian. This earned for the Crows the richly merited reputation of being expert horse thieves, a reputation they retained for almost a century.

The twenty-nine young men of the official expedition, together with the helpful assistance of the Indian woman, Sacajawea, in one short journey observed and recorded with meticulous care and detail the characteristics of all of the Montana country which would be opened in sixty years. The diaries, particularly of the two leaders, included the nature of the rivers, the terrain, the soils, the flora and fauna, and weather conditions. Since their path lay largely along the river valleys, the accounts did not emphasize the arid conditions which the travelers across the plains soon discovered and characterized as "The Great American Desert." Their inquiries were so skillful that even without seeing many Indians, they were able to chart the major Indian tribes of the entire area with amazing accuracy. Their favorable report of this country invited exploration and settlement at once.

10. *Pompey's Pillar on the Yellowstone River.*

11. *Crow Indian camp on the Little Bighorn River near Custer Battlefield National Monument.*

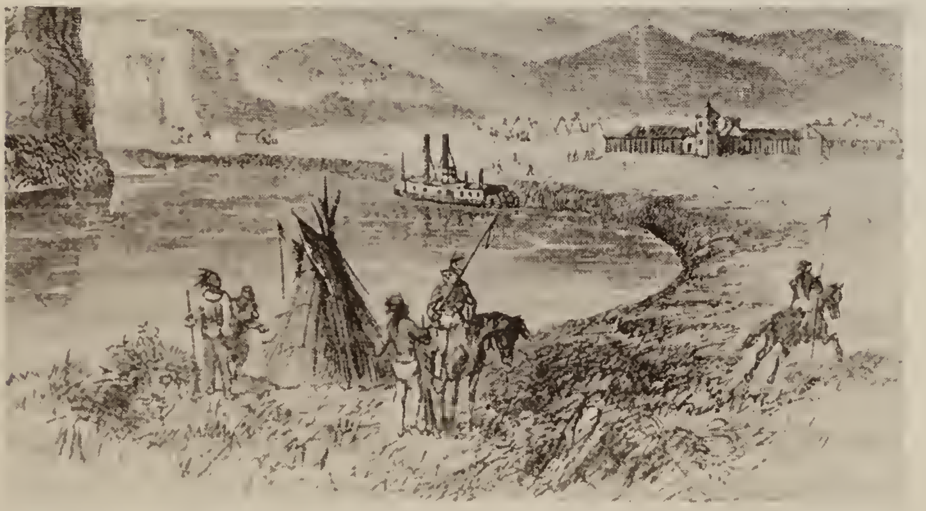
The Fur Trade Era. The Lewis and Clark Expedition came as interest in the region was mounting rapidly. President Jefferson was anxious that the Americans lay claim to its rich resources before the English expanded further. An important factor in impelling President Jefferson into action was the vivid journal of Alexander MacKenzie who had crossed the continent twice by 1793 for the British. The French fur men had long been interested in the region. As early as 1743, the diligent La Verendrye family had reached the "shining mountains" of the Big Horn range just south of the Montana border, and probably had crossed southeastern Montana on the homeward journey. Francois Antoine Larocque had come from his winter camp on the Souris River to urge Lewis and Clark, then in their 1804 winter camp with the Mandans, to take him with them. When they refused, he set up an agressive summer trading trip up the Yellowstone River in 1805.

The Canadian fur companies continued to be active. David Thompson took charge of the western operations of the North West Company from 1804 until 1812, establishing a number of important western fur posts. A winter post, Kootenai Post I, was built near the present Libby on the Kootenai River in 1807, and this was replaced in 1809 by the larger Saleesh House near the present city of Thompson Falls. The North West Company united with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821, and this company retained an active interest in its Fort Connah south of Flathead Lake until 1864.

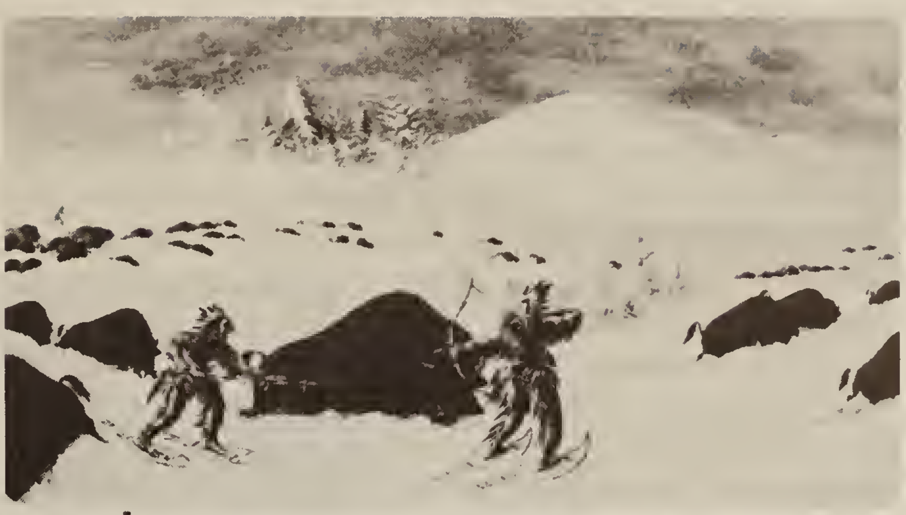
The Spanish had been pushing up the Missouri River in the period of their occupancy of the lower Missouri and Mississippi regions. With the Louisiana Purchase, the Americans took charge of these ventures. Manuel Lisa, an experienced Spanish fur trader, had long been active on the Missouri; and in 1807 he made his first trip to the Yellowstone country where he built Fort Manuel at the mouth of the Big Horn. His reports of rich resources on the upper river secured the support of a number of substantial St. Louis investors who established the Missouri River Company in 1808. This company continued to trade on the Yellowstone until 1821. Its efforts included a short-lived post at Three Forks during the summer of 1810. Following constant harassment by the Piegans and the loss of two former members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and a number of other men, the post was abandoned.

The American Fur Company's Western Branch became active out of St. Louis following 1822, and by 1828 had constructed Fort Union at the strategic confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers, just east of the present Montana border. By 1846, another post was being constructed up river just a few miles above the mouth of the Marias, at a favorite Indian crossing. This commodious adobe fort was built under the skillful direction of Alexander Culbertson and was named Fort Benton. Fort Union and Fort Benton were two of the most successful fur posts in the nation, and had much to do with acquainting the Indians with the ways of the white man and paving the way for the coming of wagon trains, developing highways of travel and permanent settlements (see sketch of Fort Benton, number 12).

Montana owes much also to the rendezvous method of conducting the fur trade. The Rocky Mountain Fur Company used this plan to avoid the expense and danger involved in establishing the isolated permanent fur posts. Under this method, the Company passed the word along by wilderness grape-vine that its wagon train of supplies would arrive in a favorite valley in late June -- on the Green River, in Jackson Hole, Pierre's Hole, or on Bear Lake in northern Utah. The mountain men who had spent a difficult winter roaming the mountain valleys trapping, or trading with the Indians, gathered at the point of rendezvous, as did many Indians who brought their families and their furs. A few days of frenetic trading, drinking, horse racing and fellowship took place following which the trains started east again loaded with a fortune of furs. The Indians and mountain men returned to the mountain streams, with what they hoped was a year's supply of clothing, provisions, and hunting equipment. Occasionally, a permanent fort was established as an ''opposition'' post, such as Fort William, a few miles below Fort Union, built by Robert Campbell in 1834 and manned by his faithful clerk, Charles Larpenteur, who left a detailed record of its operation.



12. *Sketch of Fort Benton from ''Harpers Monthly,'' October, 1867.*



13. *Buffalo hunt on snowshoes, by George Catlin.*

It was the wide ranging mountain men who explored and mapped out the western wilderness, established the trails and secured the confidence of the Indians for the white men. In Montana, these men included Jim Bridger, Jedediah Smith, David Jackson, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Joe Meek and many others.

The Hudson's Bay Company conceived a similar plan, the fur brigade, by which an enormous mule train was dispatched from the western trading and trapping journey into the headwaters of the Snake and the Clark Fork Rivers. John Work, Warren Ferris, Francis Ermatinger, Angus McDonald, and Neil McArthur are of the well-known Hudson's Bay men.

The Beginning of Civilization. The competition between the fur companies often brought excesses and violence between their agents and the fur men. The demoralization of Indians caught in the crossfire of competition was also a result. Liquor was the most sought after item of the trade by both the mountain men and the Indians; and when in 1832 the government outlawed its use in the trade, the situation did not improve. The attention directed to the Indians increased the desire of the churches to send missionaires west. A vigorous movement in the mid-1830's resulted in strong Methodist support of work in Oregon's Willamette Valley, of the Presbyterians among the Nez Perce in Idaho, of the Church of England at Fort Vancouver, and of the Roman Catholics among the Flatheads in the Bitterroot Valley. The establishment of St. Mary's Mission in 1841 is often considered to be the first permanent white settlement in Montana. Father Anthony Ravalli continued his work at St. Mary's for many years. The Catholic missionary work was continued also at St. Ignatius Mission south of Flathead Lake, St Peter's near Cascade, Holy Family south of Browning, and St. Paul's near the present town of Hays, south of Chinook.

Protestant churches were less well organized to furnish missionaries to the Indians. Their work was carried on at a later time from churches established in Montana. Pioneer clergy of influence include Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle of the Episcopal Church who came to Virginia City in 1867 and organized many churches in Montana. Sheldon Jackson was strikingly successful in organizing churches for the Presbyterians in 1872. The most colorful of the Methodist organizing ministers was W. W. Van Orsdel, ''Brother Van,'' who came to Fort Benton in 1872, and until his death in 1919 took an important part in organizing churches, hospitals and colleges for the church.

The development from a raw frontier environment to one of settlements, and road and river transportation was in large part due to rapid changes in the fur trade. The valuable furs of the early period had been from small animals -- ermine, mink, or at most the beaver -- which could be transported in paying quantities on a man's back or on his sled, canoe, or on horseback. John Jacob Astor went to Europe in the early 1830's and discovered to his astonishment that the well-dressed man was wearing a high hat made of shiny silk from Japan rather than the long established beaver hat. Astor promptly sold his extensive interests in the fur trade. Interest in beaver furs continued, however, for several decades, for just as the number and the value of the smaller lighter furs was decreasing, the industrial revolution and its new machines were creating an insatiable demand for belts which required leather. The new methods of tanning and specialized machines were also capable of producing leather goods such as low cost shoes for which there was an endless demand. These new products called for hides rather than fur, and the demand rose for the larger hide and fur bearing animals such as deer, elk, moose, and particularly the buffalo.

The heavy hides required substantial transportation, facilities, and provided a profitable return trip cargo, which in many cases had been lacking. As these hides entered the transporation cycle, the steamboat companies were encouraged to extend their schedules to include the upper reaches of the rivers, and the overland freighting outfits improved the trails and set up more regular schedules. The rapid decrease of the overwhelming herds of buffalo on the plains made way, of course, for an equally rapid increase in the number of cattle which could find range in the same area.

The Growth of Travel and Transportation. In the Montana region, transportation was greatly stimulated by another national exploration, which was even more completely reported than that of Lewis and Clark. In 1853, the Secretary of War set up a national plan for exploring and mapping routes to the west coast for a transcontinental railroad. Of the several routes explored, that just south of the 49th parallel commanded by General Isaac I. Stevens covered Montana. The party included geologists, engineers, botanists, zoologists, geographers, artists and others who combined their skills to make a report of many volumes.

The path taken by the Stevens Expedition from St. Paul to Fort Benton became at once a well-traveled road taking varied names such as the Minnesota-Montana Highway, or the Northern Overland Road. Another direct result of the Expedition was the building of the Mullan Military Wagon Road connecting Fort Benton, head of navigation of the Missouri, with Fort Walla Walla, head of navigation of the Columbia. This road was opened in 1860 and improved in 1863 (see reproduction, number 14). Projected also was a highway connecting central Montana with the Oregon Trail to the southeast near the important landmark of Fort Laramie. This became the Bozeman Trail. These great highways together with another which was slowly carved out of the old fur trade routes connecting the western towns with the Utah settlements and railroad stations, and later the Whoop-Up Trail to Canada, comprised the major land routes leading in and out of Montana.

The building of these travel routes occurred just as the need for them became extreme in the period of the gold rush. Placer gold was found in a number of places about the same time by restless explorers, but the discovery on Gold Creek in 1858 is given major attention because the Mullan Road was being constructed close by and a rush of prospectors converged there. John White and his party had just come from California by the Utah route when they found the Bannack mines in 1862, the first major discovery. The period discovery of other sites -- Alder Gulch of Virginia City in 1863, Last Chance Gulch of Helena in 1864, and Confederate Gulch or Diamond City which opened in 1865 -- immediately brought thousands of people to the mountains. These people demanded tons of merchandise, from mining machinery to baby powder, which was handled efficiently through the Missouri River steamboats and the several wagon roads which had been opened.

River transportation was a key factor in the development of Montana. The early fur trade depended heavily upon the keel boat for up-river traffic, and the massive loads of furs piled on the machinaws for the down-river trip. Pierre Chouteau, Jr., persisted in perfecting the river steamboats until they performed the impossible task of carrying five hundred tons of freight on a minimum of fifty inches of water. The qualities of comparative ease, speed and capacity made for profitable operation even at the moderate charge of twelve cents per pound of freight for the long, long journey of 2,300 miles from St. Louis to Fort Benton.

The steamboat era on the upper river began in 1832 when the **Yellowstone** reached Fort Union. Slower progress was made in reaching the heart of the fur country at Fort Benton by 1860. Sternwheelers soon replaced the less maneuverable sidewheelers and the trip upstream averaged thirty to thirty-five days. The swift current made the return trip possible in about fifteen days. The season, however, was a scant four months, April through July, and that might be cut appreciably by lower water at either end of the season. The rush to the gold camps began when regular travel was instituted and by 1868 thirty-five boats reached Fort Benton (see reproduction, number15).

Railroads eventually superseded the steamboats, but as they pushed westward they gave periodic assistance to steamboat traffic on the upper Missouri. For instance, Sioux City rather than St. Louis became the major lower port following 1867 when the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad reached Sioux City and Chicago merchants became interested in the trade. The upriver route was then shortened to 1,475 miles. The **Deer Lodge** made two trips

14. *Remnants of the Mullan Road near Mullan Pass.*

15. *Steamboat unloading at Fort Benton in the 1860's.*

and 46 steamboats reached Fort Benton in 1868. Likewise with the completion of the Northern Pacific Railway to Bismarck in 1873, the river journey was again greatly shortened and steamboat traffic boomed. The Fort Benton merchants, T. C. Power and I. G. Baker, set up their "Block P" line with eight boats, and the Baker Line and the Peck Line were added with such boats and the **Benton** which made a total of forty-eight trips. Steamboating on the upper Missouri closed in 1883 when the Northern Pacific completed its transcontinental link. For various reasons, river traffic did not develop on the Columbia, but a few steamboats were built for short runs on the Clark Fork and on the Kootenai. The shallow swiftness of the Yellowstone River warned against undue risks, but the journey of the **Josephine** to the present site of Billings in 1875, and the valiant work of the **Far West** in rescuing victims of the Battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876 are well known.

The Beginning of Government. The Montana Bureau of Mines has estimated that over $35 million in gold, largely free placer gold, was produced in Montana during the three years 1863 - 1865, and $45 million during the following three years. Gigantic changes took place, of course, during this period as the mining towns sprang up, business houses mushroomed, schools and churches were formed and government was organized.

A firm structure of government suddenly became necessary as those who traveled with an appreciable amount of the newly mined gold dust found that they were subject to robbery by a well-informed band of skillful highwaymen. These ruffians had been loosely organized by Henry Plummer, whose attractive personality had also enabled him to obtain election as sheriff at Bannack. A total of 102 persons were murdered by the bandits, but by December 21, 1863, the responsible men of the community had rallied to the extent of securing the trial and execution of George Ives, another leader of the desperadoes, and two days later a small band of some thirty men formed the Vigilantes of Montana. These men operated a tightly effective operation and by April 1, 1864, had hanged thirty-two known outlaws, and many others had left the Territory. The widespread cooperation which the Vigilantes received was reflected in the hearty support of the territorial government which was being set up at the time.

The discovery of gold in eastern and mountainous areas of the Oregon Country beginning in 1855 led to the formation of the Idaho Territory on March 3, 1863. The new territory included the present areas of Montana and Wyoming. Bannack was then the only thriving settlement east of the mountains, but the time territorial officials arrived from the East, Virginia City was booming. Because of political snobbery, the chief justice of the Idaho judicial system, Sidney Edgerton, was sent to Bannack rather than to Lewiston, the capital. Since the population and wealth of the eastern counties were developing so rapidly and access across the mountains to Lewiston was extremely arduous, Edgerton, a former member of Congress from Ohio, was sent to Washington to petition for a separate territory. By chance, James M. Ashley, another congressman from Ohio and friend and former colleague of Edgerton, was chairman of the Committee on Territories. He strongly favored western expansion and he felt that the name of Montana was particularly appropriate for a state in the mountainous area. The new territory of Montana was created on May 26, 1864, and Edgerton was named the governor. Governor Edgerton asked the legislature to meet in Bannack, but since Virginia City was by this time the largest settlement in the Territory, the legislature named Virginia City as the capital.

The rapidly increasing population of the mining camps created such episodes as that of the Vigilantes, and the unsettled national political situation at the close of the War between the States was reflected in territorial government for several years. A large number of people form the South came to the West to avoid the disturbed conditions at home. They were strongly sympathetic with the Confederate cause, and tended to favor the Democratic party. Many Democrats also came from the Northern states, and this party often controlled local politics at a time when the national government was in strong Republican control. These conditions were in large part responsible for the short terms of three governors and two terms of service for an acting governor in the first six years of the Territory. Then a political balance was secured and Benjamin F. Potts served almost thirteen years, almost half of the exceptionally long twenty-five years of territorial status.

In spite of differences between the governors and territorial legislatures, they worked together to establish basic laws providing for adequate schools, mining regulations, livestock brands, county organization, land survey and taxation. The "Initial Point" for the land survey was located on a high point about five miles south of the present town of Willow Creek. The lines were extended as rapidly as possible, especially through the agricultural valleys in order that proper records could be made on the sale of lands. The expansion of population into the distant valleys for mining and agricultural purposes led to an urgent need for continuing improvement of roads. The legislature approved many toll roads and toll bridges, local communities were urged to give every assistance possible, and the federal government was bombarded for additional aid in settling up a network of highways which would hold the Territory together.

The Mining Industry. Montana's governmental and social structure as well as its economic stability continued to be closely related to its mineral productivity. The fabulously rich placer gold deposits fitted exactly into the times when a large population was rushing into the isolated valleys with little in equipment and financial reserves to support themselves. The placer sands took care of this tenuous situation for almost a decade. By that time, extensive additional exploration had taken place and many quartz veins of gold had been discovered which led to the slower, more expensive underground mining. Last Chance Gulch or Helena was an example of placer gold being exhausted rather quickly. However, rich quartz mines were discovered in the upper gulch which demanded large amounts of capital to supply machinery and labor for mining and reducing the ore. This in turn led to Helena passing from a boom placer camp to a permanently settled and well balanced town which has continued to grow in population and influence.

The discovery of rich silver lodes also took place rather quickly. Relatively little was known about efficient methods of mining and refining silver and a considerable period of experimentation took place, beginning with the mines at Argenta in 1864. The enormously rich deposits in the Philipsburg area were discovered in 1865, but the mines high on the mountain at Granite were not opened until 1881. The Butte mines, "The richest hill on earth," have also been the most diversified. Placer gold first appeared in 1864 along Silver Bow Creek. Then silver appeared in the quartz veins, and it was in the Butte smelters that some of the most important experiments took place in refining silver, still in the 1860's. The perplexing new metal, copper, also appeared at the same time. Montana smelting technicians worked diligently on methods of working with copper for many years, but in the beginning relied upon the refining processes in Swansea, Wales, and upon the progress which was being made in the copper bearing area of northern Michigan. Butte, of course, became the metropolis of the Montana mining enterprise.

W. A. Clark, a pioneer merchant and banker, took an early lead in developing methods of dealing with copper, becoming one of the world's richest men in the process. He then spent much of his time with his banking interests and in political activity. Marcus Daly, a skillful scout and developer for California mining men, who had accomplished spectacular results in Utah, came to Butte in 1876, and immediately became a successful promoter of its copper and silver mines. Zinc and lead, still other minerals for which refining processes had to be found, were major by-products of the copper mines. The production of zinc has become increasingly valuable, often running a close second in value to copper production. The need for water and electrical power led to the construction of the world's largest smelter at nearby Anaconda and the growth of a substantial city. The problem of securing additional electrical power was solved by locating a refining plant at Great Falls. An additional problem still remained, that of access to sufficient finances. This was partially solved in 1895 by the formation of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company which was a combination of a number of corporations providing additional financing and more integrated control. The financial structure was broadened additionally in 1899 when the Standard Oil Company purchased a controlling interest in Anaconda and set up the Amalgamated Copper Company as a holding company.

It was in this setting of the Amalgamated Company with almost unlimited financial resources, and W. A. Clark, also with boundless wealth and political ambitions, that a brash young man, F. Augustus Heinze, created the bizarre "War of the Copper Kings." Young Heinze, who came from New York, gained employment in the Butte mines and taught himself thoroughly of their complex nature. He then studied the technical aspects of refining and financing. With a $50,000 inheritance and the faithful support of a capable brother, he then purchased a small mine, a few surface plots (and two or three Butte judges), and applied his "Apex" theory of mining. By this theory, Heinze would follow any vein which might be entered through any of his holdings, even though it led into the heart of the richest mines of his opponents, which by one device or another it usually did. Some direct and incidental results were threatened economic chaos to the entire state and wild stock market manipulations on the New York Exchange which affected those in England and the Continent. Also, the first eight-hour day for underground miners came into practice, one of the first adoptions of the eight-hour day in the nation. Another result was a forced special session of the state legislature, held to enact a "Fair Trial Bill" making a change of venue easier. Other results were the election of William A. Clark to the United States Senate, the purchase of Heinze's mining interests for $10,000,000, and eventually the dissolution of the Amalgamated Copper Company.

Copper mining in Butte, now using open pit methods extensively, smelting in Anaconda and refining in Great Falls together with an important lumber auxiliary industry in the Missoula area, maintained mining as the first or second industry in Montana. Silver continued to be in second place to copper for decades and was responsible for such thriving communities as Philipsburg and Granite; and also for Neihart, Monarch and Castle south of Great Falls. When silver was demonitized and the panic of 1893 swept the country, these mines were closed within weeks resulting in severe dislocation of the miners and the mining communities.

16. *Butte, Montana "the richest hill on earth."*

17. *Remains of the Miners Union Hall in the ghost town of Granite.*

Taming the Frontier. Another feature of the frontier which caused the Montana government to appeal to the federal government was for protection against the large number of Indians in the Territory. The Indians had been remarkably cooperative during the period of the fur trade in spite of the excessive use of alcohol and sharp trading practices. The Indian, however, roamed freely over a vast amount of land, and Montanans looked toward the use of these lands for cattle and sheep ranches and railroad land grants. A law providing for Indian reservations, superintendents of tribes and annuities to assist in adjusting to a new and restricted way of life had been passed in 1834. Our congressional delegate was diligent in urging treaties with Montana Indians to restrict their range.

The Flatheads accepted a reservation in the Bitterroot Valley in 1855, but when the white settlers pushed into this haven years of controversy ensued before the Indians were pursuaded to accept another location in the present Ronan and St. Ignatius area. Advancing white settlement and railroad building made rapid negotiations with the Indians imperative and by 1890 six reservation areas had been established. A final reservation was set aside south of Havre in 1916 for wandering tribes of the Chippewa and Cree.

To assist in maintaining law and order in the entire American West, a system of frontier forts was established following the War between the States. The first, Fort C. F. Smith, built in 1866, south of Billings, was one of the three guarding the Bozeman Trail. Camp Cooke was built on the Missouri at the mouth of the Judith River to protect steamboat traffic along a series of rapids at that point. In 1867, Camp Cooke was abandoned and a headquarters post was built at Fort Shaw, west of Great Falls on the Helena road. Fort Ellis was built in the same year east of Bozeman to guard the fertile Gallatin Valley from inroads of the Crows bent on stealing horses. In 1868 Fort C. F. Smith and its companion forts were abandoned in the face of intense opposition from Red Cloud and his Sioux bands. The erection of Camp Baker, later named Fort Logan, west of White Sulphur Springs, supposedly to guard the residents of Helena and its valley in 1869, completed the first set of frontier military forts.

In the meantime, the rapid destruction of the buffalo, steady pressures to reduce the size of the reservations, and other stresses resulted in a massive exodus from the reservations, particularly of the Sioux and the Cheyenne. When the army arranged an extensive maneuver designed to surround the Indians and induce them to return peaceably to the reservations, Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer precipitated the disastrous Battle of the Little Bighorn on June 25, 1876. Small bands did not return to the reservations, and the frontier settlements remained highly unstrung. This was heightened in the summer of 1877 when a Nez Perce band near present-day Lewistown, Idaho, became alarmed at the army and set out in spite of the encumbrance of older men, women, children and all of the possessions of hundreds of people, the band outmarched one army, fought off a surprise attack of another in the Big Hole Valley, and circumvented another army lying in wait at the eastern canyons of Yellowstone Park. Only utter exhaustion and bitterly cold early autumn weather delayed them long enough to be overtaken by Colonel Nelson A. Miles and his fast marching troops in a sharp skirmish known as the Battle of the Bear's Paw on October 5, 1877. Chief Joseph surrendered with a brief speech, eloquent in its simplicity, which has become a classic: ''Hear me, my chiefs. I am tired, my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever.''

An assessment of the large number of unhappy Indians in the Montana area in comparison with the few small widely separated frontier forts caused the military to hasten further fortifications following the two dramatic episodes discussed above. Fort Custer was built on a high embankment near Hardin, adjacent to the Custer Battlefield, to guard the considerable migration on the Bozeman Trail. Fort Keogh took the place of the temporary Tongue River Cantonment near the present Miles City and policed the lower Yellowstone River. Fort Maginnis was built east of Lewistown to guard the expanding cattle ranges. Fort Assiniboine, one of the largest forts of the time, a cavalry post,, was erected just south of Havre to guard the Canadian border along which Sitting Bull and several bands maintained a restless situation. Fort Missoula, just south of the present city of Missoula, was built to satisfy the residents of the western valleys, although further incursions from western Indians seemed highly unlikely. This series of new large modern forts, together with the earlier group, provided a comprehensive system of protection which maintained the peace on the part of both Indians and whites, and also furnished incentives for economic growth in the several communities in which the forts were located.

The Cattle Empire. The freeing of the eastern basin and plains from Indian control provided vast quantities of public domain for the expansion of a range cattle industry which was becoming congested in the limited western valleys, particularly in the Deer Lodge. Limited numbers of cattle had been brought in from Utah and Oregon in the early period, but Nelson Story initiated a new era when he drove a large heard up the Texas Trail from the Dallas region to the Yellowstone in 1866. The mining camps provided a ready market, but the Montana range grasses were found to be especially nutritious and a large stock migration took place. Following the complete defeat of a large Blackfeet bank in mid-winter on the upper Marias River in the Baker Massacre of January, 1870, the Fords, Brooks, Flowerees and others took their herds to the Sun River valley where they demonstrated that the open range on the Montana plains was suitable for extensive cattle operations. Soon enormous financial interests became involved. From the East, England, and even Europe, range managers unfamiliar with western conditions came to manage the enterprise, and quick profits became the sole motive.

The ''Day of the Cattleman'' marked a period of twenty years. It was a day of the open free range, as unlimited as the public domain without a fence in a thousand miles. Vast roundup districts were organized with annual or semi-annual roundups for branding and selling. Cow towns grew up and disappeared; trail drives extended from the Montana valleys to the rail head at Bismarck; cattle vigilante organizations formed and reformed to deal with rustlers and infractions of roundup rules. The Montana Stockgrowers Association formally organized in Miles City in 1885 soon became the dominant citizen's lobby in the legislature, although its actions were usually carefully limited. The enormous extent of the Montana range is demonstrated by the fact that a tremendously large sheep industry also existed along side with that of the cattle, with relatively little friction, and indeed frequent and effective cooperation with the Montana Woolgrowers Association which had been formed in 1883.

The spectacular cattle drives continued up the Texas

Trail and became an epic in itself. Skillful trail bosses and professional hands reduced the drive to a science. A common rule of thumb was that the cost of driving 2500 cattle 2500 miles to Montana would be $2,500. As the northern plains became well stocked, the owners discovered that in the annual crunch for marketing advantage, they were always hard pressed to meet the competition from the southern plains where calves matured faster and all stock fattened earlier in the season. When prices became depressed in the mid-1880's, sales were delayed in the north, ranges became over-stocked and range grasses were depleted. When an extremely severe winter descended upon the northern plains in 1886-1887, staggering losses up to 70 percent were common. Pioneer stockman Granvill Stuart spoke for many when he said, ''A business that had been fascinating before suddenly became distasteful. I never wanted to own an animal again that I could not feed and shelter.''

The results of the hard winter were not all bad. Many of the absentee owners withdrew and the industry fell back into local ownership. Units became smaller and owners were able to provide better care for the stock. This was rapidly becoming necessary in any event since homesteaders were coming in rapidly with their miles of barbed wire fences, and the vast public domain was disappearing. Northern cattlemen soon began to discover that a better grade of beef was one answer to their marketing problems, and the higher quality animal was too valuable to turn onto the plains without care.

The Railroads. Railroads were an important force in the modification of steamboat transportation, in the contraction of the Indian reservations in order that land grants could be made, and in the expansion of a profitable cattle business on the plains. The low easy passes across the mountains, more usable than others for hundreds of miles to the north or south, and the immensely rich well-populated mining gulches made the area particularly attractive to railroad builders. The first railroad to reach Montana was the Utah and Northern, a branch of the Union Pacific north from Corinne, Utah, which reached Butte December 21, 1881. The Northern Pacific was close behind, reaching the eastern edge of the state in 1882. Construction from east and west met at Garrison on September 8, 1883, with the driving of the golden spike amid national fanfare. In the meantime, James J. Hill had been pushing his several roads which joined into the Great Northern, and Havre and Great Falls were reached in 1887 to meet the Montana Central which was being built from Helena by Charles Broadwater. This line was extended to Butte in 1889. The difficulties of locating mountain passes delayed the completion of the Great Northern to the Pacific Coast until 1893.

Two transcontinental railroads gave Montana a distinct advantage, but still another road was pushing westward through the Dakotas--the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific. This route was charted through the cattle country of the lower Yellowstone and the Musselshell Valleys, and westward to the mining and timber areas. It was completed in 1909 with another driving of a golden Spike in the Garrison vicinity. Another major link with middle western transportation had been made with the extension of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to Laurel and Billings in 1894. A major recent change in the Montana railroads occurred with the combination on March 2, 1970 of the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy into the Burlington Northern Railway. Montana pioneered in a novel use of the junction of several railroad lines in Butte. Here a ''Port of Butte'' was established in 1972 where shipments of goods to or from foreign countries are packaged and cleared by customs officials for direct shipment, making substantial savings in costs and time.

The Introduction of the Airplane. Air transportation in Montana has helped solve the problem of managing its distances. The first flight of record occurred in a demonstration flight in 1910 and another across the continental divide in 1911. Following World War I, a number of young men who had been trained as pilots purchased was surplus planes which were used for personal and business purposes. Montana's first scheduled operation was by National Parks Airways begun in 1928 between Great Falls and Salt Lake. This line became Western Airlines in 1941, now the oldest in the nation. In the 1930's, the Johnson Flying Service in Missoula in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service pioneered parachute jumping to combat forest fires. Their ''smoke jumpers'' developed a pattern for the nation. In 1942, the United States Air Force established a major training base at Great Falls, which in 1954 became a Strategic Air Command base, together with another at Glasgow established in 1955. In 1946, the Montana Aeronautics Commission was established to supervise the large number of airports which were built rapidly to take care of private and public needs. The extensive assistance given by the federal government has been extremely beneficial here, as has also been true of highways and railroads from their earliest beginnings. Another innovation in air transportation, similar to the ''Port of Butte'' for railroads, has been the ''Port of Helena,'' where goods are approved for international air shipments. The first shipment was in the summer of 1974 when a number of pure bred cattle were shipped directly to Japan to improve livestock herds there.

Politics and Early Statehood. Montana, together with other northwest states, got caught in a national political party struggle and statehood was delayed for several years. An extremely early movement resulted in a constitutional convention being called in Helena in 1866. A particularly harmonious convention was called in 1884 and framed a constitution which was well received by the people, but was shelved by Congress. An impatient people asked another convention to frame another constitution in 1889. Many of the 1884 members served again, including the president, W. A. Clark, and many of the provisions were similar. This time in an omnibus bill admitting several states, Congress approved and Montana became the forty-first state on November 8, 1889.

Montana politics, never exactly calm, were in a particularly pugnacious state at this time. The election for the first state legislature which would choose the United States senators, locate state institutions, and distribute government funds resulted in such an even party division that neither house was able to organize. The members of each party met and named senators. The Republican Senate seated the democratic members under protest. The debacle resulted in a lack of funding for state government, and only the prestige and good judgement of Governor Joseph K. Toole prevented a state of completely anarchy. Conditions improved somewhat but the War of the Copper Kings continued to disrupt the process of electing a United States Senator. W. A. Clark was elected, resigned, was appointed to fill his own vacancy, was virtually unseated by the Senate, and finally was elected to serve a term, 1901 - 1907. The federal constitutional amendment providing for the popular election of senators stems directly from this controversy.

The location of state institutions, including that for the capital, was also so controversial that this matter was handled over a period of years. The capital had been located in Helena in 1875 under clouded conditions after three elections. In order to keep the question from disrupting the acceptance of the constitution in 1889, the convention inserted the provision that an election in 1892 would attempt to settle the matter, but if no city should receive a clear majority of the vote cast, the two highest candidates would compete in 1894. The copper kings continued to do battle. Marcus Daly vowed he would make his smelter city of Anaconda the capital, and W. A. Clark threw his weight toward Helena which won by the rather narrow vote of 27,024 to 25,118. Later reports disclosed that each one of the total votes had cost an average of $38.00 each. Not until the question of the location of the capital had been narrowed in 1892 could other agencies of state government be located such as the units of the university system, the prison and the children's home.

Continued political party vigor has brought a number of nationally prominent leaders into action. Joseph M. Dixon, United States senator 1907-1913, as governor 1921-1925, let in securing a revised metal mines tax in the heated election on a constitutional amendment. In a period of severe economic stress, Dixon looked toward new sources of taxation in electrical power, coal, gasoline sales, inheritance and income. He proposed many reforms in government, including a permanent tax commission. He had been a national manager for Theodore Roosevelt's Bull Moose campaign, and throughout his career he was regarded as one of the most constructive leaders in the progressive movement, even with the handicap of his conservative Republican party. Although almost all of his recommendations have been adopted, the opposition at the time was so bitter he was defeated for re-election and retired from politics.

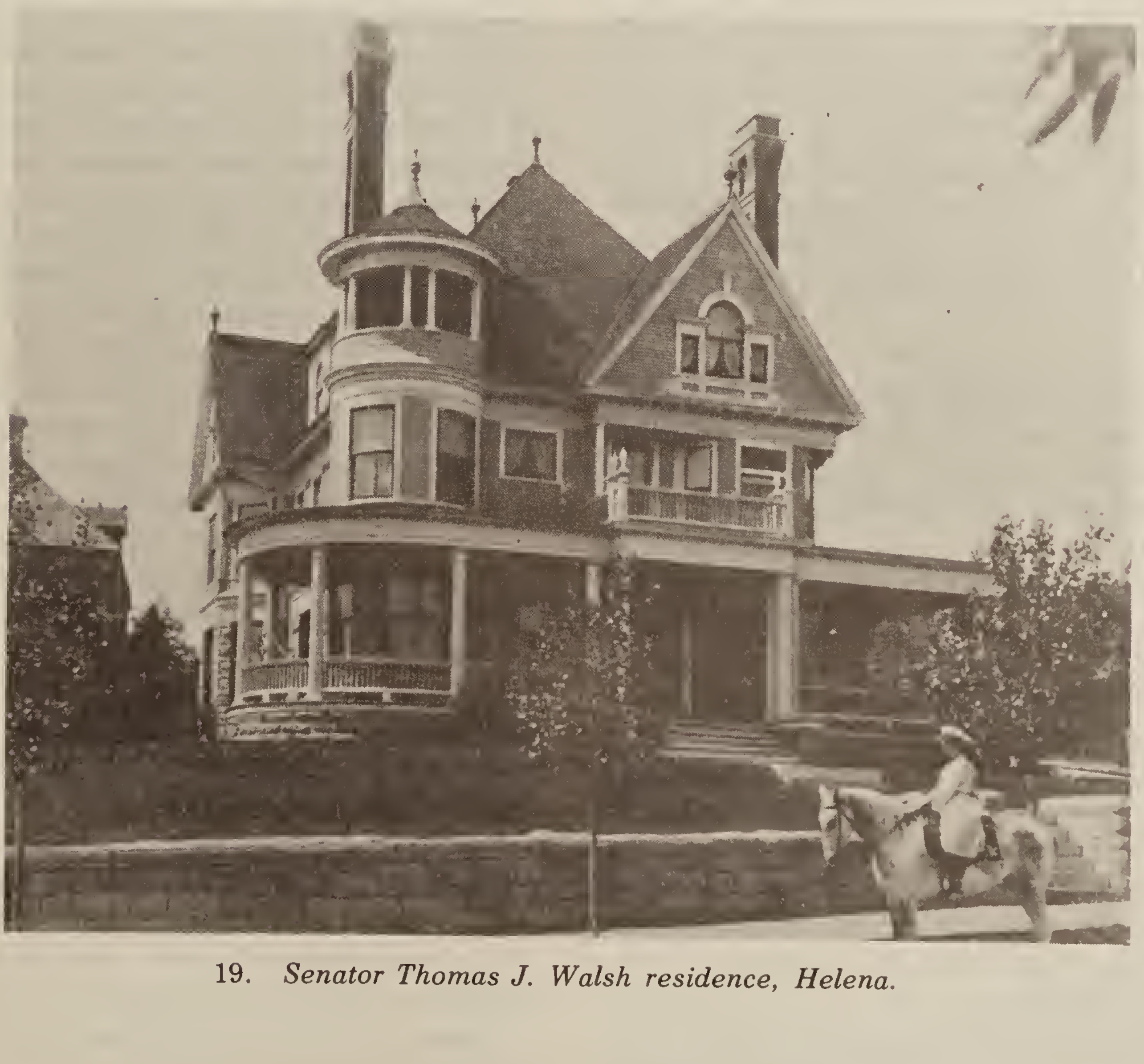
Jeanette Rankin, in a remarkably low-key campaign, became the first woman in the world to be elected to a major legislative body in 1917, and was re-elected in 1941. She has been widely recognized as one of the important world leaders in the women's equal rights movement. Thomas J. Walsh took the leadership in the Democratic party in the period and he and Dixon worked together on issues of common interest. Burton K. Wheeler also became a powerful leader in state and national Democratic circles. Both Senators Walsh and Wheeler won national prominence in exposing corruption in the Harding administration, and both had high positions of leadership in the national party organization. In more recent years, Senator Mike Mansfield has quietly but effectively given important national leadership in international relations and in congressional management and party matters. A number of members of Congress from Montana have given strong national liberal leadership, while a prevailing conservative trend had brought frustration to state politics. The situation of an evenness in party strength has led to a continuing narrow balance in the legislative and a division of control between the legislative and executive branches. This has led to the quip that "Montana sends its liberals to Washington and its conservatives to Helena."

The Development of Natural Resources. As the mining and lumbering industries went into a decline from the high the high points they had maintained to the turn of the century, Montana became more dependent upon its income from agriculture. Favorable rainfall until about 1916 resulted in a torrent of homesteaders intent on cashing in on railroad and chamber of commerce propaganda that Montana could produce anything raised in the Middle West and do it better. In 1917 a drought began which extended into the early 1920's and then with only slight relief deepened again from 1930 until 1936.

The human suffering and financial losses caused by the drought will never be adequately described. The Agricultural Experiment Station and the Extension Service centered at Montana State University (then Montana State College), gave strong leadership in searching for new methods of cultivation, new crops and varieties, improved credit facilities, improved management, and new concepts of adapting agricultural operations to changing situations. M. L. Wilson became a national leader in the New Deal administration in proposing solutions which have been important in adjusting agricultural problems. Revolutionary progress has also been made in raising cattle, sheep and swine. At the same time, these agencies, assisted greatly by rural electrification and improved transportation and communication, worked toward the improvement of the farm home. This resulted in another revolution which within twenty years has made the farm home more attractive and convenient than the city home.

Montanans have often felt that the untold wealth which has come into its economic system by way of mining belongs to its past. However, Montana's high point in mineral wealth and influence may still lie in the future. Lewis and Clark noted coal outcroppings, but these deposits were not used extensively until the railroads came to the state in the 1880's. Then large mines were opened at Red Lodge, Roundup, Belt, Sand Coulee, and other locations. Investigations revealed that the entire eastern section of the state contained veins of varying width of sub-bituminous and lignite coal to an estimated amount of over 200 billion tons, much of it available by means of low cost open pit mining methods. The Northern Pacific Railway initiated a new era in 1923 when it began open pit mining at Colstrip in Rosebud County. During the past decade as energy demands have threatened to overwhelm the supply of petroleum and natural gas products and hydro-electric power, more attention has been given to coal. The Montana Power Company formed a subsidiary, the Western Energy Company, which acquired the Colstrip mines and additional deposits, and the leading coal companies of the nation have

18. *Senator Thomas J. Walsh* [*center*] *and group at pictographs at Gates of the Mountains.*



19. *Senator Thomas J. Walsh residence, Helena.*

taken large leases. The state legislature and administrative agencies are giving much attention to the best possible development of this resource, so large that it is vitally important to the nation as well as the state.

The presence of petroleum deposits along the Montana wagon roads was noted in the diaries of several discerning travelers in the 1860's. Not until 1915, however, was the first major field opened, that of Elk Basin in Carbon County. Continuing development produced the Kevin-Sunburst field and the Cutbank field nearby. The Baker-Glendive area was opened in the 1930's leading to the vast Williston Basin discoveries in the early 1950's. The exceptionally rich Bell Creek field in the Powder River County was opened in 1967. Natural gas has also been produced in gigantic quantities since it was first found in the Baker-Glendive field in 1912. Almost all of the oil producing areas also yielded natural gas, particularly the Cut Bank, Elk Basin and Williston areas, and gas fields have been located apart from oil. A vigorous refining industry grew up in the state at once, and by 1928 refineries were located in twelve Montana communities ranging in size from Hedgesville to Billings. In recent years, the major refineries in Billings and Laurel have been connected by pipe lines with the larger producing fields, and in turn other pipe lines take the refined products to the Mid-West and Pacific Coast.

Cultural Development. Montana's cultural development has been subordinated to its lusty economic extremes of boom and bust in mining, lumber and agriculture. Its people have been basically those who migrated from the Mid-West, charactized in the early years by differences between the North and the South. Later, islands of settlement of peoples from around the world developed. Butte, for instance, became a veritable melting pot of Welsh miners mingled with southern Europeans from many countries. The Red Lodge mines picked up a similar composite which enables them to celebrate a week-long "Festival of the Nations" to this day. A closely knit "Holland Settlement" in the Gallatin Valley, a Finnish group in Milltown, Italians near Kolin and Broadus, Russians near Scobey and Scandinavians near Plentywood, all add color and variety to the population pattern.

Montana's educational system has been plagued by a sparse population and a low district tax base. Consolidation of districts and schools and state equalization is giving greater unification to the public school system. The University System has maintained high standards in spite of its controversial number of six units spread across the state to better serve the large expanse. A somewhat distinctive chancellor system was set up in 1913 to give greater unity to the several colleges. This system was modified from time to time and a new approach was established in the Office of the Commissioner of Higher Education in 1972. A state system of vocational schools and a number of community junior colleges have developed within the past few years. The state has had relatively few private colleges and for many years has had only three: Carroll of Helena and the College of Great Falls, both sponsored by the Roman Catholic Church, and the Protestant supported Rocky Mountain College in Billings.

In 1865, the first territorial legislature chartered the Montana Historical Society which has guarded the state's cultural resources and now includes a notable library, gallery and museum. The core of the library is the vast collection of the unusual number of newspapers which kept the state mentally alert. The Society's publication, **Montana, the Magazine of Western History**, enjoys a wide national circulation and reputation. Joseph Kinsey Howard, journalist of protest in the difficult 1930's, and A. B. Guthrie, Jr., Pulitzer winning novelist, are two of Montana's best know writers. Montana's best known artist would have to be Charles M. Russell, whose painting and sculpture reflect the Montana frontier on which he grew up. The Historical Society gallery and the Russell Gallery in Great Falls contain large exhibits of his work.

A vigorous museum movement tends to feature the art work of the many Indians who have lived in the state. The federal Museum of the Plains Indian at Browning contains the art of the Blackfeet, and the University of Montana in Missoula has an excellent collection of Flathead art. Ceramic work has been encouraged for a number of years by the workshops of the Archie Bray Foundation in Helena. A vigorous revival in the production and appreciation of things cultural has taken place in the past twenty years, gaining much of its strength from the private colleges and several units of the university system, all of which have been active in this field. The movement is now strong in many of the high schools of the state. A contributing organization of importance has been the Montana Institute of the Arts, founded in 1948. Its various interest groups such as writing, painting, ceramics, weaving, drama, music, obtain publicity through a striking annual spring festival, and in its publications.

Recent Developments. The development of Montana has continually been packed with excitement, dramatic episodes and colorful leaders, tempered with deeply serious consideration for the welfare of its people and the wise use of its resources. This continues to be true: A continuing controversy around public financing has led to a prolonged discussion of the merits of a sales versus an income tax. As a result, Montana is still one of the few states without a general sales tax. Concern over desirable improvements in government resulted in the approval of a new constitution in 1972, and an extensive revision of the executive and administrative agencies of state government. Increasing attention has been given to preserving the comparatively favorable environmental conditions. This has been fostered in part by the threatened disruption of much of the eastern part of the state through strip mining, and also by the dismay in finding that such a desirable industry as a pulp wood plant in the Missoula Valley produced an almost unbearable atmospheric condition. Improvements are being made with the greatest speed possible and at great cost, and careful scrutiny is being given to mining, manufacturing, and even agricultural developments which threaten environmental deterioration.

An unresolved problem is that of the rich agricultural valleys being subdivided into small plots for home building with almost complete disregard for desirable long-time unit size, transportation facilities, and particularly health and sanitation safeguards. Fiercely independent land owners recognize the need for planning in general, but refuse to agree to systematic zoning provisions.

During the past decade, a great deal of consideration has been given to enhancing the state's tremendous resources of natural beauty and preserving its rich historical landmarks, partially to encourage its third major source of income -- the tourist industry. An additional factor has been the rapid expansion of facilities for the use of winter resources such as ski slopes and snowmobile trails.

The traditionally invigorating climate of firm opinions and strong pressures continue in the current trend toward a judicious re-evaluation of the state's basic resources and their wise use in producing a stable economy. Guiding this re-evaluation is a government which under the mandate of the 1973 Constitution is engaged in a process unique to the nation, that of examining its organization at every level -- state, county, and municipal -- seeking the adoption of a form best suited to each individual unit. This dual effort should result in the enhancement of the welfare of all the people of Montana.

CHAPTER 3

HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN MONTANA

In Montana, as in most western states, there was no well-defined program of preservation until the advent of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 80-665) (See Appendix A). A number of significant properties, however, had been preserved through governmental and private efforts. These sites include, among others, the Custer Battlefield National Monument, the W. A. Clark Mansion, and the Chief Joseph Battleground of the Bear's Paw.

The problems of encroachment found in the more densely settled states have not been significant for Montana, but the state's sparse population dispersed over wide geographic areas has, at the same time, seemed to lessen the urgency to preserve which is characteristic of older regions of the country.

While government ownership of historic sites in Montana is extensive, the largest number of sites are privately owned, and many of these are of considerable significance. Though the private owner has usually recognized the historic value of his property, funding has seldom been available for the necessary work to preserve and restore it.

The cause of preservation in Montana has significantly advanced in the last few years, though much work remains to be done. In the following pages, important sites which have been preserved in Montana are surveyed. The sites are listed by ownership.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

At the federal level, the National Park Service has been instrumental in the development of two major sites, the Custer National Battlefield and the Battle of the Big Hole, and has recently acquired the Grant-Kohrs Ranch for future development. These sites commemorate events which transpired before the territory became a state. The Custer Battlefield, nationally known, is the location where the armed conflict between the Indian and the white man came to a peak; it attracts thousands of visitors annually. The Big Hole Battlefield, site of a major encounter between the Nez Perce and the Cavalry, is less well known but is receiving a great deal of visitation due to its excellent presentations. Plans for the Grant-Kohrs Ranch, one of the early Montana stock ranches, are not complete as of this date (see reproduction, number 21).

The Bureau of Land Management, in response to public interest in the restoration of ghost towns, has undertaken the preservation of the old town of Garnet, situated in Granite County. This frontier mining town exemplifies the kind of communities which housed the miners and underwent the cyclic turmoil of prosperity and abandonment as the mines first enriched and then failed their owners. Preservation of a ghost town is a unique endeavor since there is little if any habitation in the town after preservation; considerable effort to police and protect the area after the work is completed is therefore necessary.

A number of places of national significance not owned by the federal government but designated by them as National Landmarks are: Bannack Historic District (state-owned), Great Falls Portage (multiple ownership), Fort Benton (city-owned), Hagen Site (private), Three Forks of the Missouri (state), Camp Disappointment (private), Virginia City Historic District (private), Travelers Rest (private), Butte Historic District (multiple), Pictograph Cave (state), and Pompeys Pillar (private).

STATE GOVERNMENT

The state has designated a number of sites as State Monuments. As such, these sites are being protected and made available for appropriate public recreational use as part of the state park and recreation area system. Chief Plenty Coups Memorial in Big Horn County, the former home of the Crow Chief, commemorates the friendly relations between the Crows and the white man and the introduction of agriculture to the Indian nations. A fine memorial museum has been constructed on the site, funded by both the Crow Tribe and the state. A picnic area has been provided in conjunction with the memorial. Chief Joseph Battleground of the Bear's Paw, located south of Chinook in Blaine County, is likewise a combination historic and recreational site. It marks the surrender of the Nez Perce and is associated with the famous statement of Chief Joseph, ''From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever.'' Markers have been placed on the battlefield and an interpretive program begun. Day use recreational facilities enhance the public's enjoyment of this unique prairie and foothill area.

Pictograph Cave, an archaeological site south of Billings, is a key site used in determining the sequence of prehistoric occupation in the northwestern plains. The walls once displayed striking Indian pictographs and scientific findings related to the area have been published. An interpretive display has recently been completed and the area has been provided with day use facilities. Fort Owen, a trading post of the 1850's, has also been designated as a state monument. Though deterioration of the portions of the foundations which remain has been halted, much work remains to be done.

Bannack Historic District, in Beaverhead County, is the site of a major gold discovery. Montana's first territorial capital, it serves as an example of surviving frontier mining camps and boom towns. The state has acquired a number of the privately owned frame houses and log homes and has begun to preserve these buildings. A great deal remains to be accomplished, both in acquisition and in the gradual restoration of the existing structures to the character of the period of 1862. Protection of vulnerable properties is and will be a major problem. For a complete listing of sites being preserved in Bannack, see Volume III The Annual

20. *Many Glacier Hotel in Glacier National Park. Built in 1914 by the Great Northern Railroad.*

21. *Grant-Kohrs ranch house at Deer Lodge in 1902. Now administered by the National Park Service as a National Historic Site.*

Preservation Program.

The Madison Buffalo Jump, south of Logan in Gallatin County, is an archaeological site which illustrates the Indian practice of stampeding herds of buffalo over steep cliffs. Cultural aspects from the pre-Columbian period to the 18th century are related in an interpretive program and display. Modest day use recreational facilities are provided here as well. Another archaeological site which preserves a buffalo jump is the Ulm Pishkun in Cascade County. Both an interpretive display and a modest day use area are provided.

Medicine Rocks State Monument, north of Baker, is an archaeological and scenic area displaying the rock formations which figured prominently in cultural and medicinal practices of the early Plains Indians. Recreational facilities have been provided by the state at this very attractive and unusual natural environment area.

Three Forks of the Missouri in Gallatin County is the area forming the headwaters of the Missouri River, and consequently was a focal point of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The site is commemorated as a state monument and, in addition to the protection afforded the area, is provided with camping and day use recreational facilities. A modest interpretive program is being expanded to tell the unique story associated with the area and region.

Makoshika State Park, at Glendive, contains areas of archaeological importance in the lives of the Plains Indians, although detailed scientific investigation remains to be accomplished. The modest interpretive program begun will be elaborated upon in the future. Work on the program for the past eight years has largely been funded with federal assistance from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

City and county governments have recently begun to preserve several properties of interest and significance.

The community of Fort Benton is an excellent example of a town conscious of its past and doing something to preserve it. The city has a comprehensive preservation plan. Aware of its unique role in the fur trade and the Missouri River steamboat traffic era, a local historically oriented group has donated to the city the I. G. Baker Home, a small adobe residence dating from the 1860's and the Episcopal Church, a brick gothic structure which dates back to the 1870's. The city is in the process of preserving these buildings so that the public may have access to a more authentic part of their heritage. The privately owned Grand Union Hotel, constructed in 1888, is also undergoing preservation work by its present owners. The structure has been partially modified and the proprietors are gradually restoring the interior. A number of other structures within the city are destined for eventual preservation and restoration.

In Great Falls, the municipally owned Charles Russell House and Studio has had excellent care and thoughtful interpretation. In the City of Helena, the municipally owned Governor's Old Mansion has been partially restored and careful work continues on this very fine architectural and historic structure. The public has access to the mansion and public programs will be expanded in the future. Also owned by the City of Helena is the Kluge House, a rare example of a log and half-timber house commonly built in Prussia in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. This unique structure has undergone major restoration work by the city and now provides an architectural firm with professional offices. The structure is accessible to the public. Also within the city of Helena are many fine examples of architectural styles dating to the 1880's and 90's, many of which are associated with prominent figures of the mining era. Though a number of these structures are especially well maintained and add to the charm of the older residential section of the city, it would be beneficial to the cause of preservation if an interest in some of these buildings was acquired for the public, thereby ensuring that the life styles of a past era might be known to future generations.

During the current fiscal year, the City of Wibaux is planning to preserve the home of Pierre Wibaux, noted early day cattleman. The development will include restoration of the landscaped grounds. The community has been much aware of its historic associations; its preservation work will commemorate the early day ranch developments of Eastern Montana in the period before the territory became a state.

In Virginia City, the Madison County Courthouse has undergone considerable preservation work, financed by an historic sites grants-in-aid project, a large amount of which was necessitated by a major fire. Built in 1875, the courthouse is an excellent example of Neo-classic New England architecture; the facade has been carefully preserved by the County.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bovey, private developers in Virginia City, have accumulated an extensive collection of memorabalia pertaining to the days of a frontier mining camp. Tribute should be paid to Mr. Bovey for his foresight and dedication. He began his business of preservation and restoration on the Fairgrounds in Great Falls as a ''Montana Landmarks Association,'' years before others realized the values of preservation. Virginia City is now visited annually by tourists who have the opportunity to see many original structures of frontier life.

Virginia City's Madison County Courthouse is only one of a number of courthouses which date back to the 1880's and earlier. Most of them are still in use as governmental structures by their respective counties. A number of them are architecturally significant and in excellent condition. A survey for the state inventory is presently focusing on these structures.

THE PRIVATE SECTOR

A number of significant structures are owned by private individuals in the state. One of the more notable is the W. A. Clark Mansion in Butte, currently open to the public. The private owner has commendably retained the character and fixtures of an earlier day and has also preserved the work of the European craftsmen who designed the original residence.

Two historic missions are also privately owned. St. Mary's Mission, at Stevensville, was the first church in Montana; it also contained the state's first pharmacy. The owners, aware of its historic value, have retained the Mission's charm. Similarly, St. Ignatius Mission in the Community of St. Ignatius, and owned by the local Catholic church, is also well preserved.

A landmark on the Lewis and Clark Trail, Pompey's Pillar in Yellowstone County, is privately owned and is available to the visiting public. This rock bluff contains the only known signature of William Clark during the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Another nationally noted landmark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition is Beaverhead Rock, the first point clearly recognized by Sacajawea. It has recently been acquired by the state. Another site associated with the Lewis and Clark expedition and in private ownership is Camp Disappointment. Situated near Browning in Glacier County, it was the northernmost point reached by the expedition, and its undeveloped natural area remains much as it was in 1806 when Lewis and Clark recorded it.

22. *William A. Clark Mansion, Butte.*

23. *St. Ignatius Mission at St. Ignatius.*

Fort Logan Blockhouse, near White Sulphur Springs in Meagher County, is a privately owned former army post. The unusual structure has a square second story placed at a 45° angle over the bottom story. The fortification closely approximates its original appearance. Another interesting historic site in private ownership is the Battle of the Rosebud site in Big Horn County. The battle figured in the preliminary military movements directly preceding Custer's famous battle.The site is part of an existing working ranch, and is proposed for National Monument status; the terrain and features significantly in the early day encounter are very much visible today.

In addition to the above mentioned structures and sites, there exist privately owned buildings and residences too extensive in number for description here. With the heightened interest of the general public and the owners in historic values, the state anticipates that an increasing number of places will become accessible to the public for viewing and study. Regardless of the degree to which they become publicly accessible, however, their physical presence in the community is of incalculable value. These buildings often contrast favorable to the monotony of modern urban architecture.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES, ORGANIZATIONS AND MUSEUMS

Of great interest to the residents of the state, and to a host of visitors as well, is the very fine museum provided through the efforts of the Montana Historical Society. The Pioneer Memorial Building which houses the Society is located on the State Capitol Complex Grounds, Helena, and contains a wealth of objects, paintings, and treasures pertaining to the state's historic past. Main attractions at the museum are the outstanding historical library, the presentation of a simulated frontier town in the basement of the structure, the paintings and sculpture of Charles M. Russell, and dioramas and exhibits illustrating pioneer and Indian life as well as the natural history of the state. While the historic preservation program does not provide for the establishment or maintenance of museums, their value as catalysts of concern for historic preservation is inestimable. In addition to the Pioneer Memorial Museum mentioned, there are fine museums at Dillon, Miles City and Havre, to name but a few. These museums house numerous artifacts of earlier times and are the only source of safekeeping for many of the objects which have much meaning for the citizens of this state. The large number of museums in the state -- there are eighty -- shows the lively interest its citizens have in their history. As preservation of historic buildings continues, it is expected that the museum collections will aid in the public presentation of these sites. A list of Montana museums is found in Appendix B. The Museums Association is an additional impetus for the development of a preservation ethic in the state. It has the important function of fostering better museum facilities and preservations.

24. *Photographer Herford T. Cowling speaking sign language with Blackfeet in Glacier National Park, 1915.*

Also noteworthy is the Young Historians Program which is operated in conjunction with Montana schools. Seeking to develop an interest in history on the part of younger citizens, the program encourages high school students to do original, publishable research. The Council to Preserve Montana History, an organization associated with colleges, universities and museums of Montana, provides for an exchange of information and materials originally donated by private individuals to specific institutions.

Of increasing significance is the Grants-in-Aid Program for preservation of Historic Sites administered by the state in conjunction with the National Park Service, specifically the National Register of Historic Places. It provides for a planning and survey program at the state level, including the preparation of this report. Although the program has been modestly funded at both the state and national levels, the following projects have been undertaken and are in varying stages of completion (some of which have been previously mentioned):

ACQUISITION OF BEAVERHEAD ROCK:

The threat of its being condemned and destroyed prompted the recent acquisition of this noted landmark on the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

ACQUISITIONS FOR THE BANNACK HISTORIC DISTRICT:

1. Vanetta Cabin - at Bannack has been acquired.
2. Methodist Church Donation and Development.

   The Methodist Church Conference of Montana has donated this structure in Bannack to the state and the state has undertaken its restoration.
3. Graves House at Bannack.

   This frame residence, one of the very earliest in Montana, was donated by the owner and the state has undertaken preservation work on its exterior.
4. Bannack Stabilization Project.

   A number of structures in Bannack owned by the state, including the Masonic Lodge, Schoolhouse and the Skinner Saloon, are in the process of being restored and preserved.
5. Acquisition of Hope Placer at Bannack.

   This tract with a small log cabin was recently acquired by the state in order to help fulfill the goal of eventual state ownership of most of the original townsite.
6. General Acquisition at Bannack.

   The state maintains a general acquisition project to provide for the acquisition of property at Bannack as it becomes available. This enables the state to act quickly to secure valued parcels and structures in the townsite.

ACQUISITIONS FOR THE FORT BENTON HISTORIC DISTRICT:

1. I. G. Baker (McLeish) Home Donation and Development (by City of Fort Benton).

   This valuable structure was donated to the City of Fort Benton by the Community Improvement Association. Work is underway to restore this building to the period of the 1860's when it served as the officers quarters for historic Fort Benton on the Missouri.
2. Fort Benton Episcopal Church (By City of Fort Benton).

   This fine brick Gothic church dates back to the days of the steamboat traffic on the Missouri at Fort Benton and has fine stained glass windows. It was donated to the city by the Church and work is underway to restore and stabilize the structure.

HELENA HISTORIC DISTRICT RESTORATION:

The facades and certain exterior elements of over a dozen historic buildings in the downtown Last Chance Gulch area are being restored to preserve the atmosphere of an important part of the business district in the urban renewal area. It is anticipated that over a million dollars will be committed to exterior restoration alone.

PIERRE WIBAUX HOUSE AND GROUNDS RESTORATION:

The city of Wibaux is in the process of restoring the house and grounds of the early day cattleman, Pierre Wibaux.

VIRGINIA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT -- MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE:

The Grants-in-Aid project has funded the preservation and restoration of the original mill work relating to the central hall, stairs, doors and windows, as well as some work on stabilization of the foundation walls, which has been completed.

CHAPTER 4

PRESERVATION PLANNING IN MONTANA: ITS RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER STATE PLANNING

Most land administering agencies in the State of Montana are involved to some degree in historic preservation. It is even becoming the duty of some agencies who do not administer any lands to see that those who do take historic preservation into consideration when making land use plans. Agencies and organizations with differing objectives are slowly being coordinated to produce a unified approach to the problem of preservation. The purpose of this chapter is to briefly note the many federal, state, local and private groups (in that order) which have impact on historic preservation in Montana.

FEDERAL AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Soil Conservation Service. The Soil Conservation Service provides technical assistance to individuals and groups who plan on applying conservation measures to private and public lands, though the SCS deals primarily with private lands. It is imperative that a concern for historic preservation be transmitted to the owners of these lands as other opportunities for official contact are quite limited. The State Historic Preservation Plan can help the SCS by determining historic site locations before construction may encroach upon unidentified sites. The plan can also help convey a philosophy of preservation to the private landowner via the SCS during the progress of conservation planning.

U.S. Forest Service. The Forest Service has done a considerable amount of work identifying and interpreting historic events and sites on National Forest lands. Their policy has been to "give special emphasis to protection of rare and endangered plants and animals and to significant examples of ecological, archaeological, geologic and historic interest." Although recreational facilities are provided in the National Forests, and the use and enjoyment of these resources is desirable, the Forest Service policy provides that "protection will receive priority over use."

As a matter of course, the Forest Service identifies "special interest areas"; their protection is then incorporated into the mulitple-use plan for each planning unit. The direction for these efforts was provided by Congress in the historic sites acts of 1906, 1935, and 1966 (see Appendix A).

The first attempt to inventory the historic resources in the National Forests of the Northern Region came in 1960 as part of the National Forest Recreation Survey (NFRS). In 1972, a separate listing was compiled from 1960 inventory information giving names and locations only. Presently under the direction of Executive Order 11593, the background of historic sites on the inventory is being researched. The more significant sites are being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Also, during the course of the unit planning process, additional historic and cultural resources are being inventoried and researched., These, too, when significant, are being nominated to the National Register.

25. *Canyon Creek Charcoal Kilns on the Beaverhead National Forest.*

The Department of Fish and Game figures prominently in the Executive Order 11593 process; the Department helps to determine the significance and potential for preservation of the historic sites on all federal lands. Also, close contact is maintained between the Fish and Game and Forest Service to insure that historic resources are identified and protected.

Recently, the Forest Service contracted with the University of Montana History Department for a study of the archaeologic and historic resources on National Forest lands in the Northern Region. The study has provided valuable information such as:

1. A list of types of historic resources which may be found on National Forest lands.
2. Guidelines for determining historical significance.
3. A manual to aid field personnel in identifying and

protecting historic sites.

4. A list of persons who can be of value to those researching history.

The report was completed in February, 1974, and copies are available to all interested agencies.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Army Corps of Engineers. The Corps of Engineers is involved in preserving historic values on the properties which they administer. Advance planning on construction projects includes appropriate consideration for sites which may contain valuable archaeological, paleontological, architectural and cultural remains. Where projects are already underway, efforts are being made to find ways of preserving important sites and structures.

While the Corps has not been funded specifically for preservation work, it has received financial assistance for surveys in the fields of paleontology and archaeology. Activities of the Corps in these fields are based upon the recommendations of such groups as the National Science Foundation, the National Park Service and educational institutions which have conducted field investigations adjacent to Corps property. Prior to the construction of Libby Dam, the Corps cooperated and participated in the archaeological survey work in the project area. A cooperative effort is now underway with the Montana Historical Society to design a museum and interpretive center at the dam.

The Corps also cooperated with the United States Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, granting them permission for the restoration work undertaken at Rocky Point, a site on the Fort Peck Reservoir project.

The district office of the Corps at Fort Peck has provided an excellent museum which contains fossils, artifacts and historic lore pertaining to the northeastern sector of the state (see list in Appendix B). Such museums generate considerable interest on the part of the public and can serve as a focal point for the initiation of preservation work in a particular region.

Recent cooperative work by the Corps with the National Park Service has resulted in the identification of several sites which have been approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer and proposed for National Register status. These include Rocky Point, Fort Peck Dam and Lake and the townsite of Fort Peck -- the theater, hotel, and administration building in particular. Also within the Fort Peck project area is Bug Creek, noted for paleontological findings, and Hell Creek, an area which exhibits typical examples of the Hell Creek geologic formations. The district staff is aware of the potentially abundant archaeological and paleontological materials in northeastern Montana.

Army Reserve. Finally, mention should be made of the 96th United States Army Reserve Command, which has initiated a program whereby its many units over the country may devote considerable time to military historical and archaeological research. The 50th Military History Detachment in Bozeman under the direction of Captain Lawrence S. Heberle has been particularly active. It has accumulated research materials and conducted on-site surveys for the federal posts of old Camp Baker, Fort Logan and Montana militia posts of Fort Howie and Camp Ida Thoroughman. This detachment will continue its work with other posts, and other reserve units in the state are being encouraged to develop similar programs until all of the Montana and federal military fortifications in the state have been thoroughly studied.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT [HUD]

This department deals mainly with urban problems and programs, but also encourages and assists in the preservation and restoration of historic sites and structures. HUD administers several programs which change from time to time depending upon the mandates of Congress, the Executive Branch and funding limitations.

The programs that have aided historic preservation to date are:

1. The Urban Renewal Program
2. Urban Renewal Demonstration Grants
3. Grants for Historic Preservation
4. Open Space Land Program
5. Urban Beautification Program
6. Insurance Programs
7. Urban Planning Assistance Program

In addition, localities can apply for technical advice and information regarding the formation of local historic preservation advisory committees.

The above programs require coordination between HUD and the Department of Fish and Game as the State Historic Preservation Officer will, in most cases, be asked to certify the significance of an historic site and/or include the site in the National Register of Historic Places before assistance can be offered by HUD. Further consideration of historic preservation is provided by the model cities program requirement that city demonstration agencies ''maintain, as appropriate, natural and historic sites and distinctive neighborhood characteristics.'' In the City of Helena though, the implementation of some of these requirements and programs has not been totally effective.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Many agencies within the Department of the Interior have an influence on historic preservation in Montana. For example, the **Bureau of Outdoor Recreation** (BOR) administers the Land and Water Conservation Fund program which requires that historic, archaeologic and geologic resources be identified in the statewide comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. This program also on occasion provides financial assistance for recreational facilities at appropriate historic sites such as those at Chief Plenty Coups State Monument.

The **National Park Service** administers land in Montana as well as the Historic Preservation Grant Program. Under the Grant Program, all preservation projects for which funding is provided must be in accord with the State Historic Preservation Plan. Continuing contact is maintained with the several units of the National Park System in Montana for the exchange of advice regarding development, planning and nomination to the National Register of historic areas within national parks. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the National Park Service have also established procedures for coordinating state activities in both the planning and project phases of the two programs. In Montana the Department of Fish and Game is the responsible state agency for the above programs.

The **Bureau of Reclamation**, though it does not deal directly with historic preservation planning, does consult with both the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the National Park Service as well as the Department of Fish and Game during the preauthorization, planning and construction stages of any project. Studies are made of any historic, archaeologic or natural science materials within the project area. Salvage programs are begun when there is no alternative to construction of a water resource project.

Other important land managing agencies that affect historic perservation are:

Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA]. Contact with the BIA is maintained at the state office in Billings. However, the state is now encouraging the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the tribes of Montana to take an active interest in the development and management of an effective historic sites program at each agency and important sites on each reservation. A step in this direction has been taken with the preparation of historical maps for each of the reservations. Some reservations have begun hiring professional historians.

26. *Buffalo still roam on some Indian Reservations.*

Bureau of Land Management [BLM]. The BLM has begun a program of identifying historic and archaeological sites on its extensive lands. Incorporated into their annual work program, the Bureau has established a goal of a minimum of twenty sites annually to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

The procedure begins at the district level with field employees assembling lists of sites which have some relationship to history, archaeology or culture in their respective areas. A preliminary form is prepared for given sites and the information relayed to the Denver Service Center for review by historical experts of the BLM staff. Sites approved by the Denver center are forwarded to the State Historic Preservation Officer for action by his office; these in turn are forwarded to the National Register for approval. The efforts underway are traceable to Executive Order 11593, which promulgated the concept of an expanded National Register.

A study of the Decker-Birney area by members of the WICHE program (Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education) has resulted in the identification of twenty-seven sites for BLM that otherwise would not have been known at this date. BLM reports considerable interest in the program within the agency and a training program for personnel has been instituted to provide information on preservation.

Prominent among the sites proposed for nomination by the Bureau is the ghost-mining town of Garnet, where preservation work is now underway and partially completed. In addition to cooperation from the Department of Fish and Game on the Garnet project, many volunteers and a local ghost town preservation society have actively participated in inventory, research, stabilization and restoration of the town buildings.

The Bureau of Land Management and the Department of Fish and Game have been working closely to administer a unique section of the Missouri River from Fort Benton to the Fred Robinson Bridge to insure protection and interpretation of the many historic sites found there. Recently cooperation has been extended to include inventories for the proposed Lewis and Clark National Scenic Trail and information exchanges to develop a historic sites rating system for preservation potential.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The Bureau has undertaken an inventory program to identify the sites of historic significance which are located on lands owned or administered by their agency. As the sites are identified, a report is prepared for review at appropriate levels including the office of the State Historic Preservation Officer. It is anticipated that the study will be largely completed during the calendar year of 1974, with perhaps as many as a hundred properties listed. These in turn will be included in the state inventory.

One of the more notable sites on the BSFW administered lands is the Rocky Point Site, a low water crossing on the Missouri River approximately 14 miles downstream from the Fred Robinson Bridge. The site was the juncture of early day steamboat traffic and stage routes, and was the gathering point for many traders and trappers of the 1860's to the 1890's. The Charles M. Russell Game Range, administered by the BSFW, is of historic interest itself due to its size (one million acres) and unique characteristics. Elk and other animals have been reintroduced to this natural area.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration. This agency works in cooperation with the Montana Department of Highways in the planning, design and construction of federal-aid highways. The administration also plans, designs and constructs federal domain roads such as forest highways. The Federal Highway Administration is directed by several federal highway laws such as the Department of Transportation Act (see Appendix A) and historic preservation laws as well.

The guidelines and procedures developed from these laws aid the Montana Department of Highways in its consideration of historic properties when planning highway locations. Coordination through the Department of

Highways and with the Department of Fish and Game directly has improved greatly during initial project planning stages. Such cooperation reduces the possibility of costly redesign problems when and if historic properties are found within project corridors.

STATE AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Within this department are several agencies that influence historic sites and preservation. The **Montana Arts Council** receives funds from the National Endowment for Humanities. From time to time, the Council is able to fund local historical research and museum activities, such as the **Historic American Buildings Survey**. These activities are coordinated chiefly with the Montana Historical Society, the state depository for Historic American Buildings Survey material.

The Department of Fish and Game has been working closely with the **Statewide Archaeological Survey** to build up and interpret an inventory of the more significant archaeological resources in the state. Future plans call for an expansion of this effort.

Montana Historical Society. Created in 1865, the Montana Historical Society is one of the oldest societies dedicated to historic preservation in the American West. The Society has led the way in the collection of historic manuscripts, newspapers, letters and diaries. It has also fostered the preservation of Indian culture, minerals and mining activities. In 1951, with increased financial support and a major reorganization, the Society articulated its goal of comprehensive state historic preservation.

The Society has actively been working with local groups to establish local museums with the objective of preserving historic relics. As the state's major repository for historical records, documents, artifacts, and maps, the Society is a key research center for Department of Fish and Game personnel in the field of historic preservation.

The Society presently publishes a quarterly history magazine which is also recorded for the blind. A Workshop program is being developed to aid local history organizations; cooperative efforts are underway such as a library information exchange program and efforts to record and interpret Montana's ranching industry during the period between the first and second world wars.

The Society cooperated in the development of a new state constitution which makes historic preservation a matter of state policy (see Appendix A). Historical records of the first Montana constitutional convention were furnished by the Society to enable delegates of the 1972 convention to see how many of the same debates were resolved in 1889.

27. *Fort Claggett at the Mouth of the Judith River about 1870.*

Becoming more important as our nation's 200th anniversary approaches is the **Montana Bicentennial Administration**, initiated by the Historical Society. A valuable source of funds for local historic preservation and research efforts, this organization is working with the Department of Fish and Game to determine priorities for the funding of restoration and interpretation efforts at specific historic sites.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Planning Division. Although close coordination and cooperation has been achieved through the department itself, a new Planning Division has been formed to develop, supervise and coordinate a long range, comprehensive plan for theDepartment of Fish and Game. All resources and department activities were considered in formulating the ultimate Department-wide goal, the objective of the Fish and Game, "to benefit the people of Montana and visitors with the optimum outdoor recreational opportunities; emphasizing the tangible and intangible values of wildlife and the natural and cultural resources of aesthetic, scenic, historic and archaeological significance... ."

Historic preservation is basic to the Department's philosophy. More particularly, regarding historic preservation, the Department emphasizes the following aims:

1. To protect those natural and cultural resources that provide outdoor recreation from all phenomena which threaten to diminish their quantity or quality.
2. To prevent the extinction of existing wildlife species or the eradication of significant scientific, historic, archaeologic, or cultural resources.
3. To improve the public's awareness and knowledge of ecological, historic and cultural matters to enhance their appreciation of outdoor recreation and understanding of resource management.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

For years, the Engineering Division of the Department of Highways has written a clause into its construction contracts which requires the contractor to preserve unforfeen historic resources. Article 11.03(k) of their specifications entitled "Artifacts" states:

> When the contractor's excavating operations encounters remains of prehistoric people's dwelling sites or artifacts of historical or archaeological significance, the operations shall be temporarily discontinued until notified by the engineer. The engineer will contact archaeological authorities to determine the disposition thereof. When directed by the engineer, the contractor shall excavate the site in such a manner as to preserve the artifacts encountered and shall remove them for delivery to the custody of the proper state authorities. Such excavation will be considered and paid for as extra work.

This concern for archaeological artifacts has been reinforced by the Department's contracting with the Statewide Archaeological Survey at the University of Montana for annual surveys and test excavations of proposed highway right-of-ways.

The Department of Highways makes use of the **Montana Historic Preservation Plan** in the course of research for environmental impact statements and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in the Department of Fish and Game is contacted to determine the effect of proposed projects on historic resources. Unfortunately, this consultation has sometimed occurred after preliminary plans were already completed. Since it is difficult to change plans to assimilate new information late in the planning process, the Department of Highways has effected a procedure in which all contributing agencies cooperate to evaluate impact of the project at regularly scheduled meetings during its planning phases. The Department of Fish and Game, the Department of Natural Recources and Conservation (DNR&C), the Planning and Economic Development Division (PED), the Montana Historical Society, and the Statewide Archaeological Survey participate in this new cooperative procedure.

Before any project planning is begun, the Department of Highways sends a ''letter of intent'' to all contributing and interested agencies. The Department of Fish and Game then begins planning the best means for preserving, presenting and interpreting historic resources as part of the highway project plan itself. The Signing Committee of the Department of Highways already has done extensive work presenting historic sites using colorful interpretive signs adjacent to highways across the state. The official state highway map is also a cooperative venture and lists many of the important historic sites and museums in Montana.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Planning Division. This agency was created in 1967, reorganized as the Planning and Economic Development Division in 1972 and as the Planning Division in 1973 under the Department of Intergovernmental Relations. The responsibilities of this division now include state and community planning, and information gathering systems. The task of the Planning Division is to adopt a comprehensive plan for the physical development of the state; to attain this objective, the Division reviews all state planning efforts to insure coordination and avoid duplication.

The Planning Division's computerized information system has become a valuable storage and dissemination center for certain historic sites information. In 1969 the Planning Division established twelve standard planning regions for the State of Montana. These regions were put into effect by executive order in 1971 and have become an integral part of the State Historic Preservation Plan.

As part of their community planning function, the Division assists counties with their comprehensive land use plans. Historic sites information is an important part of these plans and the State Historic Preservation Plan is accordingly consulted. To further this coordination, the Department of Fish and Game is preparing guidelines for use by the Planning Division and the counties to better assess the preservation potential and signficance of locally important historic resources, some which may not yet be listed in the inventory of the State Plan.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS

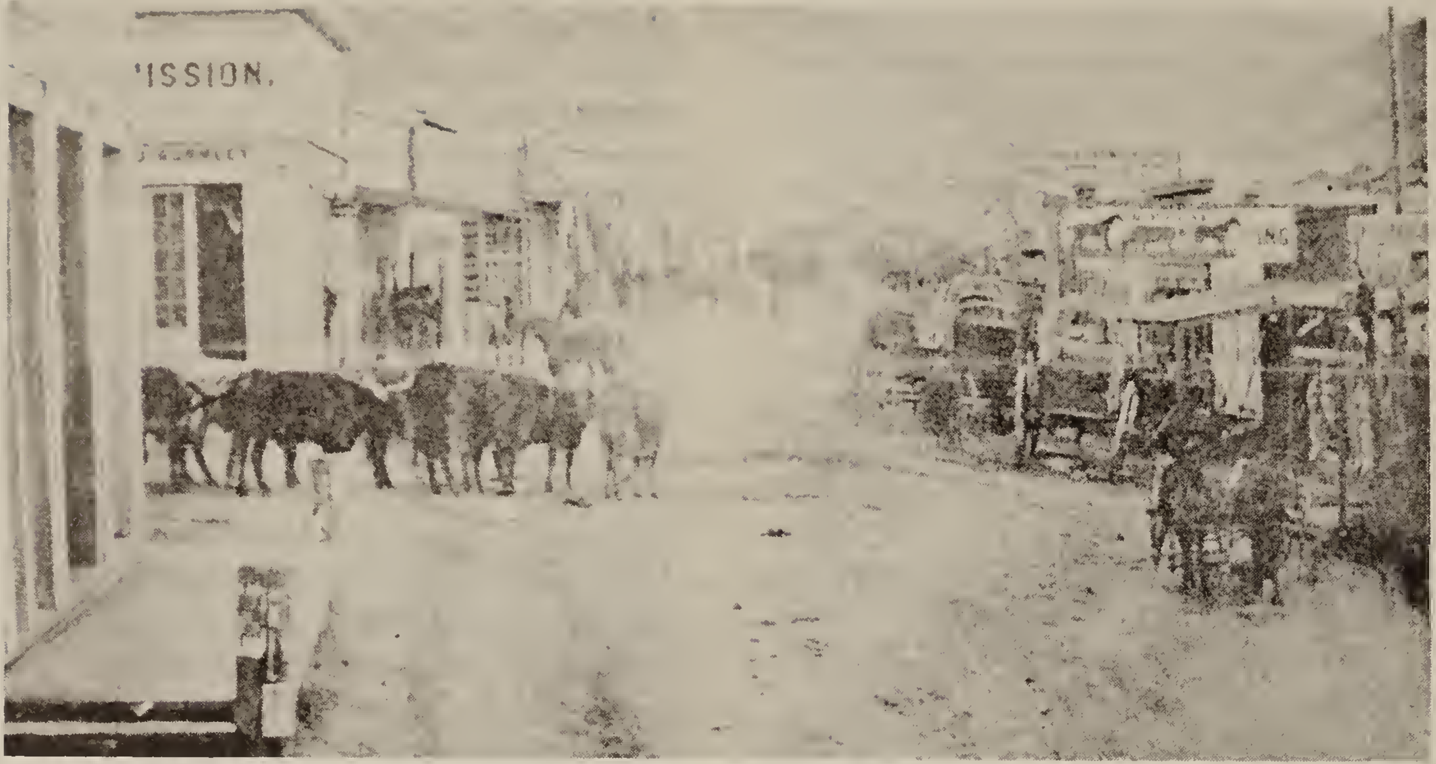
In cooperation with the Department of Fish and Game, the Department of State Lands began in 1971 a continuing program using Land and Water Conservation Act funding to inventory state school lands with historic and recreational values. This information has been used to restrict development which might diminish these values.

Montana's first antiquities act, which was repealed in 1971, authorized the State Board of Land Commissioners to set aside ''historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the State of Montana'' as state monuments. However, only two sites were ever so designated. Under the new 1973 State Antiquities Act, the Department of Fish and Game is authorized to recommend to the Board, historic, cultural and scientific sites on state lands for listing and protection under the Act. Several cooperative ventures have been initiated in accordance with this new law. As in the past, significant historic and archaeological sites located by the Department of State Lands field personnel are reported to the Department of Fish and Game for further action. As soon as sufficient data has been tabulated from the Department of State Lands' recreation inventory, a detailed investigation of sites which meet the requirements of the State Antiquities Act and/or the National Register of Historic Places is begun by the Department of Fish and Game. Future plans involve a cooperative effort to develop preservation methods for state lands designated under these Acts; the plans will involve the assistance of any lease holders of such lands.

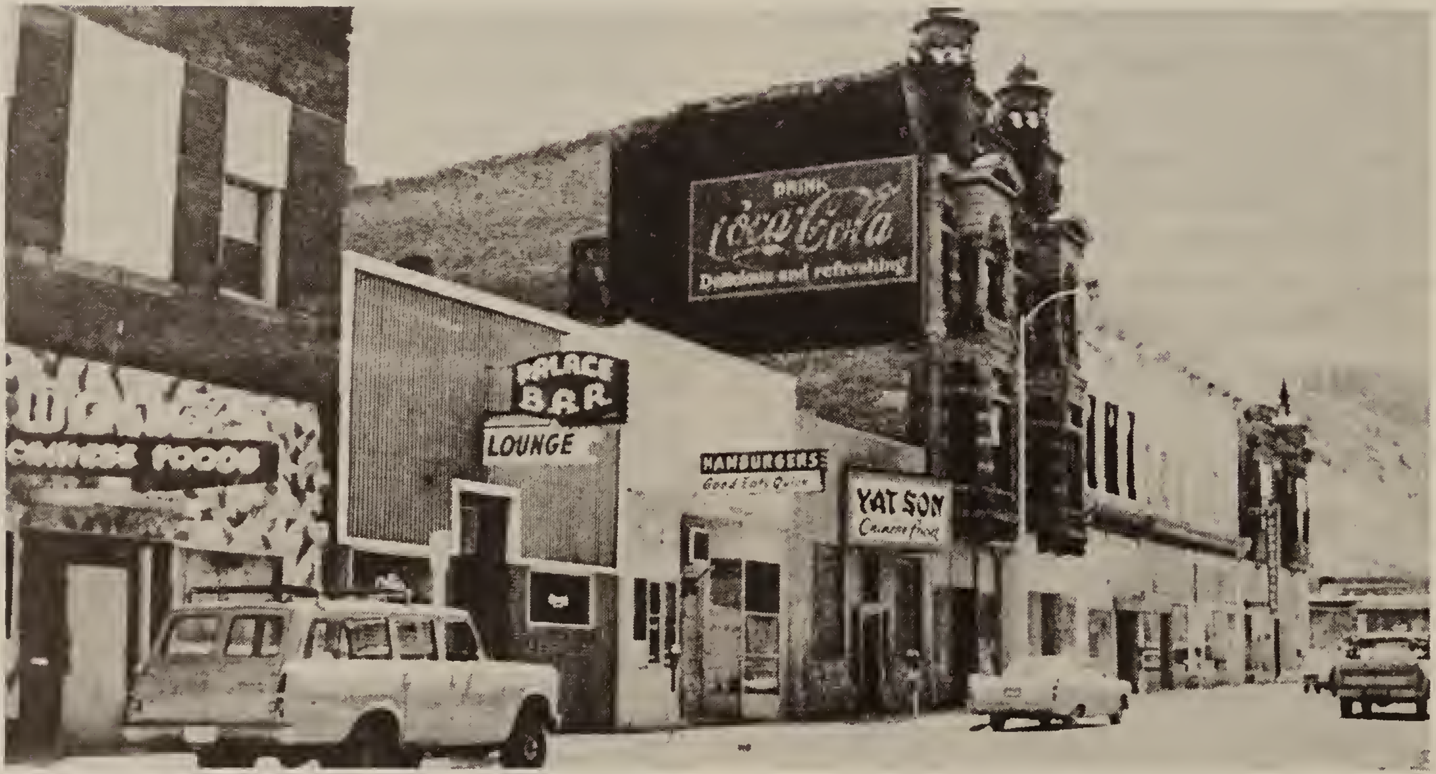
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION [DNR&C]

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNR&C), formed in 1971 from several related agencies, administers a number of land use planning programs and divisions that deal with historic sites and preservation. Their Forestry Division manages 590,000 acres of state forest land with the objective of providing support for the state's educational programs and ''other worthy objectives helpful to the well-being of the people of the State of Montana.'' Historical records of forest land use as well as inventory data are available and protection and identification of some historic sites have been provided. Future plans call for cooperation to inventory additional historic sites as with the Department of State Lands.

The Department's Water Resources Division has the responsibility of coordinating all water planning and development within the state. Cooperation is maintained with the Department of Fish and Game for the purpose of assessing the impacts of planned water developments on historic and other resources. The conservation Districts Division provides assistance to the 58 conservation districts in Montana which develop land-use programs. The Department of Fish and Game has the opportunity here of providing guidelines to assist in identifying and evaluating



28. *Looking south on Helena's Last Chance Gulch in 1874.*


CHINESE FOODS
DRINK
Coca-Cola
Delicious and refreshing
PALACE
BAR
LOUNGE
HAMBURGERS
YAT SON

29. *Looking southeast on Helena's Last Chance Gulch in 1972.*

historic properties.

The newly-formed Energy Planning Division is engaged in comprehensive environmental, social and economic studies relevant to the siting of utility and energy facilities. The Department of Fish and Game cooperates closely with this division to determine specific historic site locations and the impact of energy planning on them. Presently, cooperative efforts have concentrated on historic resources in the Colstrip area of southeastern Montana where large strip mines and utility sites are being planned.

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation has also completed a pilot land capability study entitled, "A Resource Inventory Method for Land Use Planning in Montana." The report was published in December, 1973, and discusses the selection and inventory of environmentally "critical areas" the definition of which includes historic sites. The study is designed to assist counties in assessing natural resources and historic sites as an important and necessary part of their comprehensive land use plans.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

Among private organizations with which the Department of Fish and Game coordinates activities, one of the most important is the **National Trust for Historic Preservation**, chartered by Congress in 1949 (see Appendix A). The organization has statewide field consultant services and publishes the **Preservation News** as well as a catalogue of state historic programs. The organization includes two board members from each state.

The Montana chapter of the **Council on Abandoned Military Posts [CAMP]** and the **Western Montana Ghost Town Preservation Society** are two organizations responsible for the nomination of Fort Keogh, near Miles City to the National Register. In cooperation with the Fish and Game Department, these groups were able to preserve buildings once scheduled for demolition. Almost singlehandedly, Mr. Joe Dent, curator of the Fort Keogh museum, has restored one of the original officers quarters of Fort Keogh and has pressed for preservation of the two remaining quarters.

The Western Montana Ghost Town Preservation Society has also been instrumental in the preservation of several other sites. The Society bought and is restoring Gillian and Fraternity Halls in the ghost town of Elkhorn. These buildings were recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey and are listed as two of the most unique in the west. The Society bought these buildings with a loan from the National Trust thus preventing their sale and relocation to California. The Society, based in Missoula, has also been active in the restoration of various pioneer buildings at Fort Missoula and in the Bureau of Land Management administered ghost town of Garnet.

With headquarters in Bozeman, the **Montana Ghost Town Preservation Society** has supported efforts by the Department of Fish and Game to restore the territorial capital of Bannack. They have also taken the lead in preserving the remnants of the silver mining camp of Granite. The Society has persuaded the owner of the Miner's Union Hall and Superintendent Weir's House to donate them to the State of Montana where they will be protected under the recently enacted State Antiquities Act. These buildings, recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey and listed on the National Register, will be stabilized by the Department of Fish and Game. The Society is also assisting in the stabilization of the old Gallatin City Hotel at the Three Forks of the Missouri National Historic Landmark.

One of the highly commendable projects in the state has been the joint effort by Hill County and the city of Havre to excavate, protect and interpret to the public the Wahkpa Chu'gn Buffalo Jump and Trap in conjunction with the **H. Earl Clack Museum**. The Wahkpa Chu'gn site is just outside the city limits of Havre and is listed on the National Register.

Mrs. Louise Hagener of the H. Earl Clack Museum has also kept a watchful eye over the preservation of Fort Assinniboine, south of Havre. Through her efforts and with aid from the Council on Abandoned Military Posts, Fort Assinniboine has been nominated to the National Register.

The **Montana Archaeological Society** with headquarters in Bozeman, assists in keeping a watchful eye on archaeological resources in the state. The Society, composed of amateurs and professionals alike, publishes a quarterly journal to expand the public's awareness and understanding of these unique resources.

In the western part of the state, the **Stevensville Historical Society** is assisting the Department of Fish and Game's efforts to restore the setting of Fort Owen, Montana's oldest permanent settlement. This Society and the **Bitterroot Valley Historical Society** are also researching and publishing accounts of local history.

Several Montana cities and towns are increasingly committing resources to the restoration of their heritage of pioneer architecture. The largest project is in the Helena urban renewal area where over a dozen historic buildings reminiscent of Helena's golden age are planned for restoration and commercial use. The city of Fort Benton is restoring their first church and residence, the Episcopal Church and I. G. Baker (McLeish) Home, and will restore other historic structures in the downtown area when funds beome available through the state historic preservation program.

30. *The first telephone exchange reached Miles City during the 1880's.*

Finally, note should be made of the scout troops that have assisted and have received assistance from the Department of Fish and Game in the research and marking of several historic trails.

The accomplishments listed in the preceding pages are the result of numerous individuals and groups which have devoted their energies to the research and preservation of historic resources, thereby enhancing the cause of preservation in Montana.

CHAPTER 5

MONTANA'S MAJOR PRESERVATION PROBLEMS

A program as complex as that of historic preservation inevitably encounters difficult problems. In the following chapter, a look is taken at the problems we have solved and the progress we have made since the last edition of the **Montana Historic Preservation Plan**. But more importantly problems which have resisted solution are re-examined in the light of fresh ideas and additional experience.

PAST PROBLEMS THAT HAVE BEEN SOLVED

Lack of organized programs. In Montana, as in most states, there were no organized programs for preservation which the public could support. The abundant tangible evidence of past history in the state has seemed to lessen the urgency for such programs. In recent years, however, public awareness regarding the need for an ongoing program has increased considerably, spurred by newspaper accounts of the vandalism of ghost towns or the desecration of archaeological sites.

Citizens are now contacting the state agency for information and assistance on preservation problems with increasing frequency. While the situation is still serious, the erosion of the physical remains of history has been slowed considerably, and the prospects for support of programs greatly enhanced.

Need for a state antiquities act. In the first edition of the Plan, the need for a state antiquities act was discussed. Though at that time Montana had a law which provided for designating historic monuments on state-controlled lands, that law was not very effective, and in 1971, when the state legislature recodified laws administered under the Board of Education, it was not reinstated.

The 1973 state legislature, however, passed into law a new state antiquities act which had broad public support. This law is much stronger than the previous one yet still restricts the state's preservation efforts to registered sites on state-controlled land. A provision is made, fortunately, for agreements to protect historic sites on private land where the owner desires. Although this law's effectiveness is yet to be proven, it is certainly a crucial one for the cause of historic preservation in Montana.

Need for an inventory of historic sites in Montana. The need for an inventory, an invaluable aid to historic preservation, was fulfilled in 1968 when a consultant was hired to compile the state's first official inventory. The inventory was revised in 1973, and again in 1975, to include many new sites.

To achieve an all-inclusive listing much remains to be done. Communication with public agencies and the private sector must be maintained and guidelines for determining historically developed. The current inventory, while it is the most comprehensive and up to date that Montana has ever had, must nevertheless be constantly re-evaluated to reflect the ongoing research of archaeological and historical scholars. If authenticity and accuracy are to be assured, the compilation of the inventory must be largely dependent upon scholarly interpretation.

PAST PROBLEMS - UNSOLVED

Program financing and staffing. Montana's program is quite limited at present. A demonstration of the historic preservation program is the task of several staff members but, because of lack of funds, full time has not been devoted to the preservation program. Additional funding is necessary so that periodic inventories can be undertaken with the aid of consultants and historic sites can be duly protected, which is now and additional duty of the game warden force.

The solution to the funding of the preservation program is not to revise spending policies by administrative fiat, but rather to educate the public in the value of historic preservation. If in the future there is a need for more comprehensive and costly preservation, the public must be convinced of the program's merit.

Preservation potential for individual historic sites. There is a need for a standardized system to determine the feasibility of preserving specific historic sites or resources. The system should be one readily usable by field personnel or by individuals who possess historic properties. Such a system is being developed by the Governor's Advisory Council and a working draft is now available for use. Various federal agencies are also devising systems for field staff use in the preliminary evaluation of a site. Guidelines are necessary to determine which has priority -- an historic site or the land-use planned.

The problem is particularly acute when it concerns archaeologic resources which are the most elusive and difficult to identify. Often they are found only after a project has begun and a decision must be quickly made whether to halt the project or destroy the resource. Many years of technical training are necessary to accurately assess the value of an archaeologic resource; professional technical research may then be required to determine its significance. After identification and assessment, great skill is needed to interpret the archaeologic resource in terms the average citizen can understand. Concomitant with these problems is the feeling that many archaeologic sites should be preserved but not identified to the public until the sites can be protected from those who do not understand their cultural value.

Lack of public understanding and participation. Public disregard for historic values has been responsible for such unfortunate occurrences as the historic building torn down "to make room for progress" or the ancient pictograph covered with spray paint, or the box of arrowheads for sale in an antique shop. It has been said, "Through education comes understanding and through understanding, protection"; those who are the best informed about historic preservation are its ablest defenders.

Although public support for historic preservation has grown rapidly during the past decade, the goals of preservation are still much misunderstood and there is a need for greater public participation in this effort at a grassroots level. Thus, an effective educational program begun at the earliest level to inculcate the values of historic preservation may well be our most important task. More efforts such as the formation of ghost town preservation societies, organized by groups of interested citizens, "to acquire, preserve, and maintain ghost towns and historic sites in the state of Montana," are needed.

It is only through the help of such non-profit organizations that agencies responsible for historic preservation can maintain a closer guard on historic properties across the state. We must now encourage other groups of well-informed citizens to participate all across Montana.

Plans to encourage participation include making the historic preservation program more visible to the public. Towards this goal, excerpts from the Plan and its inventory, and a list of museums and historical depositories across the state will be published. Also, on-and off-site interpretation will be developed for historic sites when and where funds allow; and personnel administering the historic preservation program will be talking to groups to explain the program, answer questions, and gather ideas from the public.

Lack of coordination and communication. This may be the greatest incipient danger to Montana's historic preservation program. Yet we are now in a position to minimize this problem before it becomes serious. In the past, coordination and communication between agencies, groups and the public were not too difficult to achieve because they were small and few in number and plans seldom had irretrievable consequences.

Today, however, agencies plan big. Projects are often large and have far-reaching consequences not anticipated by the original planners. This makes it essential that coordination and communication be effected with all others who may be able to assess the implications of a project.

One of the effects of the communications gap on historic preservation that was mentioned in the first edition of the Plan was that many agencies (local, state and federal) did not know what to do or whom to contact when an historic resource was located.

Steps have already been taken to alleviate this problem by making agencies aware of the state historic preservation program, its policies and goals, and by informing them of the people to contact when certain situations arise. The federal government has done much to foster this coordination through policies resulting from the Environmental Policy Act of 1969, including Executive Order 11593 of 1971 which requires "cooperation with the liaison officer for historic preservation."

Wide distribution of the State Historic Plan to state and local agencies is also a means of communication. Integration of state and local plans is beginning to emerge from an increased awareness of the objectives of the preservation program.

Vandalism. Vandalism is a problem that has recently beome more serious largely because of increasing population and mobility. Today, virtually no historic resource is safe from those who would destroy it. The weekend doorknob collector, the commercial pot hunter, the pilferer of weathered siding for private use -- these are the enemies of preservation. Possibly the most destructive of all is the artifact hunter who with hand and even machine driven tools removes and destroys the evidence of past cultures yet to be evaluated, merely to place them on the market for sale. There are also treasure clubs who rip up the floor boards of old buildings looking for the "lost treasure" promised by a magazine whose only purpose is to sell metal detectors. And there are some firearm owners who value priceless Indian rock art mostly for target practice.

Technological advances have made the people of the United States increasingly mobile -- since virtually all of the historic and archaeological sites in Montana are unguarded, they are easy targets for the selfish citizen. Many sites have been plundered, some of which remain officially unknown.

While a strict enforcement of state and federal laws against the vandalism of historic resources might help in the short run, what is really necessary and what cannot be too much emphasized is the inculcation of a preservation ethic amongst the citizens of the state and the country.

NEW PROBLEMS

Population pressure. Despite the large area of the state and its sparse population, there exists an increasing conflict between preservation and population demands on the state's resources; more reservoirs, more recreational vehicles, more urban sprawl and renewal, more resource extraction -- these, among others, threaten the preservation effort.

Large areas of potential surface mining. Surface mining is the most immediate danger facing historic sites in Montana. There is no middle of the road course to pursue in this most acute conflict between the use of resources and the preservation of historic sites. A site will be either destroyed or saved; a choice must be made.

Eastern Montana holds a wealth of strippable coal deposits, yet it also contains vast archaeologic resources -- of such concentrations that may exist no where else in the country. The cause of preservation is faced with the following dismaying state of affairs. Plans have been drawn to extract many of these coal resources in the next thirty years **but no plans** have been made for a comprehensive archaeologic reconaissance of the area. This predicament obviously needs to be remedied if potential historic sites are not to be permanently destroyed.

Only a collective effort to deliberately map out our future course can ease this problem. Currently, there exists no method by which we can assess the benefits of historic preservation against the benefits of coal extraction or other resource values.

Financial assistance for private preservation efforts. More people have become interested in historic preservation and many are becoming active participants. Unfortunately, not all of these people or groups can afford to put much more than their time into such projects. Preservation and especially restoration are expensive undertakings, seldom financed unless the promise of a profit is made to the financier. Montana's preservation philosophy is concerned with authenticity rather than profits. We must find ways to help people preserve their heritage to be used, not for museums and gift shops, but for everyday life.

Presently, state law prohibits granting public monies to private organizations or individuals for historic preservation projects. For example, even National Historic Landmarks are not owned or administered by the federal government. Most of these, such as the Hagen Site and Pompey's Pillar, are privately owned in Montana and any money spent on their preservation for our common heritage must come from the owner's own pocket.

There is a need to modify our laws to take advantage of the willingness of individuals to help preserve their way of life. Possibly a state financed loan program might be one alternative to help private efforts with preservation and restoration. The need for such assistance with historic preservation will increase in the future and the state should be ready to facilitate these efforts.

31. *Although accessible only by 4-wheel drive vehicle, entire walls of some buildings have been removed at this mining camp in the Beartooth Mountains.*

32. *Digging for "artifacts" below a buffalo jump.*

CHAPTER 6

THE HISTORICAL SURVEY

The objective of a state's historical survey is to locate, identify and describe historic sites, buildings, structures, districts and artifacts within the state in order to produce a permanent historic sites archive, or inventory.

In Montana, as in many other states, this is a relatively new approach to reviewing state history. History is usually presented in terms of narrative documents, texts or special articles prepared for historical magazines and periodicals. With the inventory approach, individual sites are identified and possible physical remnants of interest or value determined. Such a program was first undertaken in 1968 under the direction of Robert Murray, historical consultant, as part of the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The first inventory appeared in the initial edition of the State Plan and the detailed version is available from the Recreation and Parks Division of the Department of Fish and Game. This inventory of 310 sites, which provide a fairly comprehensive (but not all inclusive) list, served as a "consensus list" for National Register consideration, and as a first step in the direction of a coherent management plan, the **Montana Historic Preservation Plan.** Sites listed in the inventory were mostly from southeastern, north-central and southwestern Montana.

Mr. Wesley Woodgerd of the Department of Fish and Game initiated the work leading to the 1968 inventory with an extensive circulation of requests to various historical and community service groups which sought to obtain data on sites considered significant by their members. This effort resulted in some three dozen replies representing about fifty sites. The small number and nature of the replies and of the sites selected by the responding parties point out several important facts regarding an historic sites program for Montana.

First, many of Montana's present residents are themselves, or are the immediate descendants of fairly recent immigrants from other regions and do not have deep historical roots in their communities. Many of the state's sizeable communities are of fairly recent origin, sustained by specialized developments in the state's economy. Even in the older settled portions of the state, there is evidence that economic change itself has been the most constant historical factor. A result of the economic change which follows settlement has been the gradual obliteration of buildings and districts resulting in the breaking down of ties with the physical past. It seems all the more important, then, that an inventory be considered as the beginning of a process of selecting and preserving those sites which do provide meaningful links with our historic heritage.

Second is the fact that most local attention has been focused on fairly recent history and upon the directly visible and unique structures surviving rather than upon a view of community history in its larger context.

In the last five years, state staff and private consultants have expanded the inventory of the Historic Preservation Plan. Today there are nearly 3,000 sites of varying significance and type.

The inventory process has been considerably abetted by the voluminous historical material available from the excellent State Historical Library, and from the publication of periodicals of long standing. The Historical Museum at Helena, and others as well, have been invaluable in supplying direction and information for the review. Work done on roadside markers and signs designating areas of special significance have facilitated the discovery of associated sites and properties.

The inventory has benefited from professionals in the fields of archaeology, history and architecture, who reviewed the first state inventory and made appropriate changes and additions for the present edition.

Information regarding architectural sites in the inventory has been dramatically increased; numerous additional sites have been tentatively recommended for further work. The state is fortunate in having a number of older, well preserved frame buildings which have only minor architectural interest but are linked closely to the mining and frontier town era. Many of these buildings have served as private residences till recent years and are historically interesting from this point of view as well. Also, numerous log cabins exist which had a role in the development of communities.

FUTURE SURVEY AND INVENTORY WORK

The program for continued survey and inventory work will consist of the following major areas.

1. Continued expansion of the present inventory in broad terms, clarifying and expanding present historical information.

   The expansion will be carried forward by state and federal agencies. The federal agencies, in particular, have ongoing inventories being carried out by field staff that are available for use by the state historic preservation staff and will result in numerous additions to the inventory.

2. Expansion of Architectural Sites.

   Professional preservationist-architects will be contracted to classify sites according to their significance; the information necessary to nominate the more significant sites to the National Register shall then be gathered. This inventory work will include sites in the broadest architectural and engineering sense, such as bridges, log cabins, and industrial plants.

3. Expansion of Archaeological Sites.

   Professional expertise, careful planning, adequate funding and much time are necessary for archaeological preservation. It must be decided whether or not a particular site is to be made public knowledge and damage to sites from the amateur or layman with an interest in such material must be guarded against.

Of special archaeologic significance is the work which is being undertaken on the Indian tribal reservations. The religious significance of sites must be taken into consideration; and as these lands are private, the preference of the individual reservations must be respected in any potential development of archaeological surveys and investigations. Several of the reservations have already done extensive work, and at least one, the Crow, has a professional archaeologist, Joe Medicine Crow, on its staff.

33. *Remains of the Bozeman Trail near Fort C. F. Smith.*

PROCEDURE FOR NOMINATION TO STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTERS

The State and National Register programs are administered by the Recreation and Parks Division of the Department of Fish and Game. They provide several benefits to the owners of historic properties who desire to preserve irreplaceable resources as visible reminders of our past. First, the property becomes a registered site as an official recognition of its value to the heritage of Montana. Second, registered properties are protected by law under the State Antiquities Act or the National Historic Preservation Act. Third, registered properties may become eligible for marking and preservation by the Department.

There are several steps that must be followed before a property can be nominated to the State or National Register in Montana. First, the property must be listed on the statewide inventory and historical research done to establish its importance and tell its story. Then a detailed evaluation of the site is made by the Recreation and Parks Division in consultation with members of the Historic Sites and Antiquities Advisory Council. This is the advisory council established by the Governor under the State Antiquities and National Historic Preservation Acts.

If the site shows potential, it is then field checked, photographed and further researched. When enough background information has been gathered, the property is evaluated using the Historic Evaluation Criteria developed by the Recreation and Parks Division.

The site is rated and then presented to the Historic Sites and Antiquities Advisory Council for their recommendation. If the recommendation is favorable, the final nomination form is prepared. After the State Historic Preservation Officer signs the nomination form, the property becomes a registered State Historic Site, or, if deemed significant enough by the State Advisory Council, it is forwarded to the National Parks Service for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. National Register sites are eligible for federal matching funds for preservation in Montana if they are publicly owned.

Certain lands which are designated as State Historic Sites may also be recognized under certain conditions by the Montana Natural Areas Act of 1974. Further information on historic sites in Montana and their protection under the State Historical Register or the National Register of Historic Places, can be obtained by writing:

State Historic Preservation Officer
Recreation and Parks Division
Montana Department of Fish and Game
Helena, Montana 59601

APPENDIXES

A. Existing Legislation Related to Historic Preservation in Montana.
B. Some Organizations Active in Historic Preservation in Montana.
C. Glossary of Preservation Terms.
D. Photo Credits.
E. A Brief Bibliography of Montana's History.

APPENDIX A

EXISTING LEGISLATION RELATED TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN MONTANA

FEDERAL

There are over 250 separate pieces of federal legislation which affect historic preservation in some way. Therefore, only a brief listing is included below of the major legislative acts that relate to Montana's preservation efforts.

Antiquities Act of 1906
16 U.S.C., Secs. 431-33 (1970). Historic sites on federal lands can be protected, excavated by permit, and the President was authorized to declare by public proclamation, historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest upon the lands to be national monuments. He was also authorized to reserve as part of these monuments parcels of land necessary for the proper care and management of the objects to be protected on the condition that the size of such reservations be confined to the smallest area compatible with these objectives.

Historic Sites Act of 1935
16 U.S.C., Secs. 461-67 (1970). Declared a national policy to preserve for the public use, historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States.

1. Delegated power to the Secretary of the Interior to carry out a number of functions relevant to the protection of such sites, granting him power to make a survey of historic and archaeological sites, and to acquire, restore, maintain and manage them.
2. Established an eleven-man Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buidings and Monuments to assist the Secretary.

National Trust for Historic Preservation
Chartered in 1949. 16 U.S.C. Sec. 468 **et seq.** (1970). Directed to encourage public participation in preserving American history and culture.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
16 U.S.C., Sec. 470 **et seq.** (1970). Established policy guidance and machinery for intensified efforts toward preservation in general and, in particular, protection from governmental depredation, at least at the federal level. Specific provisions of the Act include:

1. Expanding the National Register of Historic Places so as to allow states to nominate places and sites of state or local historical significance.
2. Provides matching grants-in-aid program to be created by the Secretary of the Interior for aiding states in preservation. Also provides a matching grants-in-aid to the National Trust.
3. Establishes the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation which acts in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of the Interior.
4. Protects properties listed on the National Register by requiring the head of a federal agency to undertake a project which is federally funded and having some effect on a Register property to report on that effect to the Advisory Council. The Council in turn makes a recommendation as to the advisability of continuing with the project.

Department of Transportation Act of 1966 [DOT ACT]
Pub. L. No. 89-670, 80 Stat. 931.

1. Section 2 (b)(2) declared the national policy that special effort should be made to preserve historic sites.
2. Section 4 (f) - Approval of a program shall be conditioned on a showing that the program will minimize all impact on historic sites.
3. The major case interpreting the language of the act was **Overland Park** which construed it to mean that protected land was not to be destroyed unless the Secretary of Transportation finds "that alternative routes present unique problems."
4. Sections 2 (b(2) and 4 (f) extend the same requirements to:
    a. Federal-aid highways and activities of:
        (1) Federal Aviation Administration
        (2) The Coast Guard
        (3) The Urban Mass Transportation Administration
        (4) Federal Railroad Administration
5. The Act protects National Register Property and any other historic landmark designated by an appropriate authority.

Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966

Pub. L. 89-754, 80 Stat. 1255. Department of Housing and Urban Development authorized to grant cities and counties two-thirds of the cost of surveys of historic sites and structures and finance preservation in project areas.

1. Title VI provides assistance for projects including acquisition, restoration, and relocation of historic properties.
2. The Act amends Section 110 (d)(2) of the urban renewal law by authorizing local grant-in-aid credit for expenditures by localities and other public bodies for historic and archaeological preservation.
3. 603 (a) authorizes the Secretary of HUD to grant the National Trust up to $90,000 per structure for costs incurred by the Trust in renovating or restoring structures accepted by the Trust.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 [NEPA]

Pub. L. 91-190, 83 Stat. 852. Prescribes a methodology by which the decision maker of a federally funded project discovers and articulates in advance the consequences of his proposed action, both in terms of environment and historic preservation.

Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1970

Pub. L. 91-605, 84 Stat. 1713. Requires state highway departments proposing federally assisted projects near urban areas to hold hearings and consider all effects and alternatives.

Urban Mass Transportation Assistance Act of 1970

49 U.S.C. 1610 (Supp. V, 1970). Secretary of Transportation must consider the effects of any federally assisted urban mass transportation project on historic buildings and sites.

Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment," May 13, 1971

16 U.S.C., Sec. 470 et. seq. (1970). The Executive Order states that "the Federal government shall provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the Nation." Federal agencies are directed to administer cultural properties under their control in a spirit of a stewardship and trusteeship for future generations and to initiate measures to direct their activities in such a way that federally owned properties of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance are preserved, restored, and maintained for the inspiration and benefit of the people.

The Moss-Bennett Bill of 1974

(Pub. L. 93-291; 88 Stat. 174; 16 U.S.C. 469 a). This law expands the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 to include funding for recovery or preservation of archaeological resources affected by any agency's programs through monies, by contract with an archaeological agency, or through the Secretary of the Interior.

Housing and Urban Development Act of 1974

Pub. L. 93-383, 88 Stat. 633. Block grants provided to communities by the Act can be used to acquire, rehabilitate, preserve, restore, and dispose of historic properties and can be used to match Historic Preservation Act grants.

STATE

The following statutory material relates to historic preservation in Montana:

Montana Constitution

Montana Constitution, Article IX Section 4. Cultural Resources. The legislature shall provide for the identification, acquisition, restoration, enhancement, preservation, and administration of scenic, historic, archaeologic, scientific, cultural, and recreational areas, sites, records and objects, and for their use and enjoyment by the people.

Montana Historical Society

Sections 44-516 to 44-529, R.C.M. 1947, as amended, provide the legislative basis for the "Historical Society of Montana." Section 44-516 R.C.M. 1947, in relating the purposes of the Society, states that it "constitutes an agency of state government for the use, learning, culture, and enjoyment of the citizens of the state and for the acquisition, preservation and protection of historical records, art archival and museum objects, historical places, sites and monuments and the custody, maintenance and operation of the historical library, museums, art galleries, and historical places, sites and monuments."

It should be noted, however, that although 44-516 includes the acquisition of historical places and sites, as a purpose of the society, and although in the definitions Section 44-517 (1) (c) also includes historical places and sites acquired or developed by the society,the powers and duties of the trustees of the Society as set out in Section 44-523 do not include the acquisition of sites of historical places except as may be inferred from the trustees' power to receive donations and gifts.

Montana Fish and Game Commission

Sections 62-301 to 62-314 R.C.M. 1947, give the state fish and game commission certain powers for the purpose of conserving the scenic, historic, archaeologic, scientific and recreational resources of the state.

Other

In addition, legislation relating to criminal mischief, littering, zoning, urban renewal and the like can be invoked to aid indirectly the purposes of historic preservation.

State Antiquities Act

Because of its importance, the State Antiquities Act, Sections 81-2501 to 81-2514 is set out in full:

81-2501. Short title. This act shall be known as the "State Antiquities Act."

81-2502. Purpose of act. The purpose of this act is to provide a method of identification, acquisition, restoration, enhancement, preservation, conservation and administration of the historic, archaeological, paleontological, scientific, and cultural sites and objects of the State of Montana, and for their use and enjoyment by the people, and for the people's health and welfare.

81-2503. Definitions. As used in this act:

(1) "Department" means the state fish and game department of state of Montana.

(2) "Society" means the Montana Historical Society

(3) "Board" means the state board of land commissioners.

(4) "Historical" means after the advent of white man into Montana.

(5) "Prehistorical" means before the advent of white man into Montana.

(6) "Paleontological" means noncultural prehistorical material of a geological nature such as fossilized plants and animals.

(7) "Site" means any historic, prehistoric, archaeologic, paleontologic, scientific, or cultural site upon lands subject to this act.

(8) "Object" means any historic, prehistoric, archaeologic, paleontologic, scientific or cultural object or cluster of objects or materials, buildings, structures, or combinations thereof.

(9) "Registered site" means any site registered by the department as provided in this act or covered by a co-operative agreement under section 8 (81-2508) of this act.

(10) "Registered objects" mean any object registered by the department as provided in this act or covered by co-operative agreement under section 8 (81-2508) of this act.

(11) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, society, institute, corporation or the agents thereof; the singular includes the plural.

81-2504. Registration of sites and objects on state land -- protection. The board is authorized on the recommendation of the department and society to designate for registration by the department sites and objects situated on land under the control of the state of Montana. The board may withdraw or reserve, at any time, sufficient state land administered by the board as may be necessary for the proper care and management of such sites and objects. No state land may be sold nor any development shall be allowed which will disturb the registered site or registered object unless it is protected or excavated in accordance with this act. The use of state land for the care and management of such sites and objects is hereby declared by the legislature to be a worthy object of the trust as specified in section 81-103. The board is authorized to take adequate steps to protect such sites and objects.

81-2505. Permit to excavate, remove or restore registered site or object. No person may excavate, remove or restore any registered site or registered object without first obtaining a permit from the department. Said permits are to be granted only after careful consideration of the application for a permit, and be subject to the strict compliance with the following guidelines:

(a) Permits may be granted only for work to be undertaken by reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other historical, scientific or educational institutions, societies or persons with a view toward dissemination of knowledge about cultural properties, provided no such permit shall be granted unless the department is satisfied that the applicant or applicants possess the necessary qualifications to guarantee the proper excavation of those sites and objects which may add substantially to man's knowledge about Montana and its antiquities.

(b) The permit must specify that a summary report of such investigations, containing relevant maps, documents, drawings and photographs be submitted to the department which shall in turn submit the report to an appropriate repository. The department shall determine the appropriate time period allowable between all work undertaken, and submission of the summary report.

(c) Permits will be preferentially granted to resident persons unless in the event that a state person is unavailable, unqualified, or uninterested in the work proposed for investigation. In the event that a permit is granted to a nonstate person, there must be provision that removed objects may not leave or must revert to the state of Montana, provided that all specimens so collected shall be and remain the property of the state of Montana, and provided further that the department and the society may give permission for the loan of such materials for scientific or educational purposes.

81-2506. Distribution of collections -- loans only. The department and the society shall supervise the distribution of all collections made under the provisions of this act and shall distribute material from such collections on loan only.

81-2507. State historical register. The department is authorized and directed to compile and keep a register of all registered sites and registered objects. This register shall be known as the state historical register.

81-2508. Co-operative agreements with private owners. The department is authorized to enter into co-operative agreements with private landowners or the owners of objects to preserve, mark, maintain, excavate, or otherwise deal with such sites and objects upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the department and such private owners. The co-operative agreements may contain a clause that the sites and objects shall be registered under this act, and also a provision that the state of Montana shall hold the owner harmless for any liability that may occur while the property is under the control of the state of Montana.

81-2509. Co-operation with governmental units. The department is authorized and directed to co-operate with all federal, state and local government agencies, in the identification, acquisition, restoration, enhancement, preservation and administration of all such sites and objects for the use and enjoyment of the people, and for the purpose of exhibition and interpretation of the history and culture of the state of Montana.

81-2510. Injunction to prevent waste, destruction and removal -- protection program. The department is authorized and directed to apply to any district court of the state of Montana for a writ of injunction to prevent the waste, removal and destruction of any such registered site or registered object. The department shall not be required to give any bond in such application. Upon hearing of the petition for injunction, the court may restrain waste, removal or destruction upon said site, or of such object for a period of one (1) year. The court may also provide in its order that during such period the department shall present to the parties involved a program for the protection, preservation, restoration and maintenance of the registered site or registered objects.

81-2511. Violation as midemeanor -- penalty. Any person who shall willfully injure, remove or damage any registered site or object thereon without obtaining a permit or shall violate any of the regulations made by the department relating to state parks, historical. paleontological or prehistorical sites, buildings, structures, monuments or objects, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction be fined not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than six (6) months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

81-2512. Report of discovered sites or objects -- preservation. Any person conducting any activities, including survey, excavation or construction who discovers on any lands owned, leased or controlled by this state or any agency thereof, any object or objects as defined in this act, shall promptly report to the department the existence of any such site or object discovered in the course of such survey, excavation or construction, and shall take all reasonable steps to secure its preservation.

81-2513. Advisory council. The governor may appoint an advisory council from properly qualified persons in the fields of anthropology, archaeology, paleontology, and history and other related disciplines to advise and consult with the department and the board relating to all matters of Montana's antiquities.

81-2514. Act controlling. In so far as any of the provisions of this act are inconsistent with the provisions of any other law, the provisions of this act shall be controlling.

APPENDIX B

SOME ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN MONTANA

Banka's Shell Museum
Box 985, Conrad, Montana, 59425. American and foreign land and sea mollusks, rocks.

Beaverhead County Museum
Mrs. Fred Woodside, Curator; Box 466, Dillon, Montana. 59725. Indian artifacts, pioneer items, newspapers, records, histories, photos.

Big Fork in Miniature
Box 426, Big Fork, Montana, 59911. Buildings and stores dating before 1900, Indian encampment, Old Yellowstone Stage.

Big Hole National Battlefield Visitor Center
Wisdom, Montana, 59761. Indian and soldier exhibits, diorama of battle.

Bitterroot Historical Museum
Mrs. Ed Bell, President; Hamilton, Montana, 59840. In process of building.

Bitterroot Valley Historical Society
Hamilton, Montana, 59840. In process of building within a tepee burner.

Blaine County Historical Society
Stuart C. McKenzie, Curator; Chinook, Montana 59523. In process of building.

Canyon Ferry Arms Museum
John N. Byrd, Curator; York Route, Helena, Montana, 59601.
Prehistoric man in Montana, edged weapons from around the world.

Carter County Museum
Marshall Lambert, Director; Carter County High School, Ekalaka, Montana, 59324. Dinosaurs, early man, fossil mammals, rocks and minerals, local history.

Central Montana Museum
408 East Main, Box 818, Lewistown, Montana, 59457. Gem, mineral, historic displays, Indian artifacts of Central Montana.

Charles M. Russell Gallery
Ray W. Steele, Director; 1201 - 4th Avenue North, Great Falls, Montana, 59401. Western and C. M. Russell art work, Trigg collection, traveling exhibits, Russell items and original studio.

Chief Plenty Coups Museum
Harley Sorrells, Curator; Pryor, Montana, 59866; c/o Montana Department of Fish and Game, 1125 Lake Elmo Drive, Billings, Montana, 59101. Chief Plenty Coups house, letters, photos, items of the Crow tribe.

Copper Village Museum and Arts Center
Anaconda, Montana 59711. Displays of local mining and smelter history.

Council to Preserve Montana History
c/o Harriet Meloy, Montana Historical Society, 225 North Roberts, Helena, Montana, 59601. Federation of libraries and history departments in educational system for communication and information exchange.

Custer Battlefield National Monument Visitor Center
Daniel E. Lee, Superintendent; Box 416, Crow Agency, Montana, 59022. Exhibits tell the story of the Battle of the Little Big Horn.

Daniels County Museum and Pioneer Town
Art Miller, President; Box 133, Scobey, Montana, 59263. Pioneer town, cars, farm machinery, threshing bee, buffalo rubbing rock.

Earthquake Area Visitor Center
West Yellowstone, Montana, 59758. c/o U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Federal Building, Missoula, Montana, 59801. Photos and displays of seismic phenomena. Seismograph, replica of Chinese seismograph.

Flathead Historical Society
Eddie Shepard, President; 318 - 3rd Avenue East, Kalispell, Montana, 59901. Indian grave, scarred pine, law enforcement and fire fighting items.

Fort Benton Historical Association and Museum
Bob Leinart, Curator; Old Fort Park, Fort Benton, Montana, 59442. Area history dioramas, trapper cabin, saloon.

Fort Keogh Museum
Joe S. Dent, Curator; Box 549, Miles City, Montana 59301. Restored rooms of Fort Keogh.

Fort Peck Exhibition
D. C. Beckman, Area Engineer; Corps of Engineers Power House No. 1, Fort Peck, Montana, 59223. Paleontology, history, artifacts.

Frontier Gateway Museum
James L. Carter, President; Box 1181, Glendive, Montana, 59330. Indian, buffalo, pioneer, homestead, railroad, glassware and communications items.

Gallatin Gateway Museum
Lloyd Ferguson, Owner; Gallatin Gateway, Montana, 59730. Early furniture, cars, tractors, trucks, steamboat, lamps, glassware, guns, musical instruments.

Gallatin Pioneers Museum
Ethel Sexton, Director; County Courthouse, Bozeman, Montana, 59715. Indian artifacts, guns, coins, rocks and minerals, dolls.

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site Visitor Center
Box 799, Deer Lodge, Montana, 59722. The story of the livestock ranching industry in the West from 1850 to the present.

Greater Montana Foundation
Mr. Robin MacNab, President; Box 1, Butte, Montana, 59801. Seltzer paintings, Jim Masterson historical cartoons for loans to museums.

H. Earl Clack Museum
Mrs. Louise Hagener, Curator; Fairgrounds, Havre, Montana, 59501. Buffalo jump excavation, Fort Assinniboine artifacts dioramas on Bear's Paw Battle, homesteading, cattle drives, rodeos, bootlegging.

Hockaday Art Center
Box 83, Kalispell, Montana, 59901. Traveling exhibits from the Smithsonian, American Federation of Arts, Western Association of Art Museums, Montana Room, Children's Room, sales gallery.

J. K. Ralston Museum and Art Center
Sidney, Montana, 59270. Historical items and art of the lower Yellowstone River region.

Judith Basin Historical Society Museum
Stanford, Montana, 59479. Local historical items, mounted stock-killing wolf of local area during 1918 - 1930.

Liberty County Museum
Chester, Montana, 59522. Homestead, stockman display, post office display, archaeological diorama.

Logan Pass Visitor Center
Glacier National Park, West Glacier, Montana, 59936. Ecology, geology, altitude relationships.

Marias Museum of History and Art
Box 830, Shelby, Montana, 59474. Old country store, other exhibits.

McCone County Museum
Mrs. H. R. Reinemer, President; Circle, Montana, 59215. Dinosaur bones, Indian artifacts, agates, homestead items, photos and newspapers.

Meagher County Historical Society - Castle Museum
Gertrude McStravick, Secretary; Box 504, White Sulphur Springs, Montana, 59645. Early mansion.

Mineral Museum
Dr. Richard B. Berg, Curator; Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology, Butte, Montana, 59701. Mineral specimens from Montana and throughout the world.

Mission Valley Saddle Shop
Dick Ereaux, Curator; box 706, Ronan, Montana, 59864. Private collection of saddles and photos.

Missoula Visitor Center - Aerial Fire Depot
U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Missoula, Montana 59801. Man against wildfire theme.

Montana Archaeological Society
c/o Department of Anthropology, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana, 59801. Publication of quarterly. Organized to exchange information and foster the cause of archaeology in Montana.

Montana Arts Council
David Nelson, Executive Director; University of Montana, Missoula, Montana, 59801. State agency to coordinate government funding of the arts, including museums.

Montana Bicentennial Administration
Harold G. Stearns, Executive Director; c/o Montana Historical Society, 225 North Roberts, Helena, Montana, 59601. Entrusted to plan, encourage, and develop programs in Montana to mark this country's 200th anniversary.

Montana Ghost Town Preservation Society
John N. DeHaas, President; Box 607, Bozeman, Montana, 59715. Organized to acquire, preserve, and maintain ghost towns and historic sites as living museums. Preservation of Granite.

Montana Historical Society, Library and Museum
Ken Korte, Director; 225 North Roberts, Helena, Montana, 59601. C. M. Russell art, antique fords, recreated pioneer town, dioramas of Montana history, historical library.

Museums Association of Montana
c/o Montana Historical Society, 225 North Roberts, Helena, Montana, 59601. Coordination of museums, cataloging of contents, development of educational potential for the public.

Museum of the Plains Indian and Craft Center
Ramon Gonyea, Director; Bureau of Indian Affairs, Box 400, Browning, Montana, 59417. Arts of the Plains Indian, changing exhibits, craft sales shop.

Museum of The Rockies
Dr. Leslie Drew, Director; Motnana State University Campus, Box 486, Bozeman, Montana, 59715. Culture, Indians, geology, paleontology, carpenter's shop, musical instruments.

Musselshell County Historical Museum
Roundup, Montana, 59072. Displays of early local homesteading, mining, railroading.

Nesbit Museum-Yankee Trading Post
Sidney Nesbit, Curator; Gardiner, Montana, 59030. Indian and pioneer artifacts, Montana and African game heads.

Nevada City Museum
Charles A. Bovey, Curator; Box 481, Virginia City, Montana, 59755. Restored town, saddle shop, old wagons, railroad cars and engines.

Northern Montana College Collections
Louis W. Hagener, Curator; Math Science Building, Havre, Montana, 59501. Indian items, fossils and birds of North Central Montana.

O'Fallon Historical Society
Mrs. Harold Jensen, Box 528, Baker, Montana, 59313. Museum with local historical items. Local history publication.

Old Newspaper Museum
Whitehall, Montana, 59759. Early day printing and newspaper office equipment.

Park County Museum
George Omundson, President; 617 North 3rd Street, Livingston, Montana, 59047. Rosa Currior Collection, bedroom display, Park County articles.

Phillips County Carnegie Library
Malta, Montana, 59538. Antiques, Indian clothing, McClellan collection, a private collection, guns and knives.

Pioneer Cabin
Mrs. Dan Dykstra, President; 212 North Park Avenue, Helena, Montana, 59601. Early Helena Residence.

Polson-Flathead Historical Museum
Polson, Montana, 59860. Displays of local historical items.

Poplar Museum
Poplar, Montana 59255. Indian arts and crafts, oil paintings, historical items.

Powell County Museum and Arts Foundation
709 Kohrs Route, Deer Lodge, Montana, 59722. In process of building.

Pryor Museum
Box 8, Pryor, Montana, 59066. Indian, pioneer articles, rocks, agates.

Range Riders Museum and Pioneer Memorial Hall
Louis Niedge, Curator; Box 723, Miles City, Montana, 59301. Photos, cowboy items, stage coach, animal heads, steamboat items, furniture.

Rank Drug Store Museum
James Vanderbeck, Curator; Virginia City, Montana, 59755.
Old time drug store.

Richey Community Museum
Richey, Montana, 59259. Displays of local historical items.

Ricketts Memorial Museum
Dr. William L. Jellison, Owner; Hamilton, Montana, 59840. Rocky Mountain spotted fever laboratory, Indian craft, natural history exhibits.

Rosebud County Pioneer Museum
Katherine Erpelding, Curator; Box 626, Forsyth, Montana, 59327. Indian artifacts, musical instruments, pioneer items, photos, local history.

Rue's Frontier Museum
Lloyd Rue, Curator; Box 90, Broadus, Montana, 59317. Pioneer and local area artifacts, horse collection.

St. Mary Visitor Center
Glacier National Park, West Glacier, Montana, 59936. Natural history, recreation themes.

St. Mary's Mission Preservation Foundation
Mrs. Lucille Evans; Stevensville, Montana, 59870. Restoration of St. Mary's Mission.

Scriver Museum of Montana Wildlife
Bob Scriver, Curator; Box 172, Browning, Montana, 59417. Collection of full mounts, diorama, sculptures, skulls, tracks, forage exhibit, paintings.

Sheridan County Historical Association
Mags Aasheim, President; Box 376, Plentywood, Montana, 59254. Country store, homestead, ranch scene, pioneer artifacts, gun collection, telephone exchange.

Sod Buster Museum
Windham, Montana, 59488. Local farming and homesteading history.

Stevensville Historical Society
Leo Rhein, President; Stevensville, Montana, 59870. Restoration and archaeological excavations at Fort Owen. Publication of local history, **Montana Genesis.**

Stillwater County Historical Gallery
Civic Center, Columbus, Montana, 59019. Over 3900 early photos, 840 biographical sketches.

Teton Trail Museum
William Bruce, Owner; Choteau, Montana, 59422. Antique farm equipment, displays of local historical items.

Thompson-Hickman Museum
Vigilance Club of Montana, Box 235, Virginia City, Montana, 59755. Relics of gold mining period.

Valley County Historical Society
Mrs. Irma McInerney, Director; Glasgow, Montana, 59230. Museum now open.

Virginia City - Madison County Historical Museum
Mrs. Charles Bovey, Curator; Virginia City, Montana, 59755. Memorabilia of Madison County mining, ranching and commerce, native ore collection.

Virginia City Museum
Hamey Romey, Secretary; Box 295, Virginia City, Montana, 59755. Pioneer items, furniture, records mining items, photos, Club Foot George's Foot.

Waterton Exhibit Shelter
Glacier National Park, West Glacier, Montana, 59936. Exhibits in the "International Theme."

Western Montana Ghost Town Preservation Society
Dale Johnson, President; Box 2245, Missoula, Montana, 59801. Organized to acquire, preserve, and maintain ghost towns and historic sites as living museums. Restoration at Fort Missoula.

Wolf Point Museum
Wolf Point, Montana, 59201. Displays of local historical items.

World Museum of Mining
Dave Johns, Curator; Box 3333, Butte, Montana, 59701. Pioneer mining town, mining equipment, art collection on mining, bar and gambling equipment.

Yellowstone County Fine Arts Center
John Armstrong, Director; 401 North 27th Avenue, Billings, Montana, 59101. Displays of contemporary and western art.

Yellowstone County Museum
Logan Field, Box 959, Billings, Montana, 59103. Indian artifacts, railroad engine, police display, clothing.

Yellowstone Western Heritage Center
Thomas Posey, Curator; 2822 Montana Avenue, Billings, Montana, 59101. Located in Parmly Billings Library Building, Western American history, Stella Foote collection.

Yellowtail Dam Visitor Center
Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area, Fort Smith, Montana, 59035. Displays of local Indian history.

APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY OF PRESERVATION TERMS

Historic - Associated with past persons or events which were of significant influence upon other persons or events. Events that were of enough influence to be turning points in the affairs of men and state will be sought out and properly presented. Prehistoric refers to the period of history before the advent of whiteman and/or written records.

Historic Site - Is a grouping of objects or the location of an historic event for which there is little structural evidence. All buildings, structures and natural features could generally be termed sites.

Archaelogic Site - Is a grouping of objects or the location of evidence from past human life and culture. The evidence may be of historic or prehistoric remains and represent native or non-native peoples.

Building - Is a structure made by man for shelter of an activity, e.g., houses, schools, business offices.

Structure - Is a work constructed by man for a useful purpose, but differs from a building in that a structure is not designed primarily for shelter. The term ''structure'' often is used for both buildings and bridges. However, when reference is made in this manual to historic structures, a specific category of historic resources is intended which is distinct from ''buildings'' as defined above. Examples of historic structures are bridges and monuments.

Object - Is a material thing of functional, esthetic, cultural, historic, or scientific value that, by nature or design, is movable.

District - Is a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration of sites, buildings, structures, or objects unified historically by events or esthetically by plan, physical development or streetscape.

Cultural Resource - Means any building, site, district, structure, or object significant in history, architecture, archaeology or culture.

Reconnaissance Survey - Means physical inspection of a land area and of existing cultural resource records for the purpose of determining the location of cultural resources in accordance with established criteria.

Inventory - Means adequately documented survey records of all historic, archaeological, and architectural sites located during reconnaissance surveys.

Stabilization [Preservation] - This is the process of applying measures designed to sustain the form and extent of an historic resource essentially as it presently stands. Stabilization aims at halting further deterioration and enhancing safety. It does not contemplate rebuilding or recreating lost historic features. Stabilization includes:

a. techniques to arrest or slow deterioration of a site, building, structure, or object;
b. improvements in physical conditions to make the property safe, habitable, or otherwise useful.

Restoration - This is a process of accurately recovering the form and details of a property or portion of a property, together with its setting to an appearance revealing its greatest values by the removal of later work that is of lesser significance and the replacement of missing earlier work. Restoration includes:

a. full restoration (exterior and interior, in the case of historic buildings);
b. partial restoration (adopted only when parts of an historic resource contribute significantly to an appreciation of history).

Rehabilitation - This is the process of returning a property to a state of efficiency by repairs or alterations while maintaining significant historical or architectural elements of the property.

Reconstruction - This is the process of accurately reproducing, from documented research and by new construction, all or parts of the form and details of a vanished historic resource as it appeared at some point in history.

NR - National Register of Historic Places -- The National Register was authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and expanded by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 to include places of national, state, regional, and local significance. After a property is entered on the Secretary of the Interior's National Register, certain safeguards are provided against damage by Federal undertakings and a grant-in-aid program is available to assist in preservation.

NHL - National Historic Landmark -- Surveyed historic properties meeting the stringent criteria of national significance are entered in the National Register as National Historic Landmarks.

HABS - Historic American Buildings Survey -- A program for recording important examples of American architecture. Photographs, measured drawings, and written data are deposited in the Library of Congress for inspection and study. Recording by HABS is evidence that a building is worthy of preservation and most will be entered in the National Register.

HAER - Historic American Engineering Record -- A newer program for recognizing significant engineering landmarks. A graphic, documentary record of the Nation's distinctive engineering accomplishments will be established in the Library of Congress.

SHR - State Historical Register -- An inventory of registered historic, prehistoric, archaeologic, paleontologic, scientific, and cultural sites and objects as provided by the State Antiquities Act.

SHPO - State Historic Preservation Officer -- Designated by the Governor, he is the Administrator of the Recreation and Parks Division of the Department of Fish and Game in Montana. He is responsible for statewide surveys to identify cultural resources on public and private lands, preparing and implementing the **Montana Historic Preservation Plan**, nominating properties to the State and National Registers, and directing the State's grant-in-aid program as well as other duties.

APPENDIX D

PHOTO CREDITS – VOLUME I

1. ''Pishkun'' or buffalo jump diorama at the Montana Historical Society Museum -- courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.
2. Charles Bodmer sketch of Citadel Rock on the Missouri River -- courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.
3. Charles M. Russell painting of the Indians ''discovering'' Lewis and Clark -- courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.
4. The Superintendent's House at the ghost town of Granite -- courtesy of Dr. John DeHaas, Montana State University.
5. A homestead near Eagle Rock on the Missouri River -- DeCamp photo -- courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.
6. The dog and travois have been important to Indians for centuries -- Dick Ellis sketch, Montana Department of Fish and Game.
7. The tepee was uniquely designed to provide shelter under all conditions -- Dick Ellis sketch, Montana Department of Fish and Game.
8. Petroglyph panels, such as this one, were made by etching or pecking the rock with a sharp tool. Pictograph panels were made by painting the rock with various dyes -- sketch by B. Edgar.
9. An abundant supply of cured buffalo meat was the basis of the nomadic hunter's economy -- Dick Ellis sketch, Montana Department of Fish and Game.
10. Pompeys Pillar on the Yellowstone River still bears William Clark's signature carved in 1806 -- Roahen photo courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.
11. Crow Indian camp on the Little Bighorn River near Custer Battlefield National Monument -- E. S. Curtis photo courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.
12. Sketch of Fort Benton from **Harpers Monthly**, October, 1867 -- from ''Rides Through Montana'' by Thomas Meagher, p. 570, courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.
13. Buffalo hunt on snowshoes, by George Catlin -- courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.
14. Remnants of the Mullan Road near Mullan Pass -- courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.
15. Steamboat unloading at Fort Benton in the 1860's -- courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.
16. Butte, Montana ''the richest hill on earth'' -- Montana Department of Fish and Game photo.
17. Remains of the Miners Union Hall in the ghost town of Granite -- Montana Department of Fish and Game photo.

17. Remains of the Miners Union Hall in the ghost town of Granite -- Montana Department of Fish and GAme photo.

18. Senator Thomas J. Walsh (center) and group at pictographs at Gates of the Mountains -- courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.
19. Senator Thomas J. Walsh residence, Helena -- courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.
20. Many Glacier Hotel in Glacier National Park. Built in 1914 by the Great Northern Railroad -- courtesy of the National Park Service.
21. Grant-Kohrs ranch house at Deer Lodge in 1902. Now administered by the National Park Service as a National Historic Site -- courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.
22. William A. Clark Mansion, Butte -- Montana Department of Fish and Game photo.
23. St. Ignatius Mission at St. Ignatius -- courtesy of St. Ignatius Mission.
24. Photographer Herford T. Cowling speaking sign language with Blackfeet in Glacier National Park, 1915 -- courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.
25. Canyon Creek Charcoal Kilns on the Beaverhead National Forest -- courtesy of Dr. John DeHass, Montana State University.
26. Buffalo still roam on some Indian reservations -- courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.
27. Fort Clagett at the mouth of the Judith River about 1870 -- courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.
28. Looking south on Helena's Last Chance Gulch in 1874 -- courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.

29. Looking southeast on Helena's Last Chance Gulch in 1972 -- Montana Department of Fish and Game photo.

30. The first telephone exchange reached Miles City during the 1880's -- courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.

31. Although accessible only by 4-wheel drive vehicle, entire walls of some buildings have been removed at this mining camp in the Beartooth Mountains -- David Conklin photo, Montana Department of Fish and Game.

32. Digging for "artifacts" below a buffalo jump -- Montana Department of Fish and Game photo.

33. Remains of the Bozeman Trail near Fort C. F. Smith -- courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.

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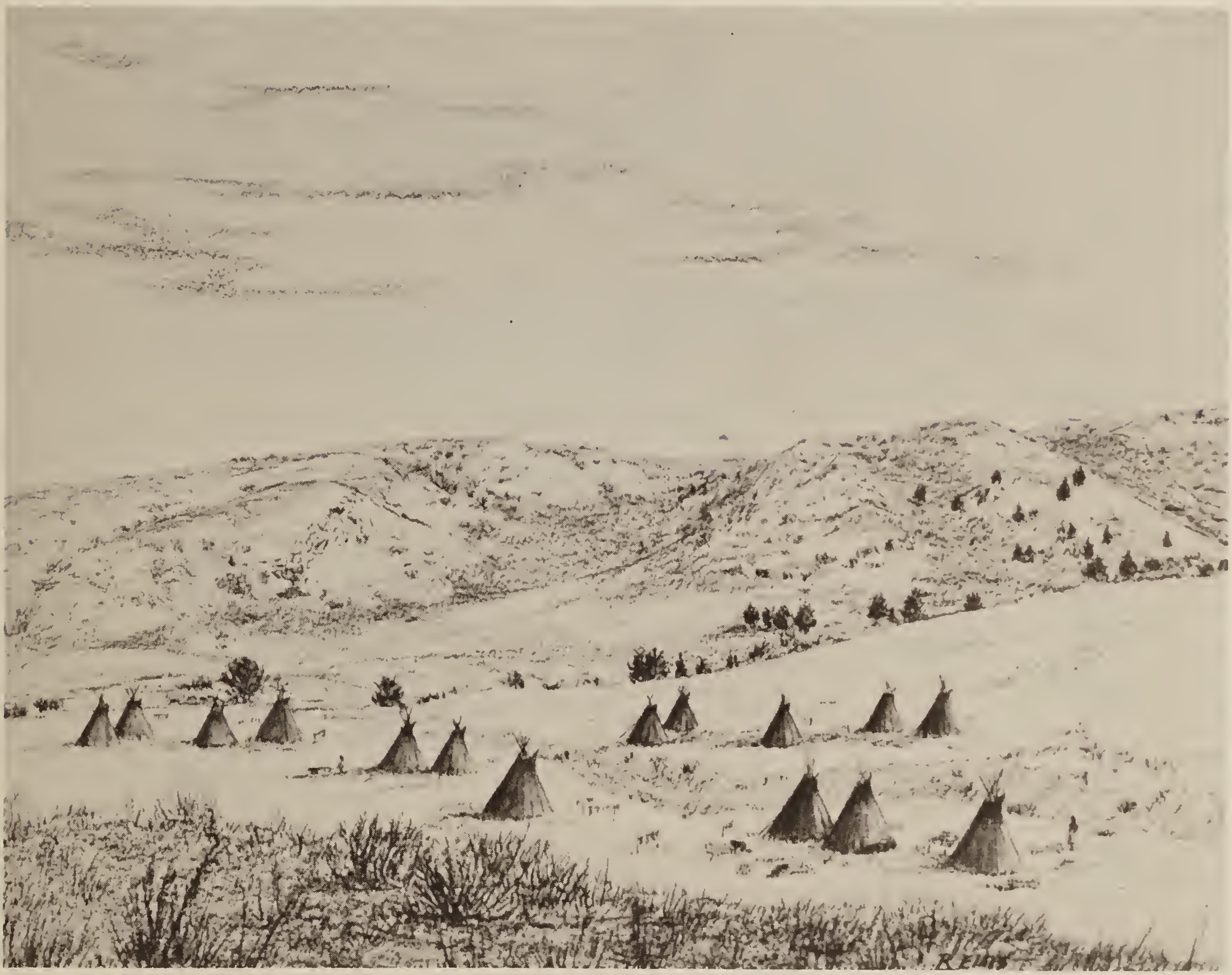
MONTANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

VOLUME II

MONTANA HISTORIC SITES COMPENDIUM

--AN INVENTORY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES--

SECOND EDITION -- JUNE 30, 1975



34. How a prehistoric Indian camp at the Madison Buffalo Jump probably appeared.

Copies of this plan are available from:

Recreation and Parks Division
Montana Department of Fish and Game
Helena, Montana 59601

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--AN INVENTORY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES--

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following chapters contain an inventory of cultural resources in the State of Montana. The inventory is presented on a county-by-county basis, and again in terms of the major themes as provided for in the National Park Service Manual for the National Register of Historic Places. The county inventory is intended to provide local officials with a ready reference to their area, while the thematic listing is intended to expedite the selection of sites for preservation. The numerous sites in a given categorical listing indicate that a great deal of judgment must be exercised in the determination of which sites best represent a particular theme in history and, in turn, which sites should be scheduled for active preservation work.

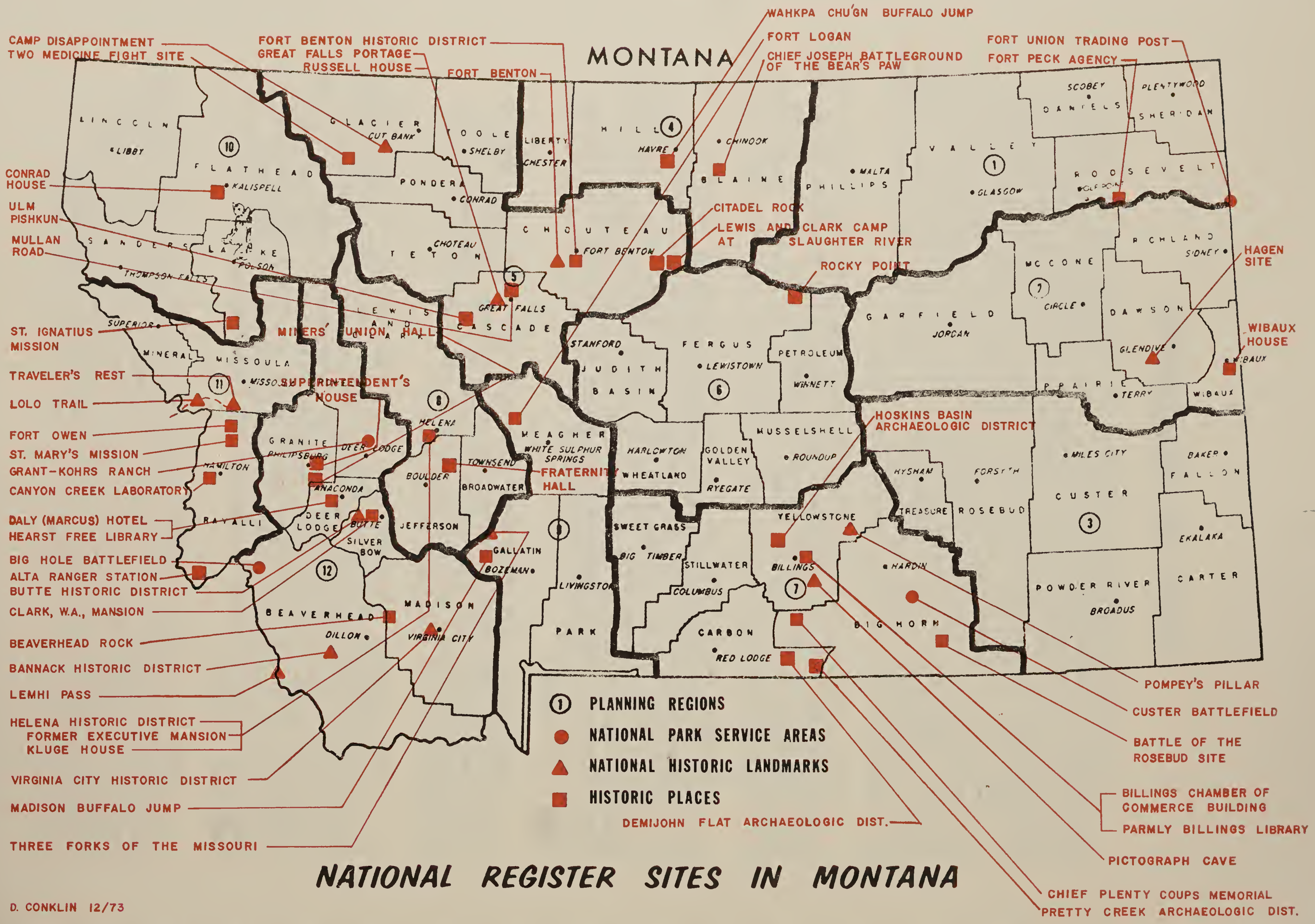
The inventory as listed herein must be considered as a current listing rather than a completed one. Much work remains to be done, particularly in the archaeological category. The scale of an appropriate archaeological survey would indicate that many years will be required for a reasonable conclusion to this task, if ever.

Adequate consideration of the archaeological element of the historic sites program implies a greatly expanded effort to coordinate this work with the several Indian Tribal Governments in the state. It is recognized that many sites have a special religious significance to the given Tribal Nation and that consequently this is of the first importance in determination of significance. Indian Reservation Lands in Montana are private lands and therefore the coordinated work will need to proceed from that basis.

Progress in the inventory of sites with architectural significance has been achieved in the interim; however, the work remaining to be done is extensive and an expanded survey is being undertaken by the Recreation and Parks Division of the Montana Fish and Game Department.

The inventory has also been expanded through the efforts of several federal agencies operating in the state. The United States Forest Service has an extensive program of inventory underway, as does the Bureau of Land Management. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, with more limited lands at their disposal, also has a program which will provide numerous additions to the state inventory. Nominations to the National Register from the state inventory is likewise proceeding in an expanded fashion.

Credit is due to several individuals who have supplied information for many of the recent inventory additions including Dr. John N. DeHaas, Jr., Arthur J. Desonia, Beauford E. (Gene) Munson and Dennis Williamson. The inventory was compiled by David G. Conklin, of the Recreation and Parks Division, and edited through the courtesy of Dr. Merrill G. Burlingame, Professor Emeritus of History, Montana State University.


MONTANA
CAMP DISAPPOINTMENT
TWO MEDICINE FIGHT SITE
FORT BENTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
GREAT FALLS PORTAGE
RUSSELL HOUSE
FORT BENTON
WAHKPA CHU'GN BUFFALO JUMP
FORT LOGAN
CHIEF JOSEPH BATTLEGROUND OF THE BEAR'S PAW
FORT UNION TRADING POST
FORT PECK AGENCY
CONRAD HOUSE
ULM PISHKUN
MULLAN ROAD
ST. IGNATIUS MISSION
TRAVELER'S REST
LOLO TRAIL
FORT OWEN
ST. MARY'S MISSION
GRANT-KOHRS RANCH
CANYON CREEK LABORATORY
DALY (MARCUS) HOTEL
HEARST FREE LIBRARY
BIG HOLE BATTLEFIELD
ALTA RANGER STATION
BUTTE HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLARK, W.A., MANSION
BEAVERHEAD ROCK
BANNACK HISTORIC DISTRICT
LEMHI PASS
HELENA HISTORIC DISTRICT
FORMER EXECUTIVE MANSION
KLUGE HOUSE
VIRGINIA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT
MADISON BUFFALO JUMP
THREE FORKS OF THE MISSOURI
CITADEL ROCK
LEWIS AND CLARK CAMP AT SLAUGHTER RIVER
ROCKY POINT
HAGEN SITE
WIBAUX HOUSE
MINERS' UNION HALL
SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE
FRATERNITY HALL
HOSKINS BASIN ARCHAEOLOGIC DISTRICT
POMPEY'S PILLAR
CUSTER BATTLEFIELD
BATTLE OF THE ROSEBUD SITE
BILLINGS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
PARMLY BILLINGS LIBRARY
PICTOGRAPH CAVE
CHIEF PLENTY COUPS MEMORIAL
PRETTY CREEK ARCHAEOLOGIC DIST.
DEMIJOHN FLAT ARCHAEOLOGIC DIST.
LINCOLN
LIBBY
FLATHEAD
KALISPELL
10
SANDERS
LAKE
POLSON
THOMPSON FALLS
SUPERIOR
MINERAL
MISSOULA
MISSOULA
11
RAVALLI
HAMILTON
GLACIER
CUT BANK
TOOLE
SHELBY
PONDERA
CONRAD
LIBERTY
CHESTER
TETON
CHOTEAU
LEWIS AND CLARK
HILL
HAVRE
4
BLAINE
CHINOOK
CHOUTEAU
FORT BENTON
CASCADE
GREAT FALLS
5
PHILLIPS
MALTA
VALLEY
GLASGOW
1
DANIELS
SCOBEY
SHERIDAN
PLENTYWOOD
ROOSEVELT
WOLF POINT
RICHLAND
SIDNEY
MC CONE
CIRCLE
7
DAWSON
GLENDIVE
WIBAUX
WIBAUX
PRAIRIE
TERRY
GARFIELD
JORDAN
PETROLEUM
WINNETT
FERGUS
LEWISTOWN
6
JUDITH BASIN
STANFORD
MEAGHER
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS
GRANITE
PHILIPSBURG
DEER LODGE
DEER LODGE
ANACONDA
POWELL
HELENA
8
BOULDER
JEFFERSON
BROADWATER
TOWNSEND
SILVER BOW
BUTTE
12
BEAVERHEAD
DILLON
MADISON
VIRGINIA CITY
GALLATIN
BOZEMAN
PARK
LIVINGSTON
9
SWEET GRASS
BIG TIMBER
STILLWATER
COLUMBUS
CARBON
RED LODGE
WHEATLAND
HARLOWTON
GOLDEN VALLEY
RYEGATE
MUSSELSHELL
ROUNDUP
YELLOWSTONE
BILLINGS
7
BIG HORN
HARDIN
TREASURE
HYSHAM
ROSEBUD
FORSYTH
CUSTER
MILES CITY
3
POWDER RIVER
BROADUS
CARTER
EKALAKA
FALLON
BAKER
① PLANNING REGIONS
● NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS
▲ NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS
■ HISTORIC PLACES

NATIONAL REGISTER SITES IN MONTANA

D. CONKLIN 12/73

THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

The organization of Montana history into a system of themes and subthemes provides an orderly and comprehensive framework into which cultural resources can be placed. The objective of this classification is two-fold: (1) to define and preserve a balanced and complete representation of Montana's historical heritage; and (2) to identify "gaps" in this representation and attempt to remedy them.

This framework provides a listing from which sites are being chosen for recognition and preservation representing all major eras in the history and prehistory of Montana. There are value judgments involved, of course, in categorizing sites. No two historians would necessarily be in complete agreement on placing certain sites and events in specific categories. Future research will undoubtedly alter the thematic listing of some sites and concurrently new sites and even new themes may be added.

The statewide inventory, or compendium, is referenced to the following thematic framework. The subthemes were developed specifically for Montana within the eleven major standardized themes recommended by the National Park Service.

(I) Aboriginal Americans. To date, the American Indian has written most of the history of Montana and is represented by two subthemes: the aboriginal prehistoric (Ip) subtheme, mostly represented in the form of archaeological sites, may well out number all other themes combined and much future inventory work is needed as most of the state ranks "high" on a high-medium-low scale for the probability of locating more sites; the aboriginal historic (Ih) subtheme represents the development of Indian culture after white contact.

(A) The Arts. This theme is represented by four subthemes: Architecture (Aa) emphasizes the contribution of craftsmen using native materials in unique applications; landscape architecture/urban planning (Al) recognizes the first efforts to deliberately plan landscapes for human use; music/literature/theatre (Am) presents original Montana thought liberated and tempered by the frontier spirit; and painting/sculpture (Ap) reflect the achievements of those who captured for all time a visible "feeling" of Montana unequalled in the world.

(C) Conservation. The lesson that resources are not endless was no where else so better illustrated than in Montana where millions of buffalo were exterminated on the open range. The beginning resource conservation of all types are represented under this theme.

(E) Education. This has been an important motive force throughout the state's history from the first missions for the Indians to the land base supported schools of today.

(X) Exploration and Settlement. The exploration (Xe) subtheme represents the efforts of those who first dared enter this seemingly hostile and distant land, notably the Lewis and Clark expedition. The settlement (Xs) subtheme represents those who not only dared enter, but also had the extreme courage to remain and adapt to a new way of life.

(M) Military Affairs. The subtheme army-Indian wars (Ma) reflects the main purpose for the introduction of the military into the state. Other military (Mo) reflects the transition of Montana's military posts and activities from local to national defense purposes.

(P) Political Affairs. This theme represents the many frontier politicians and statesmen that affected the future of Montana and the nation at many crucial turning points.

(R) Recreation. The first attempts at providing leisure activities for a transplanted society are chronicled here.

(K) Science. The scientific achievements and lessons learned by a widely scattered frontier society are reflected by this theme.

(S) Society. The subtheme religion/philosophy (Sr) reflects the influence of religion and the teachings of scholars upon the people of the state, both Indian and white. The social/humanitarian (Ss) subtheme recognizes those who, when life was cheap, as it always was on the frontier, made the extra effort to better the human condition.

(T) Technology. Five subthemes recognize Montana's great wealth of natural resources that led to its discovery and settlement. Agriculture/animal husbandry (Ta) (farming/ranching) attempts to chronicle the development of the state's largest industry. Commerce/communication/transportation (Tc) recognizes the difficulties and ingenious solutions to the problem of moving people and goods over vast distances. Engineering/industry (Te) reflects the efforts of those who undertook to build industries in a new and untried environment. The fur trade (Tf) represents the industry that brought world-wide recognition of the vast amount of natural resources within the state. The mining frontier (Tm) reflects an era that can never again be duplicated of a widely scattered population gambling on the chance of fabulous wealth, sometimes with unimaginable hardships.

The code letters for each of the above themes and subthemes are employed as cross references in both the county and thematic inventories that follow.

MONTANA HISTORIC SITES COMPENDIUM

--1975 INVENTORY BY COUNTY--

*National or State Register Site:
NPS - National Park Service Area
NHL - National Historic Landmark
NR - National Register Site
SHR - State Historical Register Site
(P) - Designation Pending

+National Survey Site:
HABS - Historic American Buildings Survey
HAER - Historic American Engineering Record

Theme Codes:
I - Aboriginal Americans
  Ip - Prehistoric
  Ih - Historic

A - The Arts
  Aa - Architecture
  Al - Landscape Architecture/Urban Planning
  Am - Music/Literature/Theatre
  Ap - Painting/Sculpture

C - Conservation

E - Education

X - Exploration and Settlement
  Xe - Exploration
  Xs - Settlement

M - Military Affairs
  Ma - Army-Indian Wars
  Mo - Other Military

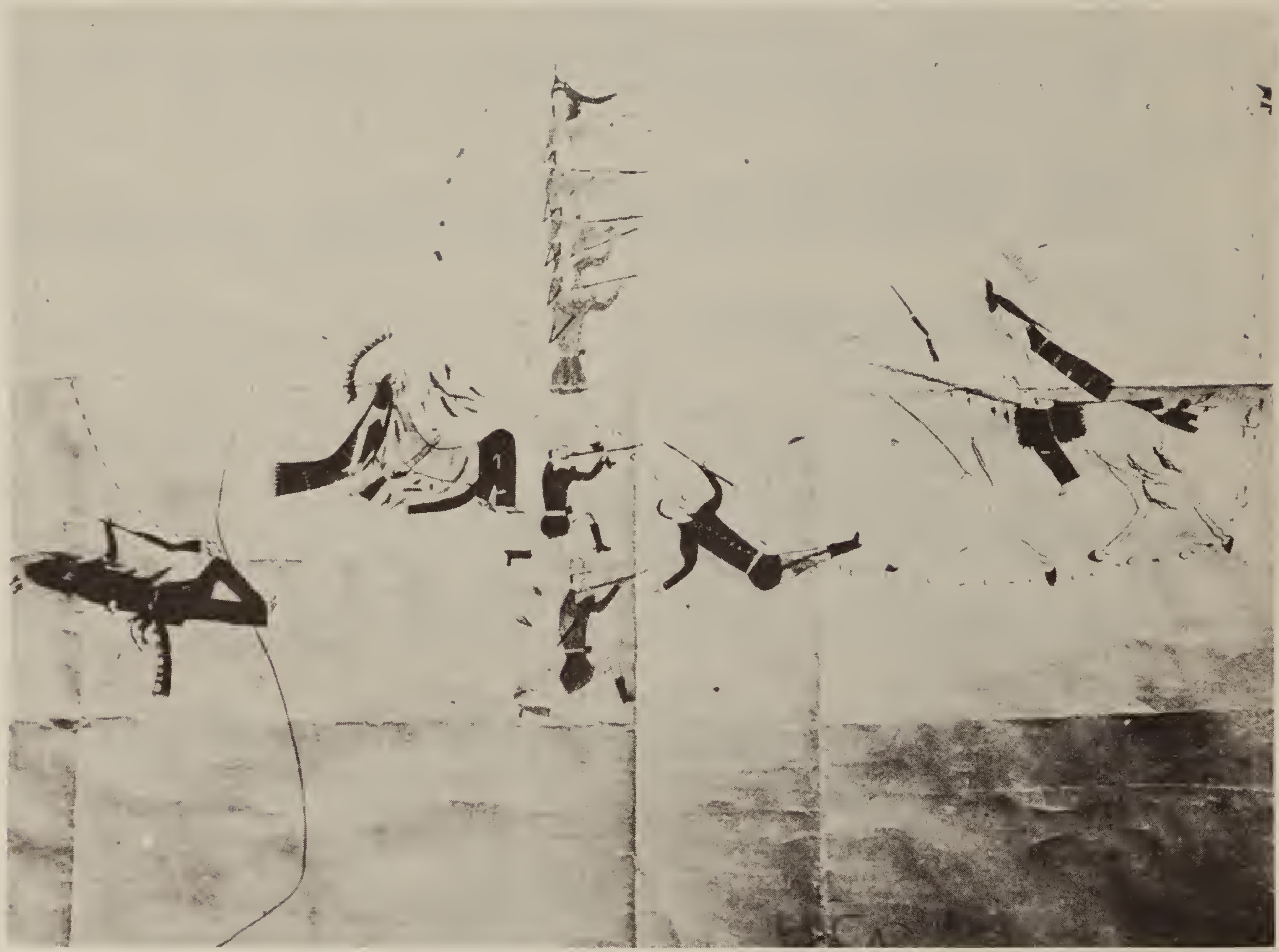
P - Political Affairs

R - Recreation

K - Science

S - Society
  Sr - Religion/Philosophy
  Ss - Social/Humanitarian

T - Technology
  Ta - Agriculture/Animal Husbandry (Farming/Ranching)
  Tc - Commerce/Communication/Transportation
  Te - Engineering/Industry
  Tf - Fur Trade Era
  Tm - Mining Frontier



35. Cheyenne account of the Headchief-Youngmule fight at Tongue River Agency, 1890.

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY (REGION 12)

Administration Building, Western Montana College. (Aa,E) 710 South Atlantic Street, Dillon. 1896.

The cornerstone for the ornate red brick structure was laid on April 9, 1896. It is thus one of the State's early institutional buildings. The name of the school has been changed from the State Normal School to its present designation, Western Montana College. A plaque on the building states that the builder was Charlie Suiter and that the building cost $40,000 to build. The architect for the project was John C. Paulsen who designed many of the State's early official buildings.

A stone foundation extends above ground to the elevated first or main floor. Notable are the octagonal turret at the corner, the steep roof with dormers and the crow-stepped gable ends. The latter have recessed or blind arcading. Windows on the first and second floors are in groups and have pointed arch heads.

State.

Argenta Historic District. (Tm) 16 miles northwest of Dillon. 1864.

Historical significance of Argenta derives primarily from its being an early silver mining center and in the fact that its ores of silver-lead-palladium are relatively rare. It was a productive, but not profitable operation. The first smelter in Montana was located here.

Federal/Private.

*Bannack Historic District State Monument. (P, Tm) 20 miles west of Dillon. 1862-1930.

Bannack was the site of Montana's first major gold discovery in 1862. Abandoned since 1938, Montana's oldest town and first territorial capital is an excellent example of historic frontier camps and mining towns. Most buildings are of wood frame and log construction. All are typical of the frontier boom town era.

Federal/State/Private. NHL.

+Beaverhead County Courthouse at Bannack. (Aa,P) 20 miles west of Dillon. 1876.

This building served as the county seat of government until 1881 when the county seat was moved to Dillon. During the Nez Perce War of 1877, Chief Joseph and his warriors were camped just outside of Bannack. . Fearing an attack, the residents used the courthouse, the only masonry building in town, as military headquarters and as a refuge of the women and children, but the attack never came.

State. HABS.

Beaverhead County Courthouse at Dillon. (Aa,P) Bannack and Pacific Streets, Dillon. 1889.

After the boom of gold mining had passed, the county seat was moved from Bannack to Dillon. The new courthouse was completed at a cost of $41,000 and dedicated December 24, 1889. The two-story masonry bearing wall structure is constructed of cream colored brick. A predominant feature is the tall clock tower that houses the large semi-circular arched main entry. There are four clocks, one facing in each direction. These clocks were installed in 1906. The roof of the building is a combination of hip and gable and has dormer windows. A jail, attached to the rear of the courthouse, was built in 1903 and is of native sandstone quarried near Dillon.

Public.

*Big Hole National Battlefield. (Ma) 20 miles west of Wisdom. August 9-10, 1877.

At this site, Col. John Gibbon fought five bands of Nez Perce Indians who were attempting to escape to Canada after fleeing Idaho. Gibbon's men were outnumbered but his attack weakened the Nez Perce. The Indians were later forced to surrender about 30 miles from their destination.

Federal. NPS.

~~Camp Fortunate~~. (Destroyed) (Xe) 20 miles southwest of Dillon. August 17-23, 1805.

Site where Lewis and Clark met the Shoshone tribe and traded for twenty-nine horses to cross the Continental Divide. The original site is now under the Clark Canyon Reservoir. Markers have been moved to overlook area above the reservoir.

This spot terminated the water route of Lewis and Clark and marked the beginning of the overland journey. Their boats were cached here and they were picked up by members of the party on the return trip the following year. Lewis considered this meeting with the Shoshones the most important of all with the Indians.

State.

Canyon Creek Charcoal Kilns. (Aa,Tm) 10 miles west of Melrose. 1880's.

There are more than twenty-large beehive-type charcoal kilns and foundation ruins to be seen up Canyon Creek north of Glendale. The multi-layered brick structures are approximatly 25 feet in height and have a pointed arch opening. The apex of this opening is 6 feet high.

The kilns operated in the 1880's to supply fuel for the copper smelter at the then-booming town of Glendale. Wood came from the surrounding hillsides that are relatively bare even today. A hundred thousand bushels of charcoal were needed each month for the smelter.

Federal.

Dillon Public Library. (Aa,E) 121 South Idaho Street, Dillon. 1902.

The stone building with its steep gable roof, corner turret and the smaller gabled projection of the entry is almost church-like in design. It was completed on December 22, 1902. Library records reveal that the cost of the building complete with fittings, fixtures and furniture but exclusive of books and site was $8,600 of which $7,500 was donated by Andrew Carnegie. Stones for the building were quarried near Dillon in Frying Pan Basin. The entry is set in a semi-circular arch flanked by a column on either side. Of interest is the terra-cotta decoration at the gable ends of the entry and also the main gable. The latter also has human faces defined by the intricate mouldings.

Public.

Elkhorn (Cooledge) Historic District. (Tm) 30 miles northwest of Dillon. 1873-1925.

While the mine was discovered in 1873, it did not acquire importance until after the railway was brought into the area in 1919. The mill was completed in 1922 and the peak of production (lead, copper, silver, gold) reached in 1925. This very recent ghost town was a victim of the depression and of changing technology.

Federal/Private.

Glendale Historic District. (Tm) 10 miles west of Melrose. 1870's.

This district started as a lead mining area. In the late 1870's, it shifted to copper ores over the years. All mining and smelting activity ceased here in 1905.

Federal/Private.

Hecla. (Tm) near Melrose, 1881-1907.

A mining camp built by Henry Knippenberg in 1881 after he took over the Hecla Consolidated Mining Company for E. C. Atkins. Hecla was a town of boarding houses, an office, a warehouse, stable and powder magazine. It never was as large as Lion City or Glendale and became deserted when the Company ceased operations in 1904.

Federal.

*Lemhi Pass. (Xe,Tf) 12 miles east of Tendoy, Idaho. 1805.

This mountain pass, formerly bordering the Louisiana Territory, was used by the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1895. Upon crossing the Continental Divide here, the expedition left the United States and entered Spanish territory. The Shoshoni Indians found in this area gave valuable assistance to the expedition.

Federal. NHL.

Lewis and Clark Observation Point. (Xe) 18 miles southwest of Twin Bridges. August 5, 1805.

This site includes the high point from which Captain Lewis observed the Big Hole (Wisdom) and Beaverhead (Jefferson) River valleys on August 5, 1805. To the north, across the Big Hole River, can be seen the Burma Road Buffalo Jump.

Federal.

Lion City. (Tm) West of Melrose. 1877-1904.

Silver was first discovered in Bryant District in 1872 by William Spurr. He failed to develop the prospect hole and in 1873, Spurr's partner, James A. Bryant, organized a group to find the Spurr claim. Members of the group were sent back to Bannack to record the claim. Word of the discovery leaked out and hopeful prospectors began arriving on Trapper Creek.

The first town formed was Trapper City. At the peak of its population. Trapper City had some 250 people. Eventually, silver ran out around Trapper City and a new town formed at the base of Noah Armstrong's Lion Mountain mine (Atlantis). Lion City had a population of between 500 and 600, and consisted of three saloons, a company store and school house.

+Methodist Church at Bannack. (Aa, Sr) 20 miles west of Dillon. 1870's.

This old Methodist Church of Bannack is a small, one-story frame church typical of others built in many mining camps in the west. It is a simple "carpenter Gothic" building. The Church was built by William Wesley Van Orsdel, an early Montana circuit rider known as "Brother Van". Construction of this building was interrupted by the pending attack of Chief Joseph and his followers that summer of 1877.

State. HABS.

Monida Pass. (X, Tc) One mile south of Monida on the Continental Divide. 1869-1883.

A much used north-south travel route named when the Utah and Northern Railroad was built over it.

Private.

Montana-Utah Trail. (Tc) (also in Madison County) From Corinne, Utah, to Virginia City. 1860's.

Reasonable safe and short, these routes to the Utah Settlements served as a trail for stagecoach traffic and light freight traffic on substantially a year round basis in the early years. Nearly 20% of Montana's freight and express shipments arrived over this route, much of this in the early years being farm produce from Utah. The importance of the route increased greatly in 1869 when the Union Pacific Railroad reached Corinne, Utah, and it continued to be of great use until the arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the mining country in 1883.

Federal/State/Private.

Orr Mansion. (Aa, Ta) 48 East Orr Street, Dillon. 1885.

Orr first operated the Blacktail Ranch southeast of Dillon which he sold in May, 1883, and acquired forty acres of land adjacent to Dillon in order to build a private residence. The building was begun in the summer of 1883. In late November of that year, the local newspaper reported that the carpenters had gotten the roof on. The building was completed in 1884-85 and has remained the Orr family home since that time. This is a well-preserved two-story brick bearing wall structure featuring a projecting vestibule, bay window and second floor rear porch and capped by a quasi-Mansard roof. Four large decorative chimneys can be seen above the roof.

Private.

Poindexter and Orr Ranch. (Ta) Six miles southeast of Dillon. 1864.

This early ranch was the recipient of the Square and Compass brand, the first issued and recorded in Montana Territory.

Private.

Ralston Ranch. (Ta) Near Divide on the Big Hole River. 1880's to present.

Located in the "valley of 10,000 haystacks", this ranch was the site of wild hay harvest operations, an early day stage stop and a trail herd feeding station.

Private.

Rattlesnake Creek Charcoal Kiln. (Aa, Tm) On Rattlesnake Creek, 8 miles north of Argenta. 1870's.

This is a single kiln, beehive shaped, and built of native glaciated (rounded) rock with clay mud used for mortar. This kiln is of local interest in connection with early mining activity in the Argenta area. By local report, either the first or second smelter in Montana was located near Argenta but outside the National Forest. Of the smelter, only part of the stone chimney remains.

Federal.

*Road Agent Rock. (Ss, Tc) 2½ miles north of Bannack. 1860's.

The rock, located along the stage road from Bannack to Virginia City, afforded a hiding place for robbers, comprised of Henry Plummer's gang, to waylay the stage. Henry Plummer was later hung in Bannack by vigilantes.

Federal. NR(P).

St. Louis Smelter at Argenta. (Tm) 16 miles northwest of Dillon. 1866.

Stack and ruins remain of the St. Louis smelter, considered to be the first smelter in Montana. It was built by A. M. Esler, owner of the Legal Tender Mine, with brick imported from Wales.

Private.

+School and Masonic Temple at Bannack. (Aa, E) 20 miles west of Dillon. 1874.

This two-story frame structure has an unusual arrangement with a school house on the first floor and a Masonic Temple on the second. The latter was reached by an outside staircase on the southeast. The building was completed in 1874.

State. HABS.

*S. C. Wickiup Cave. (Ip) South of Dillon. Early 1800's.

This cave and conical timbered lodge could have been inhabited by roaming sheep-eater Indians. There are other local stories of this site having been the location where an old Shoneshone Indian woman was left to live out her final days.

Federal. NR(P)

Skinner Saloon. (Ss) In Bannack, 20 miles west of Dillon. 1863.

This is a one-story, framed front building which has had some restoration work done on it as per original design. The original Skinner Saloon was built on Yankee Flat where it was located until 1863. It was one of the first buildings erected in Bannack. Located on its present site since 1863, it is one of the few buildings dating from Bannack's earliest period, and is reminiscent of one type of an early mining camp's social gathering place.

State.

Trapper Creek Charcoal Kilns. (Aa, Tm) West of Melrose. 1880's.

The kilns and burn pits remain along Canyon Creek and Trapper Creek in the Bryant Mining District of the Beaverhead National Forest At these sites, Italian and possibly Chinees laborers burned wood into charcoal for use in the Hecla mines. At peak production, the smelting furnaces of the Hecla mines could use some 100,000 bushels of charcoal a day.

Federal.

Vanderburgh Ambush Site. (Ma) Eight miles southwest of Dillon. 1832.

"The American Fur Company was determined to share in the profitable mountain business and sent Henry Vanderburgh and Andrew Drips to follow the Rock Mountain Fur Company parties to learn where the best trapping country was. The American Fur Company agents brought their merchandise to the rendezvous and competed with their rivals. In 1832 (Thomas) Fitzpatrick and (James) Bridger (of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company) went to the Jefferson and were disgusted when Vanderburgh and Drips appeared on their trail. Both parties were attacked by the Blackfeet; Vanderburgh was killed and Bridger received in his back an iron arrowhead which he carried for two years."

Private.

Vipond. (Tm) West of Melrose. 1871-1895.

This is a mining town named for John Vipond. The first mine in the area was located by William Vipond (Grey Jockey Mine) in 1869. The richest lodes were found during 1870 and 1871 at Vipond Park. One of the richest mines in the district was the Lone Pine mine. Until 1891, it was operated by the Partridge Brothers, then sold to an English mining syndicate. When the price of silver went down in 1895, this and other mines in the area closed. During the 1920's, the mines were worked sporadically. The mill at Vipond was supposedly one of the best equipped in the West for treating free-milling ores.

Federal/Private.

Willards Pass. (Xe) 6 miles southwest of Bannack. 1806.

This site is situated on the divide between Grasshopper (Willards) Creek and Horse Prairie Creek. It is on the trail followed by Clark and his men on their return to Shoshone Cove from the west coast. This site gives a good view of Shoshone Cove, Baldy Mountain, and the valley of Grasshopper (Willards Creek) as they are described in Clark's journal.

Federal.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric-historic period.

106 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Beaverhead County to date. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential as it was intensively occupied after the introduction of the horse (after A.D. 1500).

Federal/State/Private.

BIG HORN COUNTY (REGION 7)

Barry's Landing Historic District. (See Carbon County)

*Battle of the Rosebud Site. (Ma) 10 miles south of Kirby. June 17, 1876.

This battle constituted a major engagement of the Sioux War of 1876-77. Brig. General George Crook commanded more than 1,300 men. Proceeding downstream along the headwaters of the south fork of the Rosebud Creek, hostile Indians launched a major attack against the army. The intense battle lasted most of the day. Crook is credited with a "tactical" victory. The Indians moved their village west into the Little Big Horn Valley. Crook decided against proceeding further and returned to his Wyoming base camp. The Rosebud Battle involved a greater number of troops and resulted in fewer casualties than did Little Big Horn eight days later. It was one of the largest Indian battles ever waged in the United States. The Sioux and Cheyenne warriors were emboldened after their repulse of Crook's command and became convinced in their determination to resist military pressure from all quarters. Crook's tactical victory spelled "strategical" defeat for the army's plan for surrounding the Sioux and Cheyennes during the summer of 1876.

Private. NR.

*Big Horn Canal Headgate. (Ih, Te) Near Fort Smith. 1890-1904.

This stone and mortar headgate was built by the Crow to control the flow of water into the Bighorn Ditch. It was a major work of art connected with the massive irrigation project undertaken by the Crow at the turn of the century.

Federal. (NR(P)

Bighorn Canyon. (Ip) 50 miles southwest of Hardin. Early prehistoric period.

Agate basin point site.

Federal.

Bozeman Trail. (Tc) (Also in Carbon, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Park, Gallatin and Madison Counties) From Fort Laramie, Wyo., to Virginia City. 1864-1868.

From 1864 to 1868, the Bozeman Trail served as an emigrant route from the Oregon Trail near Bridger's Ferry, Wyoming, to Bozeman and the mining country. It was not important as a reight route since it could not compete with steamboat freight. The army, under pressure from Territorial politicians in Montana and business interests in the midwest, fought a three-year limited war to keep this trail open. Portions of the trail were later important as routes from the Gallatin Valley for settlers moving to the Yellowstone country and to northern Wyoming.

Federal/State/Private.

*Chief Plenty Coups Memorial State Monument. (Ih,Ss) One mile west of Pryor. 1848.

A memorial to the friendship between early settlers and the Crow Indians. Chief Plenty Coups, born in 1848 near Billings, was the Crow Nation's leader and an outstanding warrior. He was one of the most influential older Crow Indian leaders who actively advocated education and agricultural skills for his people. He ran a store and took part in tribal government. His ranch home, store and gravesite are located here.

State. NR.

Crow Agency III. (Ih, Ss, Tc) Eleven miles southeast of Hardin at Crow Agency. 1884-present.

This agency was founded only a year after the substantial extermination of the buffalo in the Crow country. It was here that the Crows really became dependent on the Government, that the acculturation process began in earnest for them. The Agency is the site of the Sword-Bearer incident of 1887.

Troops from Fort Custer and enlisted Crow scouts from that post still had to break up horse-raids back and forth between the Crows and their old enemies, the Blackfeet, as late as 1887. This is the site of a number of commercial ventures on the part of the Crows, including a turn-of-the-century flour mill and a recently closed electronics plant, along with a just-opened carpet factory.

Federal/Private.

Crows Nest. (Ma) 15 miles southwest of Busby on the headwaters of Davis Creek. June 24, 1876.

The exact location of the Crows Nest is controversial but it was a high point in this area from which Custer's Crow scouts first spotted the Indian camp on the Little Bighorn. The next day, Custer went up the valley of Davis Creek in crossing over the divide to the Indian camp and his last battle.

Federal.

*Custer Battlefield (Battle of the Little Bighorn) National Monument. (Ma) 14 miles southeast of Hardin. June 25-26, 1876.

The annihilation of Lt. Col. George Custer and his troops by Sioux and Cheyenne Indians occurred on this site June 25-26, 1876. The battle was precipitated by shrinkage of Indian land and a federal government ultimatum that the Indians be on reservations by January 31, 1876. Instead, they rallied around Sioux Leader Sitting Bull and killed Custer and his command of about 225 men.

Federal/Private. NPS.

Custer's Last Campsite. (Ma) At Busby. June 24, 1876.

Custer's last camp was on Rosebud Creek near the present town of Busby. They broke camp at midnight to start for the Indian Camp on the Little Bighorn.

Private.

Far West Island. (Tc) Eight miles southwest of Hardin on the Bighorn River. 1870's-1880's.

Ultimate head of steamboat navigation on the Bighorn River, a point attained by the steamboat "Far West" in the 1876 Indian campaign. The "Far West" and its part in this campaign of national significance enhance the significance of this site.

Private.

Fort Custer. (Ma, Ss) Three miles east of Hardin. 1877-1903.

Established in 1876 as a major post to patrol the upper Yellowstone Valley and to contain the Crow and Cheyenne and Sioux movements in the region, Fort Custer played a considerable role in acculturating the Crows. Usually a substantial number of Crows served as scouts at any given time there.

Private.

*Fort C. F. Smith Historic District. (Ih,Ma,Tc) Forty miles southwest of Hardin. 1866-1868.

Fort C. F. Smith was built in the late summer and fall of 1866 as one of the series of posts along the Bozeman Trail. It soon became a favorite trading center of the Crow Indians. Since the trail saw no heavy commercial traffic the post functioned primarily as an eastern bastion for the southern Montana settlements, rather than as a key link along the trail. It was involved in the controversy over the trail. The Hayfield Fight took place nearby.

Federal. NR(P).

Fox, Livingston and Company Post. (Tf) At Crow Agency. 1843.

Minor trading post established by the Union Fur Company to oppose the American Fur Company.

Private.

Grapevine Buffalo Jumps. (Ip) Near Fort Smith. Prehistoric period.

According to Indian informants, these sites are collectively known to the Crow Indians as "Where Men Get Their Meat". Crow legends indicate that the Crow Indians actually used these sites as buffalo jumps.

Federal/State/Private

Hayfield Fight Site. (Ma) Near Fort C. F. Smith on the Bighorn River. August 1, 1867.

A small force of soldiers and civilian employees were surrounded here in their camp by over 800 Indians. They defended their camp for several hours, killing eight Indians and wounding over 30. A relief party came out of Fort C. F. Smith and drove off the Indians. The fight occurred on August 1, 1867.

Federal.

*Hillsboro (Cedarvale). (R) Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. 1903-1920.

Dr. G. William Barry came to the Bighorn County in the last years of the 19th Century. He fell in love with the area, entered a homestead, and erected a cabin on South Fork Trail Creek. He tried gold mining and when that failed, he and his family established a dude ranch, known as Cedarvale. To publicize his ranch and the beautiful scenery of Bighorn Canyon, Dr. Barry and two others became the first to navigate the length of the canyon in a power driven craft. Dr. Barry was the first man to exploit the recreation potential of Bighorn Canyon.

Federal. NPS.

Montana Industrial Institute. (Ih, E) Southeast of Custer on the Bighorn River. 1887.

This hand-hewn log building is the only surviving structure of the first missionary school for the Crow Indians in this area. The Montana Industrial Institute, sponsored by the Unitarian Church, was founded several months before the Catholic sponsored St. Xavier church was built. The log building has been moved about 100 years from its original location onto a concrete foundation.

Private.

Petroglyph Rock. (Ip) 12 miles southwest of Pryor. Prehistoric period to present.

Pryor Gap is an important part of Crow legends and religion. It is the home of "the little people". Many Crows, probably some still living today, have received through a vision their guardian spirit and the formula for them to obtain a successful life while sitting high upon Arrow Rock fasting. The gap was used as an Indian trail probably for thousands of years, giving the Indians east access to the Bighorn Canyon area or west into the Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone drainage.

Private.

Pryor Gap. (Ip,Ih) 12 miles southwest of Pryor. Prehistoric period to present.

Indians had a north-south trail through here, and the castle-like rock formations have great religious significance to them.

Private.

Pryor Mountains Historic District. (Ip) 25 miles south of Pryor. Middle to late prehistoric period.

Prehistoric sites; particularly significant are sites which may help to solve the problem of the "conical timber lodges" of late prehistoric times.

Federal/State/Private.

St. Xavier Mission. (E,Ss) 18 miles south of Hardin. December, 1887.

This mission opened two years after the relocation of the Crows from the upper Rosebud. It has since served as an important acculturation agency.

Private.

Sharp (J.H.) Cabin. (Ap) Near Hardin. 1890's.

Self-built home of the painter who preserved the life of the Crow on canvas.

Private.

*Sioux Trail. (Bad Pass Trail). (Ip,Tf) Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. Early 1800's.

Trail used after the fur rendezvous to send the beaver packs to St. Louis. Major Henry pioneered the route in 1824; General Ashley packed $50,000 worth of pelts over the pass in 1825; and in 1833 three companies, traveling together, megotiated this route. Bad Pass was also used by the trappers in their movements to and from the Bighorn Basin to the land of the Crow and the Blackfeet.

Federal. NR(P).

*Slim Kobold Buffalo Jump. (Ip) 10 miles south of Kirby. Middle to late prehistoric period.

Buffalo "kill" site at the Battle of the Rosebud Site.

Private. NR.

*Sorenson Ranch. (Ta) Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. 1896-present.

The Sorenson Ranch consists of a house, chicken house, school and corral, all of log. The ranch was originally built by Erastus Tyler Ewing, who stayed in the canyon after the gold strike in the mid-1890's had played out. Due to the agricultural revolution and the isolation, their way of life died and land ownership was consolidated into the hands of a few large ranchers. The ranch is typical of those which dotted the Dryhead Country from the late 1890's to the 1940's, but only the house is occupied today.

Federal. NR(P).

+Superintendent's Lodge at Custer Battlefield. (Aa) 14 miles southeast of Hardin. 1894.

A two-story stone building erected in 1894 by the War Department, the building housed a superintendent to oversee the grave markers of General Custer and his men. Today the building serves as a chapel.

Federal. HABS.

Sword Bearer Incident. (Ih, Sr) 11 miles southeast of Hardin at Crow Agency. November 5, 1887.

In the fall of 1887, Wraps-Up-His-Tail, a young crow, found a cavalry sword on the bluffs east of present-day Hardin and changed his name to Sword Bearer. He aspired to become chief of the Crows when the old Chief Pretty Eagle "crossed the Slippery Log to Shadow Land". He must challenge the prestige of Plenty Coups. He led an expedition to recover stolen horses from a band of Blackfeet, and he gained a following, but plunged the Crows into trouble with the government. When the band returned with the horses, they rode through the agency and fired over the head of Agent Williamson. The troops at Fort Custer were called out but while the troops stood by to prevent any further outbreak, Fire Bear, an Indian policeman, shot and killed Sword Bearer and the uprising collapsed.

Federal.

Tongue River Agency I. (Ih) Six miles west of Lame Deer at the mouth of Muddy Creek. 1886-1889.

Special U.S. Indian Agent R. L. Upshaw arrived at his dugout headquarters at the confluence of the Muddy and Rosebud Creeks in January, 1886, as the first resident agent. This was also the first Agency Headquarters.

Old correspondence indicates that the Agency address on June 25, 1886, was Tongue River, Muddy, Montana. On January 12, 1889, the address was changed from Tongue River Agency, Ashland, Montana to Tongue River Agency, Lame Deer, Montana.

Federal.

Trinity Tree. (Sr) Between St. Xavier and Fort Smith. September, 1840.

Under a cottonwood tree, part of which still stands on the Archie Wilson Ranch near St. Xavier, Father De Smet held his great mass in the Absaroka country in September, 1840, before a gathering of 3,000 Crows. He envisioned a mission here but it was not until 47 years later that St. Xavier Mission was started by Father Barcello, Prando and Grass.

Private.

Will James Ranch and Studio. (Aa) 12 miles southeast of Pryor. 1932-1936.

Will James in the 1920's and 1930's achieved national acclaim as an interpreter of the American West through his writing of specialized fiction and his work as an illustrator. Over the next twenty years, James wrote twenty-three books, numerous articles, and continued to do illustrations not only for his own books but for those of other writers about the West. His major works such as Smoky have been translated into many languages. From around 1932 to 1936, James did much of his productive work at a small ranch well up on East Pryor Creek, about 40 miles southeast of Billings.

Private.

Yellowstone Expedition Fights. (Ma) In the vicinity of Lodge Grass. 1874.

One early wagon-road plan led not to a trail, but to a small scale Indian War. This was the celebrated Yellowstone Wagon Road and Prospecting Expedition of

1874. The expedition had three significant fights with the Indians and left a string of fortified campsites across the territory they covered. Perhaps the significance of these sites is that the expedition more than anything else seems to have been a Territorial scheme to stir up an Indian war to clear the Plains for settlement. It certainly helped to bring on the conflict of 1876-77.

Federal.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

174 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Big Horn County to date. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential as well.

Federal/State/Private.

BLAINE COUNTY (REGION 4)

*Chief Joseph Battleground of the Bear's Paw State Monument. (Ma, P) 16 miles south of Chinook. September 30 - October 5, 1877.

This was the site of the surrender of Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce on October 5, 1877. After journeying nearly 2,000 miles from Idaho, the Indians were captured by Col. Nelson A. Miles just 30 miles from their Canadian destination. It was here that Chief Joseph's surrender statement concluded with the famous line, "From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever."

State. NR.

Cow Island Landing. (Tc) At the mouth of Cow Creek on the Missouri River. 1860-1880.

A seasonal Missouri River port and good north-south crossing at the mouth of Crow Creek on the Missouri River. Because of the wide stream and shallow water near Cow Island, many boats were not able to proceed above this point during low water, and steamers would unload at a landing here. Consequently, the island became an important rendezvous.

Chief Joseph's band crossed the Missouri at Cow Island in 1877. A stockpile of army supplies and equipment at Cow Island landing was being guarded by a handful of soldiers and a couple civilians. The Indians asked for food but when given only a small amount sent the guards scurrying for cover and took what supplies they wanted. They then set fire to the remaining stores. Joseph's party continued up Cow Creek Canyon, but were event-ually cut off and surrendered to General Miles in the Bearpaw Mountains.

Federal/State/Private.

Eagle Child Peak. (Ip, Ih) South of Hays. Prehistoric - historic period.

Eagle Child Peak was revered as a most sacred mountain of the Gros Ventres. It was the site for the vision quests of the Gros Ventre Medicine Men or young men seeking spiritual power. They made pilgrimages to the summit of the peak to fast and commune with the spirits, aspiring to a four-day and four night pilgrimage. To the knowledge of persons interviewed, no one ever sustained a four-night pilgrimage on Eagle Child Peak. Terrifying experiences of visions of giant serpents and giant animals harass them at night about the end of the third day, probably halucinations from fasting.

Federal.

Fisk Overland Trail (Minnesota-Montana Road. (see Chouteau County)

Fort Belknap Agency I. (Ih) 1½ miles southwest of Chinook. 1873-1888.

This was the first regular and permanent agency of the Atsina (Gros Ventre) Indians. Occupied from about 1872 to 1888, the U.S., acting through its agents here, was able to maintain Atsina friendship through the major Indian wars of 1876-77.

Private.

Fort Belknap Agency II. (Ih, Ss) Four miles southeast of Harlem. 1888-present.

This agency has been the continuing center of relationships between the U.S. and the Atsina Indians. As with most of the agencies, there are few notable personalities, but three generations of tribal representatives and government employees have worked continuously to further adjustment and acculturation of their people.

Federal.

Fort Browning Agency. (Ah) Ten miles west of Dodson. 1869-1871.

Built in 1869, Fort Browning was the first separate agency for the Atsina (Gros Ventre) Indians. It was named for Orville H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior and later Attorney General in President Andrew Johnson's cabinet. In 1871, due to raids by hostile Sioux bands, the fort was abandoned and the new post of Fort Belknap established 50 miles further up the Milk River.

Federal.

Ilges' Fight. (Ma) 10 miles upstream on Cow Creek. September 25, 1877.

Last encounter with the Nez Perce before the Bear Paw fight.

Private.

Missouri River Waterway. (See Chouteau County)

St. Paul's Mission. (E, Ss) One mile southeast of Hays. 1886.

This mission appears to be the earliest to the Atsina (Gros Ventre) Indians of Fort Belknap Reservation and has served as an especially useful acculturation agency since it is so located as to serve Indians who were nearly out of reach of the major reservation towns most of the time.

Private.

Snake Butte. (Ip) Near Harlem. Late prehistoric period.

This petroglyph site was used also as a defensive position by prehistoric peoples.

Federal.

Timber Ridge Bison Trap. (Ip) South of Harlem. Late prehistoric period.

This impoundment type of kill on a natural bison migration route is a good example of one used by the Avonlea culture. The site has been almost totally destroyed by pot hunters and little remains.

State.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

10 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Blaine County to date. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential as well.

Federal/State/Private.

BROADWATER COUNTY (REGION 8)

Campbell (Major James B.) Gravesite. (P) West of Trident. 1867.

A granite headstone on the prairie marks the grave of one of Gallatin City's well-known residents. The first district court in Gallatin County was held in his house in Gallatin City in 1867. He also rented his residence to the county clerk for $200 a year.

State.

Canton (St. Joseph) Catholic Church. (Sr) 10 miles northeast of Townsend. 1864.

The Canton Catholic Church was built by both Catholics and Protestants and the first mass was held in 1864. It was located near the trading post of Canton, which was named by early settlers from Canton, New York, who settled there in 1864 when gold was discovered in Diamond City. Father Cuppens came by horseback from St. Peter's Mission to hold mass. In 1876, it was dedicated by Father Menetrey. The church was one of the first in Montana which was built for white people only. In 1954, the Bureau of Reclamation moved it to its present site on Route 284.

Private.

Carroll Road. (See Fergus County)

Confederate Gulch Historic District. (Tm) 24 miles east of East Helena. 1865.

The deposits of Confederate Gulch were discovered in 1864. They were more limited in volume, but concentrated in richness, reputedly the highest pay placer deposits in the Territory.

Federal/Private.

Diamond City. (Tm) 24 miles east of East Helena. 1865.

Center of gold mining activity in Confederate Gulch, Diamond City served as Meagher County seat from 1867 to 1881 with a population of 5,000 miners.

Federal/Private.

Fort Benton-Confederate Gulch Road. (See Chouteau County)

Lombard. (Tc) Six miles southeast of Toston. 1895.

Marks the crossing of the tracks of the main lines of the Northern Pacific (Burlington Northern) and Milwaukee railroads. Originally on the "Jawbone" railroad which was constructed primarily to haul ore from the Castle mining area.

Private.

Radersburg. (Am, Tm) 10 miles southwest of Townsend. 1866-1883.

Important placer-quartz mining area opened up by John A. Hasting. Scene of Faith Hope and Charity placer gulches. For years, Radersburg was the seat of Jefferson County with a courthouse and jail that cost $26,000. In 1883, the county seat was lost to Boulder. The acress Myrna Loy was born in Radersburg.

Federal/Private.

Rankin (Wellington D., Representative Jeannette) Ranch (Avalanche Ranch). (P) 18 miles east of East Helena. 1916-1944.

Wellington D. Rankin, successful as a lawyer, rancher, in state politics, and at one time the wealthiest man in Montana, owned this affluent ranch. His older sister Jeannette, the first woman ever elected to the U.S. Congress, always returned here during the summers of her active political life. His affluent arrangements did not correspond to her rugged life style but he was always extremely hospitable and interesting company.

Private.

State Bank of Townsend. (Aa) 400 Broadway, Townsend. 1918.

The State Bank of Townsend was established in 1899 and is still in business today. In 1918 the architectural firm of Moorman and Co. of St. Paul, Minnesota, was employed to design the stately two-story structure.

The red brick building is accented by the light-colored stone trim. The entry is flanked by a giant order of neo-classic Ionic columns. This is a fine example of bank architecture of the era and the solid built structure speaks well for its use. The bank still operates from here and will probably do so for years to come.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

26 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Broadwater County to date. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential as well.

Federal/State/Private.

CARBON COUNTY. (REGION 7)

Barry's Landing Historic District. (Ip,R,Ss) Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. Early prehistoric to 1920.

Since Barry's Landing is the principle Bighorn River Canyon crossing for the entire length of the canyon, it has been the scene of concentrated human activity for almost 9,000 years. In the 1890's, Dr. G.William Bary, a New York physician, developed a dude ranch, called Cedarville Dude Ranch (later Hillsboro) in this district. In February, 1901, Stock Inspector W.D. Smith led a posse down Chain Canyon, across the frozen Bighorn and climbed into Garvin Basin to apprehend a gang of cattle rustlers who had been stealing a vast number of Crow Indian cattle.

Federal.

Bearcreek (Smith) Mine Disaster. (Tm) At Bearcreek, 10 miles east of Red Lodge. February 27, 1943.

An underground explosion trapped and killed seventy miners in a deep coal mine shaft. This was the worst mining disaster in the state and emphasized the need for stricter safety precautions.

Private.

Big Horn Canyon. (See Big Horn County.)

Black and White Trail. (Tc) Cooke City to Red Lodge. 1870's

Forerunner of the Beartooth Highway named by Dr. Seigfriedt, a one-time local mine doctor.

Federal/Private.

Bozeman Trail. (See Big Horn County.)

Bridger Trail. (Tc) From near Casper, Wyoming, to Bozeman. Also in Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Park and Gallatin Counties. 1864-1890's.

This route, favored by veteran guide, Jim Bridger, was pioneered in 1864. It enters Montana through the Big Horn Basin and angles northwest to join the Bozeman Trail on Rocky Fork. Its importance lies in the fact that most of its route passed through the country of friendly Shoshoni and Crow Indians. The Wyoming segment, however, was particularly short of forage.

Federal/State/Private.

*Caroline Lockhart Ranch. (Am,Ta) Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area.1900's

Born in Illinois in 1871, Caroline Lockhart worked as a reporter for the Boston Post in the 1890's. In the early 1900's, she moved to Cody, Wyo., and bought the Cody Enterprise. She helped to organize and became President of the Cody Stampede. She also authored a number of novels.

Private. NR(P)

*Demijohn Flat Archaeological District. (Ip) 25 miles southeast of Bridger. Late prehistoric period (A.D. 500-1800)

This site illus rates the following activities: 1)both massive and small, temporary encampments; 2)lithic tool manufacture; 3)rock art; 4)hunting.

Federal. NR.

Joliet-Fromberg Stage Route. (Tc) Joliet to Fromberg. 1870's.

This was Jim Bridger's route in 1864, and was again used with the coming of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1889 and the Crow Servation opening in 1892.

Private.

Liver Eatin' (John) Johnson Cabin. (Ma, Ss, Tf) Near Red Lodge. Late 1800's.

This homestead was built by Johnson, one of the colorful characters in Montana, who spent the latter part of his life in the Yellowstone Basin. He had been a trapper, then a scout with the troops at Fort Keogh, and later a police officer at various small towns. The peculiar nickname which attached itself permanently to him was acquired at a trading post at the mouth of the Musselshell. In June, 1869, a Sioux war party jumped a band of trappers who had congregated at this point to celebrate the coming of the first steamboat of the season. The Indians got the worst of it and at the end of the fight Johnson is alleged to have cut out the liver of one warrior and eaten part of it. Unfortunately for this legend, Johnson claimed that he merely pretended to take a bite of the liver, a statement which is supported by another reliable witness of the incident.

Private.

Meeteetse Trail. (Tc) Red Lodge to Meeteetse, Wyoming. 1888.

Sufficient settlement had taken place in the Big Horn Basin of Wyoming to require stage and freight connections with the States, by 1888. The best all weather route than as now was via the open north end of the basin. Red Lodge had the closest railhead and became the jumping off place for stages and freight wagons which served the west side of the basin.

Federal/State/Private.

*Petroglyph Canyon. (Ip) 6 miles southeast of Warren, Montana. Late prehistoric.

This site contains some examples of pecked rock art. Although petroglyphs are common in the state, most of them are rubbed or scratched into the rock. South of Montana pecked figures are common and indeed the art here is comparable to sites in Wyoming and Utah.

Federal. NR(P)

*Pretty Creek Archaeological Site. (Ip)Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. Early prehistoric to late prehistoric.

The site appears to contain record of aboriginal occupations of the Northwest Plains from at least 7000 B.C. to the Nineteenth Century. It also exhibits evidence of a number of activities in a confined area, as exemplified by the campsite debris, hearth and the Vision Quest structure.

Federal. NR.

Schriver Post Office. (Xs, Tc) On Sage Creek east of Bridger. July 19, 1915.

Established in 1915, this was one of the many rural post offices that served the flood of immigrants that tried to homestead this arid country. The post office, house, barn, cellar, and meat house still remain.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

98 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Carbon County to date. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential as well.

Federal/State/Private.

CARTER COUNTY. (REGION 3)

Medicine Rocks State Park. (Ih) 12 miles north of Ekalaka. Prehistoric Period.

Indians held ceremonials among the oddly-eroded sandstone formations.

State.

Mill Iron Ranch. (Aa,Ta) Near Mill Iron. 1885.

Log ranch buildings and corrals typical of the open range period.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

9 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Carter County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

CASCADE COUNTY (REGION 5)

Barker-Hughesville Historic District. (Tm) (also in Judith Basin County)
13 miles east of Monarch. 1880-1894.

Mining town named for "Buck" Barker who discovered silver along Galena Creek in 1879. Silver was first located by Barker's partner, Patrick H. Hughes. By 1880, nearly 100 men were working the gulches of the district. A number of towns were established: Meagher City, Galena, Hughesville, Barker.

On October 1, 1891, the Great Northern Railroad Company completed a spur line into Barker, greatly increasing the production of the mines. By 1893, Barker was considered a major transportation point in the Judith Basin. The price of silver fell; in 1893 the railroad closed; and in 1894 miners left for the Neihart District.

Federal/Private.

Black Eagle Dam. (Te) At the Great Falls of the Missouri. 1891.

First important hydro-electric plant in Montana.

Private.

Blackfeet Agency Farm. (Ih,Ta) Near Sun River. 1858-1869.

Mapped by Mullan as a Blackfoot Agency, this is apparently the site of the experimental farm mentioned by Ewers in his discussion of Alfred J. Vaughn in The Blackfeet. Notable as the first attempt to teach the Blackfeet to farm in the late 1850's.

Private.

Blackfeet-Crow Battle on the Sun River. (Ih, Mo) Near Sun River. 1836.

One of Montana's largest Indian vs. Indian battles.

Private.

Cascade County Courthouse. (Aa, P) 415 Second Avenue North, Great Falls. 1901.

The three-story, rough-hewn sandstone courthouse was erected in 1901-03. The architect for this English Renaissance Revival structure was the firm of Black and Longstaff. The dominant composition features are the "giant order" - four polished granite columns in the front center of the building - and the tall copper dome raised on columns which caps the design. The building is situated on a square city block, surrounded by lawn, native trees and flower beds.

Private.

Davis & Sons Jewelry Store. (Aa) 317 Central Avenue, Great Falls. 1900.

The building dates from about 1900; the jewelry business is now operated by the third generation of the family.

The second floor exterior brick work has been painted, concealing the original color. Turrets that adorned the cornice are now gone. The window pattern of the second floor is unique--a circular-headed window, then a triangular-headed window and a circular-headed window. The pattern is repeated on the other half of the building.

The jewelry store has a central door and two display windows. Beneath the windows there is heavily grained and polished marble. Each panel contains a large brass plate, one bearing the store's name, the other the business. Above the awning is a band about three feet wide of small panes of square glass.

Private.

Ford (Robert S.) Ranch. (Ta) Two miles east of Sun River. 1871-1914.

Pioneer ranch in the Sun River valley. Ford supplied beef to Fort McLeod and the Canadian Pacific Railroad builders. He was the first president of the Montana Stockgrowers Association and established the Great Falls National Bank.

Private.

Fort Benton-Confederate Gulch Road. (see Chouteau County)

Fort Benton-Helena Stage Road. (see Chouteau County)

Fort Shaw. (Ma) At Fort Shaw. 1867-1891.

Built in 1867, largely on recommendation of General William B. Hazen, Fort Shaw was the main outpost of the army on the fringe of Blackfoot country. It guarded the crossing of the Fort Benton-Helena road on Sun River. It served as a base for Baker's historic operations against the Blackfeet. It provided the major base for patrolling the Blackfoot reservation during the early years. Many of the post's buildings survive due to continued use as an Indian school.

Federal.

Fort Shaw-Fort McLeod Trail. (Tc) Also in Glacier, Pondera and Teton Counties. 1867-1900.

Originally laid out as a mail route between Fort Shaw on the Sun River and Fort McLeod, Alberta, it developed into a freight and stage route between the frontier settlements of Sun River, Choteau, Dupuyer, Robare, and the Blackfoot Agency. Along its jolting ruts, still visible in places, went whiskey traders, Mounties, Indian travois, stage coaches and freight wagons drawn by 8 or 10 yoke of oxen.

Federal/State/Private.

*Great Falls Portage. (Xe) East of Great Falls. June, 1805.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition was forced to portage around the falls at this site. They were the first white men to view the falls. The 18-mile, 15-day portage was one of the greatest ordeals endured by the expedition on its way to the Pacific. Dams have since been built at the falls.

Federal/Private. NHL.

Howard (Joseph K.) House. (Am) 120 North Third Street, Great Falls. 1943.

Montana author and historian who was for years a leading Montana journalist and one of the state's foremost liberal thinkers. His literary and historical talents were exemplified in his book, Montana: High, Wide and Handsome.

Private.

Lewis and Clark Camp at Belt Creek (Portage Creek). (Xe) 12 miles northeast of Great Falls. June 16-28, 1805.

The expedition camped here June 16-28, 1805 while preparing to portage the Great Falls. A sudden flash flood in a small ravine almost drowned Captain Clark, his servant York, Charbonneau, Sacajawea and baby "Pomp".

Private.

Milwaukee Railroad Depot at Great Falls. (Aa,Tc) 100 Central Avenue West, Great Falls. Early 1900's.

The old depot stands on a hill between the Missouri River and downtown Great Falls. The handsome landmark is a constant reminder of the importance of the railroad to the growth of the city and the state. The two-story masonry structure is constructed of "flash brick" from the brick department of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. This brick came from the kiln with a glazed surface. A 135 foot tower stands at the southeast corner of the building. Although abandoned for a number of years with its windows boarded up after passenger service was discontinued, the building has come to life again. It has been tastefully remodeled and serves as an Import Depot today.

Private.

Monarch. (Tm) 25 miles south of Belt. 1890's.

Monarch was the shipping point for ores coming from the Barker and Neihart Districts and going to the smelters in Great Falls. The Great Northern branch line to Monarch was built in 1890 and ran from Great Falls, through Monarch to Neihart.

Federal/Private.

*Mullan Road. (Tc) (Also in Chouteau, Lewis and Clark, Powell, Granite, Missoula, and Mineral Counties) Fort Benton to Fort Walla Walla, Washington. 1859.

The Mullan Road represents the first significant federal effort at surveying and road development in Montana. The 425 mile military road resulted from Stevens' 1853 survey. The route served an estimated 20,000 Fort Benton-to-Washington Territory emigrants. It carried a probably even larger traffic in the return flow occasioned by the Montana gold rush. This road connected the heads of steamboat navigation on each side of the Continental Divide.

Federal/State/Private.

Neihart. (Tm) 42 miles north of White Sulphur Springs on U.S. 89. 1881-1945.

The mills in this once prosperous silver camp recovered only silver and let the zinc and lead go until World War I when the dumps were all reworked. At one time, Neihart was bigger than Great Falls and a railroad served the town taking the ores to smelters in Great Falls.

Private.

Paris Gibson Junior High. (Aa, E) 1400 First Avenue North, Great Falls. Early 1900's.

This structure, originally the public Central High School and one of Great Falls' early schoolhouses, is still in use today, withstanding the test of time and many generations of students. The medieval, or as often referred to, "Castle-like" structure, has thick masonry bearing walls as much as five feet thick. It is three stories but the noteworthy architectural features are the steep gable roof and medieval turret. At an earlier date, a tall central tower was removed and a brick addition put on which has changed the building's overall appearance.

Private.

*Russell (Charles M.) House and Studio. (Ap) 1217-1219 Fourth Avenue North, Great Falls. Early 1900's.

This is the former home and studio of Montana's famous western artist and sculptor, preserved as it was in the early 1900's. Russell occupied the house from 1900 until his death in 1926. The log studio was built in 1903.

Private. NHL.

*St. Peter's Mission. (Ih,E,Sr) 10 miles west of Cascade. 1861.

This mission was established for the Blackfeet Indians and included a boys school, girls school and opera house. The opera house and mission church still stand.

Private. SHR(P)

Seltzer (O.C.) House. (Ap) 2715 Central Avenue, Great Falls. 1930.

Former home of the well-known Montana artist.

Private.

*Ulm Pishkun State Monument. (Ih) Four miles northwest of Ulm. 650 A.D.-1500 A.D

This buffalo "kill" site is considered to be one of the most picturesque. It extends for nearly a mile, rising from a jumble of rock in a near-filled depression at the base, to fifty feet or so in height. The face of the cliff is sheer in most places, although in spots it is undermined with shallow caves, in others with indentations large enough for a man to fit into. There are swallow nests of mud and grass clinging to one section of the wall, Indian paintings on another. The rock and boulder-dotted trench at the base of the cliff is filled nearly level for most of the length of the cliff with the decayed remains of buffalo killed.

State. NR. SHR.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (Ip) Countywide. Prehistoric - historic period.

8 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Cascade County to date. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential as well.

Federal/State/Private.

CHOUTEAU COUNTY (REGION 5)

Baker (I. G.) Company Store. (Aa, Tc) Main and 16th Streets, Fort Benton. 1879.

The brick store was constructed in 1879 with additions in 1882 and designed by Wilton. The principle business was handling foods for Montana merchants in the summer and fur trade with the Indians in the winter. The I. G. Baker Company also operated steamers, bull teams, warehouses, and trading posts as far north as the Arctic Circle.

Private.

Baker (I. G.) Home (McLeish House). (Aa, Tc) 1608 Front Street, Fort Benton. 1867.

This unusual adobe house was built by Isaac Gilbert Baker soon after he started his merchant business. His daughter was born here (the third white child born in the town) on December 6, 1867. Notable guests include General Thomas Meagher and Brother VanOrsdel. The house was sold to the Conrad brothers and then used as a residence for officers of the military post Fort Benton. Clapboard siding was added in about 1880. The house was given to the city of Fort Benton by its most recent owner, Mrs. McLeish.

Private.

Blackfeet Agency I. (see Fort Benton)

Carroll-Fort Benton Trail. (see Fergus County)

Chouteau House. (Tc) Front Street, Fort Benton. 1903.

Built in 1868 as the Thwing Hotel and rebuilt of brick in 1903, this was the original deluxe establishment of its kind.

Private.

*Citadel Rock State Monument. (Tc) Southeast of Virgelle on the Missouri River 1833.

The rock was named by early fur traders who used it as a river landmark. Named prior to 1833, Prince Maximilian in his epic voyage to Fort McKenzie noted it on August 6th of that year. Citadel Rock was immortalized that day in a now famous sketch by Maximilian's talented artist, Karl Bodmer. Bodmer's sketch has been reprinted many times and Citadel Rock today serves to emphasize the accuracy and detail which made the artist Bodmer famous.

State. NR. SHR(P).

Coal Banks Landing. (Tc) Two miles north of Virgelle on the Missouri River. 1860's.

This site was a seasonal camp for the receipt and forwarding of river freight to Fort Benton and Helena. Also the site of unsuccessful experiments in the use of local lignite in steamboat boilers.

Private.

Conrad (William G.) Residence. (Aa, Tc) Corner of Chouteau and 16th Streets, Fort Benton. 1878.

Surely one of the most impressive buildings in Fort Benton today was once the home of W. G. Conrad. He first came to town in 1868 and, along with his brother Charles, worked as a clerk in the I. G. Baker store. Baker later sold the firm to the Conrad brothers. The mansion was designed by Wilton, who was the architect for several other buildings in Fort Benton. Ground for the home was broken in 1878. W. G. Conrad served as Fort Benton's first mayor and as president of the local bank. Later years saw the brothers actively engaged in the banking business in other parts of the state, including Kalispell, Great Falls and Helena.

Private.

Culbertson House. (Tc) Front Street, Fort Benton. 1882.

Built in 1882 as the Centennial Hotel, and later as the Pacific Hotel, it was managed by members of the Culbertson family.

Private.

Dunes Site. (Ip) Near Virgelle. Early prehistoric period.

Hell gap point site.

Private.

Fisk Overland Trail (Minnesota-Montana Road). (Xs, Tc) Also in Blaine, Hill, Phillips, Roosevelt and Valley Counties. 1860's.

The big wagon trains of the James Fisk and Holmes expeditions of the early 1860 followed the Minnesota-Montana road along the north side of the Milk River. These wagon trains originated in St. Paul, crossed Minnesota to Ft. Abercrombie, thence across North Dakota and on to the gold fields of Montana. The second Fisk expedition in 1866 had a train of 120 wagons, 250 men and 50 women and children. They followed the Milk River to the west side of the Bear Paws, thence down to Fort Benton.

Federal/State/Private.

Flathead-Blackfeet 1846 Negotiation Site (Ih) Near the mouth of the Judith River. 1846.

Negotiation mediated by Fr. DeSmet. It was an important contribution to intertribal peace. (See Judith Landing Historic District, Fergus Co.)

Private.

*Fort Benton. (Blackfeet Agency I). (Ih,Ma,Tf) Old Fort Park,Fort Benton. 1846-74.

Founded in 1846 as an American Fur Company trading post by Major Alexander Culbertson who moved the old log houses from Fort Lewis upstream a few miles to the present site, it was first named Fort Lewis, then Fort Clay, then renamed in 1850 in honor of Senator Thomas H. Benton of Missouri. It became the first Blackfeet Agency in 1855. The Fort was sold in 1864, and again in 1869 to the army who abandoned the adobe structure in 1874.

Private. NHL.

Fort Benton-Confederate Gulch Road. (Tc) Also in Cascade, Meagher and Broadwater Counties. 1860's.

Important freight road to the mining camps.

Federal/State/Private

Fort Benton-Helena Stage Road. (Tc) Also in Cascade and Lewis and Clark Counties. 1860's.

These two routes, one from Fort Benton to near Fort Shaw and thence south to Helena, the other via Belt Creek, Smith River Valley and the Canyon Ferry, served the mining district by being a connection to the steamboat port of Fort

Benton. Along with the Carroll road, they formed a portion of the lifeline of the territory until the railroads came. These routes were a major connecting link between the territory and the east.

Federal/State/Private.

*Fort Benton Historic District. (Tc, Tf) At Fort Benton. 1846-1900.

Fort Benton commemorates the upper Missouri River's steamboat era. Established earlier as a fur trading center, the fort's real prosperity dates from 1860 when two steamboats reached the town. The discovery of gold in 1862 made Fort Benton an important overland connection with the river steamers. After the railroads came, Fort Benton and its river traffic declined rapidly.

Private. NR.

Fort Campbell Site.(Sr, Tf) Near Fort Benton. 1846.

Harvey, Primeau & Co. trading post; converted to a temporary Jesuit mission in 1861.

Private.

Fort (F. A.) Chardon Site. (Tf) Opposite the mouth of the Judith River. 1843.

F. A. Chardon abandoned Fort McKenzie after his fight with the Blackfeet in 1843 and built this post, abandoning it in 1844 after he re-established friendly relations with the tribe. Fort Chardon was presumably a cottonwood log structure like other American Fur Company posts in the upper river country in that period. (See also Judith Landing Historic District, Fergus Co.)

Private.

Fort Cotton Site. (Tf) Three miles southeast of Carter. 1843.

A minor trading post opened by the Union Fur Company to antagonize the American Fur Company. It never was a major threat and was shortly sold to the opposition.

Private.

Fort LaBarge Site. (Tf) South of Fort Benton. 1862.

Minor trading post founded by LaBarge, Harkness and Company to oppose the American Fur Company. The first steam sawmill in Montana brought in by the first side-wheeler steamboat to reach Fort Benton was set up here to cut lumber for the fort.

Private.

Fort Lewis Site. (Tf) An American Fur Company Trading post established by Alexander Culbertson. It was dismantled in 1847 and rebuilt at Fort Benton, a more attractive location for the Indian trade.

Private.

Fort McKenzie Site. (Ap, Tf) Six miles northeast of Fort Benton. 1832-1843.

In 1832, the American Fur Company sent another party up the river from Fort Union to build a new post on a wide stretch of bottomland along the Missouri River, about seven miles above the mouth of the Marias River. In charge of building this post was David D. Mitchell; he remained as factor after its completion. This post was named Fort McKenzie in honor of Kenneth McKenzie, at that time factor at Fort Union in charge of all American Fur Company operations on the upper Missouri River.

Prince Maximilian von Wied, a noted German scientist and explorer, visited the Fort for several months in 1833 while he studied the local Indians and collected floral and faunal specimens. He was accompanied by Charles (Karl) Bodmer, an accomplished artist, who sketched and made paintings of the Indians and scenes in the surrounding countryside.

Private.

Fort Piegan Site. (Tf) One mile east of Loma. 1831-1832.

In the fall of 1831, the American Fur Company established a trading post in Blackfeet country on the upper Missouri River that became known as Fort Piegan. It was built in the angle of land formed by the confluence of the Marias and Missouri Rivers.

Private.

+Grand Union Hotel. (Aa, Tc) 14th and Front Streets, Fort Benton. 1882.

One of the oldest hotels in Montana and still the tallest building in Fort Benton. It was the most luxurious hotel in the territory; serving steamboat and stage travelers and is still in operation today.

Private. HABS.

Hole-in-the-Wall. (Tc) Southeast of Virgelle (Sec. 22, T. 24 N., R. 13 E.) 1860's.

A Missouri River landmark, the "Hole-in-the-Wall" can be seen from some distance upstream as a natural opening near the top of a large rock formation. It is located on the west side of the river. Rapids which lie at the base of this rock prominence were another obstacle encountered by steamboats. Crewmen of the Chippewa took to shore here and fastened a sturdy towline to a "deadman" buried crosswise on the beach. The boat was pulled up the rapids by winding in the towline by use of a capstan. This practice was known as "warping".

Federal/Private.

*Lewis and Clark Camp at Slaughter River. (Xe) 40 miles south of Big Sandy on the Missouri River. May 29, 1805; July 29, 1806.

This was one of the few campsites used by the Lewis and Clark Expedition on both their outward and return journeys. Mahy of their observations about the surrounding countryside could be repeated today as it has changed little over the 169 years since.

The expedition also made many notes on wildlife each time they camped here. A fresh buffalo kill downstream of over 100 animals induced them to call a nearby creek the Slaughter River.

Near this campsite the party killed a wolf, an elk, 2 beavers, and 9 Audubon bighorn sheep.

State. NR. SHR.

Missouri River Waterway. (Tc) From Fred Robinson Bridge, upstream 153 miles to the 15th Street Bridge in Fort Benton. Also in Blaine, Fergus and Phillips Counties. 1805-1922.

Before the development of our present network of transcontinental railroads, highways and air routes, water provided the basic means of transportation and the Missouri was the great, and almost the only, highway of travel and commerce west of the Mississippi. It was this use of the Missouri River that contributed to many of the historic events which occurred along its banks.

the 153-mile segment of the Missouri River between Fort Benton and the Fred Robinson Bridge is the last significant portion of the entire Missouri River Waterway that remains in the natural free-flowing state it was when unitlized as a great highway of commerce.

Word of the extent of the river and its resources was spread by the Lewis and Clark Expedition; they established 13 campsites on this segment of the Waterway between May 24 and June 10, 1805. Many of the tributaries and landmarks of the Waterway were named by them.

Federal.

Mullan Road. (Tc) (See Cascade County)

Ophir Landing and Massacre Site. (Tc) One mile south of Loma. 1865.

Here a band of Blackfeet murdered ten white timber cutters. Ophir served as the eastern terminus of a short wagon trail to Fort Benton and it was hoped that it would become a key river port.

Federal/Private.

Pablo Rapids. (Tc) Downstream from Virgelle. 1860's.

This was a notable obstruction to navigation of the Missouri and the site of the sinking of the Marion, 1864. The rapids affected steamer traffic in any period of low water and caused the unloading of freight for overland shipment at landings lower down.

Federal/Private.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Fort Benton. (Aa,Sr) Corner of Chouteau and 14th Streets, Fort Benton. 1880.

This Norman-Gothic church of brick construction was designed by the architect Wilton. Construction began October 22, 1879, and was completed October 10, 1880, at a cost of $4,000. One of the oldest masonry buildings in the state, the church has been restored to use and retains its original accessories including stained glass windows, altar, pulpit, benches and candleabra.

Private.

Steamboat Rock. (Tc) Downstream from Virgelle. 1860's.

This historic Missouri River landmark is a large columnar rock on a bluff north of the river.

Federal.

Stevens' 1855 Treaty Site. (P) Near the mouth of the Judith River. October, 1855.

In 1855, the government, interested in pacifying Indians in the headwaters area of the Missouri, scheduled a council to meet near Fort Benton. Isaac I. Stevens, head of the Northern Pacific survey (Stevens-Mullan Expedition), was

appointed head of the council. Due to the slow progress of the gift-laden mackinaws, the assembly grounds were changed to the mouth of the Judith River. Over 2,000 Blackfeet, Piegans, and Atsina (Gros Ventres) assembled for the ten-day meeting which terminated with the signing of a treaty providing for the first Blackfoot Agency at Fort Benton. (See Judith Landing Historic District, Fergus Co.)
Private.

Whoop-Up Trail. (Tc) Also in Liberty and Toole Counties. Fort Benton to Fort Macleod, Canada. 1870-1890.

This route was used principally in the 1870's and 1880's by freighters taking goods from Fort Benton into southern Canada. Hides and furs were the main return cargoes. Part of the traffic served a series of "whiskey forts" in the Indian country, hence the name. This latter trade gave rise to several international incidents.

Federal/State/Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric-historic period.

57 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Chouteau County to date. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential as well.

Federal/State/Private.

CUSTER COUNTY (REGION 3)

Buffalo Rapids. (Tc) 12 miles northeast of Miles City. 1860-1880.

These rapids were the main obstruction to navigation in the Yellowstone below Miles City. Particularly important was the sinking of the Yellowstone in May of 1879. This loss was a blow to Montana businessmen.

Federal.

Cole's Fight of September 5, 1865. (Ma) 12 miles southeast of Mizpah on the Powder River. September 5, 1865.

The Cole Column of the Conner Campaign encountered about 1,000 Sioux warriors here on September 5, 1865. Their forces were too nearly matched in numbers to suit the Indians, who withdrew after a brief fight and went out to recruit more help for an attack several days later.

Private.

Cole's Skirmish of September 4, 1865. (Ma) Nine miles southeast of Mizpah on the Powder River. September 4, 1865.

This was the opening skirmish of a series of fights between Cole's force and gathering forces of Indians who sought to harass it.

Private.

*Fort Keogh. (Ma) Two miles southwest of Miles City. 1877-1908.

At one time the largest army post in Montana, Fort Keogh served as a major post at the close of the Indian wars. Several original buildings remain and the old parade grounds are still intact. Fort Keogh had been an unusual post from the beginning. One of the few diamond shaped posts, it was built with no stockade.

Federal. NR(P).

Fort Keogh-Fort Buford Road. (Tc) Also in Dawson, Prairie and Richland Counties. 1877.

A military and freighting road along the Yellowstone River.

Federal/State/Private.

Fort Keogh-Fort Lincoln Stage Route. (Tc) Also in Fallon County. 1877.

Overland travel route connecting the two military outposts. Followed original Custer Trail.

Private.

Miles City Historic District. (Ta) At Miles City. 1880's.

In the heart of open-range country, this active cattle town was known as the "Cow Capital" of Montana. In the early days, the south side of Main Street was a solid block of saloons, gambling dens, and dancehalls; the respectable citizens lived on the north side. Although none of the old buildings have survived, Miles City retains much of the old cowtown atmosphere.

Private.

+~~Miles (General Nelson A.) Residence~~. (Destroyed) (Aa, Ma, Tc) At Fort Keogh west of Miles City. 1877.

This was the personal residence of General Nelson A. Miles when it was first completed. The building had the first telephone in Montana and was the first to have a telegraph key, linking the Fort with other major installations in the northwest. The building was burned to the ground in the 1960's. Officers quarters nearby were burned down by the local fire department for practice.

Federal. HABS.

Seventh Cavalry Fight on the Yellowstone. (Ma) At Miles City. August 4, 1873.

This encounter was the first between the westward moving Northern Pacific Survey and the Sioux, opening a week of intermittent hostilities which were contributory to the 1876-77 conflict.

Private.

Signal Butte. (Tc, Ma) Four miles southeast of Miles City. 1870's.

During Indian trouble, the United States military flashed sun mirror signals to the Black Hills 175 miles away.

Federal.

Tongue River Cantonment. (Ma) At the mouth of the Tongue River. 1876.

Col. Nelson A. Miles and the 5th Infantry were brought into the Yellowstone country by steamboat in the summer of 1876. They established Tongue River Cantonment for their winter quarters prior to building Fort Keogh nearby.

Federal.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

24 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Custer County to date. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential as well.

Federal/State/Private.

DANIELS COUNTY (REGION 1)

Pioneer Town. (Ta) At Scobey. Early 1900's.

A representative pioneer homesteader town of the early 1900's has been created by combining many authentic early structures and objects from throughout the county. These include: the Dirty Shame Saloon, a Ukrainian Church, schoolhouse, settler cabin, blacksmith shop, barber shop, attorney office, and antique tractor, car and railroad items.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

No archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Daniels County to date. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential though.

Federal/State/Private.

DAWSON COUNTY (REGION 2)

Camp Canby. (Tc, Ma) At Glendive. 1873.

Camp Canby was established in the spring of 1873 by the D. S. Stanley surveying expedition of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The steamboats, Peninah and Far West, unloaded their supply cargos here in that spring. The post was abandoned around the end of July in favor of a new post upstream.

Private.

Fort Keogh-Fort Buford Road. (See Custer County)

*Hagen Site. (Ip) Six miles southwest of Glendive. Late prehistoric period.

Hagen Site is the location of a late prehistoric earth lodge village believed to represent a settlement of the Crow Indians before they became nomadic bison hunters. In 1938 partial excavations of the site revealed a midden area of more than ten acres. Storage pits, implements and human bones have been found on this farming site.

Private. NHL.

Stanley's Stockade. (Ma, Tc) Six miles south of Glendive. 1873.

Stanley's Stockade was built around the end of July, 1873, as an advanced supply depot for steamboat-hauled supplies for the Northern Pacific Railway survey. It was also used as a base for the 1876 Terry campaign.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

Eight archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Dawson County to date. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential as well.

Federal/State/Private.

DEER LODGE COUNTY (REGION 12)

Anaconda Historic District. (Aa, Al, Te) At Anaconda. 1883-1920.

Marcus Daly chose Anaconda for the site of the famous Washoe Smelter because of the abundant supply of timber and water. The old downtown has evolved from an early "company town" with its own unique urban design and architectural masterpieces.

Public/Private.

+*Daly (Marcus) Hotel (The Montana Hotel). (Aa,P,Te) Park and South Main, Anaconda.

This unique masonry structure, designed by Chicago architect W.W. Boyinton, was the fulfillment of a dream for a small number of Anaconda businessmen. Marcus Daly himself underwrote one-half of the cost of the building and its fittings. Although the hotel was too large for the town and often empty, the lobby and barroom have been faithfully restored to reflect much of the original charm.

Private. HABS. NR.

Georgetown-Southern Cross Historic District. (Tm) East of Georgetown Lake. 1866.

A minor gold mining area, including the Atlantic Cable mine which was discovered in 1866 and which produced particularly high-grade ore while it lasted. The Southern Cross encountered water problems not economically soluble.

Federal/Private.

*Hearst Free Library. (E) Main and Fourth Streets, Anaconda. 1898.

The library was a gift from George and Phoebe Hearst in 1898 to the City of Anaconda. George Hearst, one of Marcus Daly's partners in Butte's Anaconda Mine, made his fortune in mining and his son, William Randolph Hearst, became renowned in the newspaper business.

Public. HP.

Washoe Park. (Al,R) At Anaconda. 1880's.

This is one of the first, if not the first, formally planned recreational park in Montana. Included in the landscape plan designed by the Anaconda Company are avenues lined with several species of shade trees, a meandering stream, duck ponds, a fish hatchery, a picnic area, a baseball park, Begonia House and one of the first log cabins in the area dating back to 1865.

Private.

Washoe Smelter. (Te) Anaconda. 1883.

Anaconda was selected by Marcus Daly as a smelter site because of the abundant supply of water and timber. History has been made here in the science of copper smelting and the plant is famous throughout the mining and metallurgical world. In 1919, the 385 foot high smokestack was built and was the largest in the world at that time.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

No archaeological sites have been identified in Deer Lodge County. However, the county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

FALLON COUNTY (REGION 3)

Fort Keogh-Fort Lincoln Stage Route. (See Custer County)

Fritz Ambush Site. (Ss) 15 miles northeast of Plevna. September, 1880.

A monument commemorates early day stage driver killed by Sioux Indians led by Johnny Long Dog.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

One archaeological site of various types have been identified in Fallon County to date. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential though.

Federal/State/Private.

FERGUS COUNTY (REGION 6)

Becket (Bear Canyon, Meador's) Buffalo Jump. (Ip) Near Grass Range. Prehistoric Period.

This buffalo jump, consisting of drive lanes which indicates a planned and highly organized jump, was most likely used in the winter. There are ethnographic reports of bison being pushed into snow banks during the winter giving the Indian an opportunity to kill them. A short distance from the buffalo jump in Bear Canyon are pictographs, although most of these have now been defaced beyond recognition.

Private.

Camp Cooke. (See Judith Landing Historic District)

Camp Lewis. (Ma) At Lewistown. 1874.

A summer military post on Spring Creek set up to guard the Carroll Road.

Private.

Carroll. (Tc) On the Missouri River 25 miles upstream from the mouth of the Musselshell River. 1868.

Carroll was perhaps the most important of the ports for use when the river was low. It was the beginning of the Carroll/Helena wagon and stage road and handled a large volume of heavy freight. Named for Matt Carroll, a pioneer freight line operator, it is now under the waters of Fort Peck Reservoir.

Federal.

Carroll-Fort Benton Trail. (Tc) (Also found in Choteau County) Carroll to Ft. Benton. 1860's.

Freighting route from Carroll through Reed's Fort to Ft. Benton.

Federal/State/Private.

Carroll Road. (Tc) (Also found in Judith Basin, Meagher, Broadwater, Lewis and Clark and Gallatin Counties) Carroll to Fort Ellis. 1868-1876.

Important freight route which ran from Carroll to Reed's Fort through Judith Gap, to Townsend, Helena and Fort Ellis.

Federal/State/Private.

Clagett Post Office and Store. (See Judith Landing Historic District)

Dauphin Rapids. (Tc) 80 miles downstream from Fort Benton. 1860's.

Louis Dauphin, a famous western hunter and guide, fell into the river here while accompanying the German scientist, Prince Maximilian, on his journey. Like many other rapids, this stretch of water was a difficult obstacle for steamboats and were often negotiated only with the help of strong backs and tow ropes. A number of boats operated above the rapids for relay of cargo from boats that were unable to cope with the upper river. The steamboat, Peter Balen, wrecked here on July 22, 1869.

Federal/Private.

Davis-Hauser-Stuart (DHS) Ranch. (Ta) 16 miles northeast of Lewistown. Late 1800's.

One of the largest Montana cattle ranches. Established by Granville Stuart and mining magnates Andrew Davis and Samuel Hauser. A few of the buildings have survived, including the ranchhouse and several barns.

Private.

*Fort Maginnis State Monument. (Ma) 18 miles northeast of Lewistown. 1880-1890.

Established in 1880 to control movements of Blackfeet, Atsina, Assiniboine, and Crow Indians in the region and to protect the Judith Mountains mining area. Abandoned in 1890, Fort Maginnis was one of the basic small posts in the era of police action on the plains.

State. SR. NR(P).

Garneill. (Ss) 24 miles south of Lewistown. 1930's.

Site of a peculiar experiment concerning prohibition. Three towns were established - one wet, one dry and one independent.

Private.

*Judith Landing Historic District. (Tc,Tf,Ma,P) At the mouth of the Judith River.

- Camp Cooke. (Ma) 1866-1870. Capt. William Clinton brought a force to this point in August, 1866 and built the post. It served as a major link in the chain of Missouri River posts until its abandonment in 1870. The posts of this region were instrumental in controlling the hostile Sioux through containment. Private.

- Clagett Post Office and Store. (Tc) 1872-1877. A T.C. Power Company trading post. The store lay on the site of the PN Ranch. The only surviving warehouse building is now used as part of the ranch buildings. Private.

- Flathead-Blackfeet 1846 Negotiation Site. (Ih) (See Choteau Co.)

- Fort (F.A.) Chardon Site. (Tf) (See Choteau Co.)

- Fort Clagett. (Tc) 1870. This post was built by the firm of T.C. Power and company using materials salvaged from the abandoned Camp Cooke nearby. This facility was then abandoned in 1872 and a new post office and store opened east from here across the Judith. Private.

- Stevens' 1855 Treaty Site. (P) (See Choteau Co.)

Private. NR(P)

Judith Mountains Historic District. (Tm) Northeast of Lewistown. 1880's.

The mines in the Judith Mountains were most active around 1880-1890, and several towns formed in the area. Today, Gilt Edge is the most substantial of these, with some four remaining houses and some ruins, including an old jail. The other towns of the district have virtually disappeared.

Federal/State/Private.

Kendall. (Tm) 14 miles north of Lewistown. 1890's.

A placer and lode gold, silver and lead mining town where $18,000,000 was produced by the Kendall-Maiden-Gilt Edge mines. A cyaniding mill was erected in Kendall in 1901 which ground out gold bricks. Very little is left in Kendall today, the buildings having been moved to nearby farms.

Private.

Lewis and Clark Camp at Knox Bottoms. (Xe) West of Robinson Bridge on the Missouri River. September 24, 1805.

Lewis and Clark used this camping site during their epic westward journey to the Pacific Ocean. The camp site was described in their journals.

Federal.

Maiden. (Tm) 10 miles northeast of Lewistown. 1881.

Maiden was a prominent gold mining settlement, unusual from many other mining towns in that it was much more civilized, due mainly to the late discovery of minerals, and the law and order established by vigilante committees. The town was part of the Fort Maginnis Military Reservation until 1883 when it was remapped, excluding Maiden.

Federal.

Missouri River Waterway. (see Choteau County)

N-Bar Ranch. (Ta) 15 miles southwest of Grass Range. 1881 to present.

A large typical cattle ranch in continuous operation since its founding by Thomas Cruse. The original office, bunkhouse and barn still stand.

Private.

Reed's Fort and Post Office. (Tc) Casino Creek Drive, Lewistown. 1874.

Around 1880 Major Reed, an old Indian trader, purchased a trading store built around 1873 in anticipation of trading with the Crows. Reed moved the store down Big Spring Creek about a mile and a half where it became known as Reed's Fort. The post office, constructed in 1881, served as a gathering place for early settlers in the area.

Public.

*Rocky Point. (Tc) 13 miles east of the Robinson Bridge on the south bank of the Missouri River. Late 1860's to 1890.

Situated at a popular river crossing, Rocky Point was a low-water steamboat port on the Carroll Road, a wolfer supply point and a gathering place for cattle and horse thieves. Several buildings still remain.

Federal. NR.

Russell (Charles M.) Cabin. (Ap) North of Lewistown. 1887.

Cabin in which Charles M. Russell drew his famous "Last of the 5,000" in 1887. Originally located about 22 miles up the Judith River from Utica, it was sold in 1954 and moved from its original location.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to Historic Period.

7 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Fergus County to date. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential as well.

Federal/State/Private.

FLATHEAD COUNTY (REGION 10)

Baptiste Cabin. (Xs) Near the South Fork of the Flathead River. 1861-1909.

Remains of a cabin on Hoke Creek which belonged to Baptiste Zeroval, also known as Felix Baptiste. Baptiste was an early settler to the South Fork country, prospecting for gold in the summer and trapping in the winter to support this avocation. He reportedly named the Spotted Bear River in 1861. Baptiste died in 1909; his grave is located near the remains of his cabin. Baptiste Creek is named for him.

Federal.

*Conrad House. (Aa,Tc) 313 Sixth Avenue East, Kalispell. 1895.

Charles Edward Conrad was born near Ft. Royal, Warren County, Virginia, and he and his brother William came to Montana Territory in 1868 when he was eighteen years old. They went to work for I.G. Baker and Brothers of St. Louis, Mo., and Fort Benton, Montana Territory, largest mercantile enterprises in the northwest.

The enormous three-story wood shingled frame building was built in 1895 for Charles Edward Conrad. The mansion is early Norman style. Steep gable roofs and numerous dormer windows formed the third floor. The building, long one of Kalispell's landmarks, contains twenty-three rooms, including apartments for Conrad's mother and mother-in-law. An elevator linked all three floors and the basement of the structure.

Public. NR.

Demersville. (Tc) Four miles southeast of Kalispell. 1880's.

Minor commerce town and northern terminus of steamboat navigation in the Flathead Lake area.

Private.

Essex Station. (C) Near Essex. 1909.

The site of the first trees planted on a burned-over or cut-over forest in the Flathead. 1 These trees were planted in 1909. 1 A total of 297,000 seedlings were planted on 655 acres.

Federal.

Flathead County Courthouse. (Aa,P) South Main and West Ninth, Kalispell. 1902.

Flathead County was created by the legislature on February 6, 1893 and Kalispell was made the county seat on November 6, 1894.

Erected in 1902-03, the brick and stone courthouse was designed by Bell and Kent, Architects. Hastie and Douglas were the contractors; the building cost $56,725. The basement walls are approximately two feet thick of battered stone of gray-green argellite and extend above grade for one story. The brick bearing walls are of a light cream-coloured face brick. Decorative features are the belt courses that occur at the sills and heads of the double hung wood windows. The principal feature is its entrance and stair tower centrally located on the north facade. The roof is a steep hipped roof with dormers.

*Granite Park Chalet. (Aa,R) Glacier National Park. Early 1900's.

The Granite Park Chalet is an impressive stone and timber structure built with native materials hauled to the site by horse and manpower. It is operated as a back-country tourist accommodation.

Federal. NR(P).

Howse's Post. (Tf) Two miles north of Kalispell. 1810.

A Hudson's Bay Company post built in 1810 to handle the trade of the Flathead Lake country.

Private.

Indian Trail to the Plains. (Ip) Bob Marshall Wilderness Area. Prehistoric period.

An old Indian trail used to cross the mountains to the plains and buffalo country. The route was retraced and posted in 1932 by Forest Supervisor Kenneth Wolfe. The route went from Goat Creek over Inspiration Pass, down Bunker Creek to Meadow Creek, down the South Fork, to the mouth of the Spotted Bear River, up the Spotted Bear and over Gunsight Pass, down Miner Creek, up Morrison and Lodgepole Creeks, over the Divide east of Big Lodge Mountain, down north Badger Creek to the plains south of East Glacier. The route is marked by a sign near the mouth of Morrison Creek.

Federal.

*Lake McDonald Lodge. (Aa,R) Glacier National Park. 1913.

When the Lake McDonald Hotel was built in 1913 by John E. Lewis, the only means of reaching the upper lake area was by boat. Constructed mostly of native material, it is one of the oldest structures in the Park and reflects the architectural style of the period. The hotel played a major role in the development of the park by providing visitors a jumping-off spot from which to enjoy the beauties of the backcountry.

The Lake McDonald Lodge provides the visitor not just with an accommodation, but also with an atmosphere. The large stone fireplace with its inscribed pictographs (said to be drawn by Charles Russell), cedar colonnade, the furnishings, the exterior embellishments, all reflect the park's basic images of wilderness. The lodge was purchased by the National Park Service in 1932 and leased to Glacier Park, Inc., which continues to operate it for tourist accommodations.

Federal. NR(P).

Linderman (Frank) House. (Am) Near Lakeside. Mid-20th Century.

Home of author and interpreter of Montana life.

Private.

Marias Pass. (Xe,Tc) 10 miles southwest of East Glacier. Dec. 11, 1889.

Discovered by John E. Stevens, it is the lowest major pass in the Continental Divide (5,216 feet) and the last to be discovered.

Federal/Private.

McCarthyville. (Tc) West of Marias Pass. 1890-1892

The town was founded by Eugene McCarthy, who encountered legal problems as this location was also desired by the Great Northern Railroad as a construction site. At its height, the town had a population of 1,000 and was noted for its roughness. Many characters associated with the Flathead country earned their reputations in McCarthyville, most notably "Slippery Bill Morrison". After the railroad was completed, there was nothing left to sustain the town and it died. The cemetery north of town still remains and is on Forest Service land.

Federal/Private.

Mount Aeneas Indian Trail. (Ip) East of Bigfork. Prehistoric.

An old Indian trail from the Flathead Valley over the Swan Divide. The trail was used by Indians to cross the mountains to the plains in order to hunt buffalo. Reportedly, the trail is still visible.

Federal.

Spring Prairie Tree. (Tc) 2 miles north of Kalispell. 1895-1904.

The tree is on Spring Prairie, and the Old Tobacco Plains trail passed through here, used by the Kootenai on their way to the plains. In 1893 it was suggested that a road be built which followed the general route of the old trail. The road was built in 1895 and Spring Prairie was one of the first stops. While the horses were watering, the people would gather at the base of this big tree for lunch.

Wheeler (Senator Burton K.) Home. (P) Near Apgar. 1920-1940.

Retreat of the distinguished United States Senator.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

33 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Flathead County to date. The county is rated as having medium future archaeological potential as well.

Federal/State/Private.

GALLATIN COUNTY (REGION 9)

Avant Courier Building. (Aa) 1 East Main St., Bozeman. 1872.

The two story brick bearing wall structure housed the first major newspaper in the Bozeman area and it is one of the oldest buildings on Main Street. The newspaper was founded on September 13, 1870 by Joseph Wright. It was purchased by W.W. Alderson in 1877 who continued its publication with the aid of members of his family until 1904, when it was combined with the Gallatin County Republican. The paper was then called the Bozeman Courier.

The building occupies the northeast corner of Main Street and Tracey Avenue. The first floor housed the newspaper, a grocery store and the post office, which had the corner space. The second floor contained a public hall and offices. Although the building, which was constructed in 1872, has been altered numerous times on the street level, one could still approach the building design by studying the decorative brick cornice until 1973 when a new "skin" was put on.

Private.

Big Horn Gun. (Mo) Gallatin County Courthouse, Bozeman. 1870's.

The Big Horn Gun is a 12-pound howitzer that gained fame when it was used against the Sioux Indians by the Yellowstone Expedition to the Wolf Mountains in February, 1874. The expedition brought the gun to Bozeman and in 1875 it was sent to Fort Pease at the mouth of the Big Horn River and again used against the Sioux. Later the gun was returned to Bozeman.

Public.

Bozeman Hotel. (Aa) 321 East Main, Bozeman. 1891.

The grand opening for this, one of Montana's early multi-storied grand hotels, was held on March 2, 1891. The architect for the five story brick structure was George Hancock. A temporary footbridge that spanned Main Street linked the second floor of the hotel to the Bozeman City Hall and Opera House, and the grand opening gala featured dancing in both places. The dining room could seat 100 people.

The building has had a colorful past, having been sold at a sheriff's sale only a year and a half after its opening, but is still in use today. Recent renovations have replaced windows on the first floor that had long been filled in and the original metal pan ceiling has been exposed by removing a false ceiling put in during a past "modernization". The elaborate circular-headed main floor windows and their stained glass transoms are reminiscent of the building's colorful past. The second floor balconies were removed many years ago; a penthouse for the hotel's former owner mars the original design.

Private.

Bozeman Carnegie Library. (Aa,E) 35 North Bozeman Ave., Bozeman. 1903.

The story and a half masonry structure designed by C.S. Haire, architect of Helena, Montana, is just one of the 2,800 free libraries financed in part or in full by Andrew Carnegie. The neo-classic structure was built in 1902-03 by John Davitt, contractor. Prior to its construction, the library was housed in a room of the Bozeman City Hall and Opera House.

The red brick structure rests upon a dressed stone foundation and has stone quoins at the corners. The basement level is partly above grade. The raised entry portico has four quasi-Doric columns that support a triangular pediment. The roofs of the wings and central second floor are hipped. Noteworthy is the brick chimney that is stabilized by a brick arch connecting it to a bearing wall.

Public.

~~Bozeman City Hall and Opera House~~. (Destroyed) (Aa,Am) Corner of East Main and Rouse Ave., Bozeman. 1890-1966.

Built in 1887-90, the three-story brick building housed the general city offices, city jail and fire station on the first floor, a civic auditorium or opera house on the second floor, and rental office space on both. The style of the building can best be classified as having been influenced by the Chicago School of Architecture. It was designed by Byron Vreeland, a local architect.

Economic conditions, the advent of movies and changes in entertainment tastes of the public caused the closure of the opera house, but the city offices, police department and fire station were housed in the building until 1966 when a new city hall was built. The building was declared unsafe for large gatherings in the 1920's, but subsequently withstood several major earthquakes. After the new city hall was finished, the old building was demolished.

Public. HABS.

Bozeman Pass. (Xe,Xs,Tc) 12 miles east of Bozeman. Prehistoric period to the present.

This pass separates the Gallatin and Bridger Mountain Ranges and was a key thoroughfare for Indians and whites. It was formerly known as Sacajawea Pass for the Shoshone squaw who guided Captain William Clark and his party eastward through this pass on July 15, 1806.

State/Private.

Bridger Pass. (Xs,Tc) 15 miles northeast of Bozeman. 1860's.

Used by Jim Bridger to cross the Bridger Range.

Federal.

Bridger Trail. (See Carbon County)

Burlington Northern Passenger Depot. (Aa) 829 Front Avenue, Bozeman.

The original depot was built in 1892 from plans and specifications supplied by the railroad. The brick and sandstone-trimmed one-story building measured 30' by 92', having a 4' by 16'-4" bay. In 1924 the building was remodeled and enlarged to its present length of 154" to accommodate the growing passenger and freight traffic. It is typical of the type of passenger stations built in the West.

Private.

Camp Elizabeth Meagher. (Ma) Five miles east of Bozeman. Summer, 1867.

A temporary summer camp built in June 1867 by the Montana Militia as a supporting base in the proposed campaign against the Crows in the upper Yellowstone. It was little used and was abandoned when Fort Ellis was built in August near Bozeman.

Private.

Carroll Road. (see Fergus County)

Chestnut. (Tm) 10 miles east of Bozeman in Rocky Canyon. 1867.

Once a lively mining town; source of coal and beehive coke.

Private.

Crows and Colter Battle Blackfeet Site. (Mo) Near Three Forks. 1808.

In 1808 John Colter, working as a trapper out of Fort Lisa, made two trips into the Three Forks area. On the first trip he hoped to meet the Blackfeet and induce them to come to the post to trade. Instead, he met a party of Flatheads and Crows and, while leading them to the fort, was ambushed by a large party of Blackfeet. Colter was wounded while helping to drive off the attackers. On his second trip into the area, Colter was captured by the Blackfeet, who then stripped him and turned him loose; Colter's scalp was to be the prize for the warrior who was fleet enough to catch him. Colter managed to outdistance his pursuers, hid for a time in the Madison River, and a week later arrived back at Fort Lisa. Unfortunately, Colter's encounters with the Indians aroused the hostility of the Blackfeet, which was to cost many trade losses and trappers' lives over the ensuing decades.

Private.

First Methodist Church. (Aa) Corner of Willson and Olive, Bozeman. 1873.

The cornerstone for this church was laid on September 15, 1873, and the building has been in use ever since its completion. It claims the distinction of being the oldest Methodist sanctuary in the State.

Private.

Flathead Pass. (Ip) Fifteen miles north of Bozeman in the Bridger Range. Prehistoric Period.

Flathead Pass was an important pass for the Flathead Indians in their travel over the Rocky Mountains and out into the plains to hunt buffalo. It is probable that by using this pass the Flathead encountered less resistance from their enemies, the Blackfeet, than if they had used lower passes to the south.

Federal.

Fort Ellis. (Ma) Three miles east of Bozeman. 1867-1886.

For Ellis was established August 27, 1867 by Captain R.S. Lamotte and three companies of the 13th Infantry. It was named for Colonel Augustus van Horne Ellis, who had been killed at Gettysburg. A log stockade some 390'x458' was built to protect the early buildings, but was removed about 1870. The Fort served as a bastion against Crow and Sioux raids on the Gallatin Valley from 1867-1878, and as a major base in the war of 1876-77. With the breaking of Sioux military power and the removal of the Crows down the Yellowstone after 1875-76, the post diminished in importance. It did serve as a base for the government expeditions to explore the mountain regions, especially those around Yellowstone Park.

Federal.

Fort Ellis-Fort Shaw Military Road. (Ma,Tc) 1860's. Also in Meagher and Cascade Counties.

Key military-civilian travel route connecting with Camp Baker midway.

Federal/State/Private.

Gallatin City. (Tc) At Missouri Headwaters State Monument. 1863.

Platted in 1863 and chartered in 1865, this was the oldest town in Gallatin County. Originally planned as a Missouri River steamboat terminal, it was a minor commerce town and temporary Gallatin County seat, 1865-67.

State/Private.

Grayling Homestead/Post Office. (Tc) 12 miles northwest of West Yellowstone. 1898-1956.

Grayling was an early homestead in the Hebgen Lake area and served as United States Post Office from 1898 to 1956, established long before the town and post office at West Yellowstone. The first mail was brought to Grayling by Dick Murray. Local residents, all homesteaders in the general area, took turns bring the mail from Henry's Lake, 24 miles away. In the early days, mail was brought by horseback in summer, by dogsled in winter.

Private.

Henry's Fort (Three Forks Post). (Tf) One mile east of Three Forks. 1810.

The Missouri Fur Company built this post near the Three Forks in the spring of 1810. Isolation of the post and the danger of attacks from the Blackfeet hastened its abandonment. It marks the furthest advance of this firm up country, and the first trading post on the upper Missouri in Montana. The site location was confirmed early in the present century when a trench for a sewer outfall cut through part of the stockade line. Other artifacts turned up over the years, including the "Lewis and Clark Anvil" abandoned at the Mandan villages, brought to Henry's Fort in 1810 and cached there.

Public/Private.

Initial Point. (Xs) Eight miles southwest of Three Forks. 1867.

A bronze disk cemented in a limestone rock atop an 800' limestone hill reflects establishment of the start of land surveys in Montana. (45°47'13.079"N. Lat; 111°39'32.659" W.Long. Elevation, 4,792')

Private.

King Site. (Ip) Near Bozeman. Early to late prehistoric period.

Artifacts and points found here substantiate the theory that prehistoric peoples made annual/seasonal visits to this vicinity.

Private.

Lehrkind Mansion. (Aa) 719 North Wallace, Bozeman. 1897.

This fine "High Victorian" mansion was erected in 1897 for Julius Lehrkind, a local brewmaster whose brewery was located just north of the house. The brewery is now used by Jersey Creamery. The building has been well maintained and is in excellent condition. Of brick construction, it has wide porches, a turret, steep gable roofs, a dormer, cupola and numerous chimneys. The integrity of the original design has been maintained by successive owners. It is one of the city's finest older homes.

Private.

*Madison Buffalo Jump State Monument. (Ip) Six miles south of Logan. Middle to late prehistoric period.

This site represents a hunting method used 2,000 years ago by prehistoric man in Montana. The technique consisted of leading or stampeding buffalo over a cliff. The jump area includes an old Indian village located at the bottom of the jump where the buffalo meat was collected.

State. NR. SHR.

Maiden Rock. (Ip) Six miles northeast of Bozeman. Prehistoric period.

A granite rock guarding the entrance to Bridger Canyon associated with Crow Indian legends.

Private.

Martin (Julia) Residence. (Aa) 419 South Grand, Bozeman. 1892.

Constructed in 1892 for J.E. Martin, this is one of Bozeman's finest old residences. It is used as a single-family residence today and retains its original charm. Martin was a pioneer in the Gallatin Valley. The brick bearing exterior "cavity walls" are stepped back or reduced in overall width from the sandstone foundation to the roof. The two story brick structure has steep gable roofs, numerous chimneys and a wide wooden front porch. The brick was "beer-soaked" to give its final glaze and finish. The fine woodwork of the interior and some of the original furnishings remain.

Private.

Montana Hall. (Aa, E) 801 W. Garfield, Bozeman. 1896.

Montana Hall was one of the earliest structures built for the first unit of the State's university system. Erected in 1896, the building originally housed the library, assembly hall, offices and classrooms. It is three storied, has brick bearing walls and rests upon a lower course of stone. Montana Hall has undergone numerous changes, including the closing of an east entry and the removal of the cupola from the roof.

State.

Nevitt Building. (Aa) 107 East Main, Bozeman. 1888.

This eclectic two story brick structure was built in 1888 to replace Will Nevitt's hardware store destroyed the previous year by a fire that destroyed not only his store, where the fire originated, but also a whole block of buildings in the center of Bozeman. The building has a stone foundation and walls of brick with a decorative band of stone. Originally it had a peaked tower that rose from the roof, directly above the entrance to the second floor apartments. The building now houses stores on the first level and offices above. The Nevitt Building is one of the oldest business buildings on Main Street and is typical of retail stores built at that time.

Private.

St. James Episcopal Church. (Aa) 5 West Olive, Bozeman. 1890.

The cornerstone was laid on May 8, 1890. The gray sandstone for the Gothic Revival structure came from nearby Rocky Canyon. The stone work is accented by having been pointed with blue mortar. A stone bell tower capped by a tall graceful spire supporting a copper cross defines the church's main entry. The steep gabled facade has two pointed arch windows with a circular window above. Noticeable are the stone side buttresses of the building and the beautiful stained glass windows. The rectory beside it was built in 1883.

Private.

*Three Forks of the Missouri (Missouri Headwaters State Monument.)
(Xe,Tc,Tf) Three miles northeast of Three Forks. July, 1805.

In 1805 the Lewis and Clark Expedition rested at this site and chose the next direction of its journey, up the Jefferson River to the southwest. Here the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin Rivers merge to form the Missouri.

State. NHL

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

117 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Gallatin County to date. The county is rated as having medium future archaeological potential.

Federal/State/Private.

GARFIELD COUNTY (REGION 2)

~~Fort Musselshell~~. (destroyed) At the mouth of the Musselshell River. 1860-1870.

Fort Musselshell was a trading post in the 1860's and 1870's and as such had a brief but colorful career. The only whites in the area were woodchoppers for the Missouri River steamboats, wolfers, trappers and Indian traders. The site is now inundated by the waters of the Ft. Peck Reservoir.

Federal.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

6 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Garfield County to date. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

Federal/State/Private.

GLACIER COUNTY (REGION 5)

Billy Big Spring Site. (Ip) near Browning. Middle prehistoric period.

Evidence from this prehistoric occupation site indicates that the Oxbow culture definitely preceeded the McKean in this region.

Private.

Blackfeet Agency III. (Ih,E,S) 15 miles southeast of Browning. 1874-1895.

This agency served as the government's point of contact with the Blackfeet during the most critical part of their acculturation period.

Federal.

Blackfeet Agency IV. (Ih,E,Ss) At Browning. 1895-present.

Since 1895, the point of contact between the Blackfeet tribes and the government. As an interpretive center, the Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains the outstanding Museum of the Plains Indians, and a quality Indian craft outlet for the Northern Plains Indian Arts and Crafts Cooperative.

Federal/Private.

Boarding School Bison Drive Site. (Ip) Near Browning. Middle to late prehistoric period.

This is a good example of a bison drive which utilized only a relatively low bluff. Bison were driven off the bluff and killed.

Federal.

*Camp Disappointment. (Xe) 10 miles northeast of Browning. July 26, 1806.

This northernmost point reached by the Lewis and Clark Expedition was established by Meriwether Lewis and nine of his men on July 23, 1806 on the return trip from the Pacific. The purpose of this side trip was to explore an Indian trail, to determine if the Marias River extended north of the 49th parallel, and to determine if there was a short portage between the headwaters of the Marias and Saskatchewan Rivers. The site is undeveloped and apparently little changed since 1806.

Private. NHL.

Chief Mountain. (Ih, Xe) Northwest of Babb in Glacier National Park. 1796.

Recognized by explorers and identified on maps as early as 1796 as King Mountain, this peak has long be called Chief Mountain and used as a landmark by the Blackfeet. This tribe also used the mountain for fasting and ascribed supernatural powers to it.

Federal.

Clark (Helen P.) Home and Gravesite. (Am, Ss) At East Glacier. late 1800's.

Helen P. Clark, daughter of fur trader Malcolm Clark and a Blackfeet Indian woman, was an eminent Montanan. An individual of culture and education, she acted in Shakespearean drama with Sarah Bernhardt. She became Superintendent of Schools in Butte and allocating agent for the Indians in Oklahome. In later years she returned to the Blackfeet Reservation and engaged in ranching with her brother. She is buried in the little cemetery at East Glacier.

Private.

Holy Family Mission and Cemetery. (E, Sr) 10 miles southeast of Browning. 1887.

This was the first Roman Catholic mission permitted on the Blackfeet Reservation, founded in 1887. It served as one of the most important acculturation media for many years, and still plays an important, though reduced, role in the Indian community. In the cemetery can be found graves of several fur trade figures.

Private.

Many Glacier Hotel. (Aa,R) 12 miles west of Babb. 1914.

The Many Glacier Hotel was conceptualized by Louis Hill, designed by Thomas McMahon from St. Louis and built and financed by the Great Northern Railroad between 1914-1915. The hotel was one of the first buildings of the Park and its construction by 400 men, working day and night during a two-year period with extremely short summers, would be difficult today, let alone 1914.

Private.

Old North Trail. (Ip) Also in Lewis and Clark, Pondera and Teton Counties. Prehistoric Period.

A very old trail, well worn by travois, which ran along the east slope of the Rockies from Edmonton to Helena. With extensions into Mexico and north into Alaska, it may have been one of the great migration routes of early man. In more recent times, it was used by northwest plains Indians for horse-stealing raids and war parties.

Federal/State/Private.

Old St. Mary Ranger Station. (C) Glacier National Park. 1914.

Built in 1913-14, the Ranger Station was among the first Park Service structures to be erected on the east side of the Park. It played a significant role in game protection.

Federal.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide Prehistoric to historic period.

2 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Glacier County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

Federal/State/Private.

GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY (REGION 6)

Lavina Stage Station. (Tc) One mile west of Lavina. 1880's.

An active inland trading post and stage station on the Billings-Lewistown stage road.

Private.

Musselshell Crossing. (Ih) 5 miles east of Ryegate. September, 1877.

Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perce Indians crossed the Musselshell River at this point after escaping the Army's attack at Canyon Creek Battlefield.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide Prehistoric to historic period.

12 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Golden Valley County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

Federal/State/Private.

GRANITE COUNTY (REGION 12)

Bearmouth. (Tm) 10 miles west of Drummond. 1865.

Bearmouth was a trading point for the placer camps at Beartown, Garnet and Coloma located in the hills to the north. A pioneer family named Lannen operated the gold exchange and a ferryboat.

Private.

Bi-Metallic Mill. (Te,Tm) 11 miles south of Philipsburg. 1890.

Little is left today of the State's largest stamp mill except the stone foundations. Built in 1890, it processed the silver ore from the town of Granite located on top of Granite Mountain. The huge wooden structure was 800 feet in length and stair-stepped up the mountainside for some half-dozen stories. Operated on a 24-hour basis, the enormous 100-stamp mill crushed 200 tons of ore every day. The mill produced $5,000,000 in silver from 1890 until the silver panic of 1893 closed down operations. The mill was destroyed by fire in February, 1967.

Private.

Black Pine. (Tm) North of Philipsburg. 1890's.

A mining town in the philipsburg district of the Deer Lodge National Forest.

Federal.

Cable. (Tm) (See Georgetown-Southern Cross Historic District, Deer Lodge County)

Coloma. (Tm) 17 miles northwest of Drummond. 1905-1916.

This was the site of both placer workings and underground mines from 1867 through the 1880's. There were also extensive developments here from 1905-1916.

Private.

Danielsville. (Tm) Southwest of Deer Lodge, near Galen. 1901-1902.

Short-lived mining town. The first big gold strike - a vein nicknamed "the Golden Leaf" - was said to be eighteen feet wide. Little remains except foundations and old timbers.

Federal.

Garnet Historic District. (Tm) 15 miles northwest of Drummond. 1865.

Beginning in 1865 a sequence of gold discoveries caused a series of short-lived towns (Beartown, Reynolds City, Coloma, Garnet and others) to spring up and die out.

Federal/Private.

Georgetown-Southern Cross Historic District. (See Deer Lodge County)

Granite Historic District. (Tm) Three miles southeast of Philipsburg. 1870's.

Discovered in 1872, Granite's mines came under major development by 1880. Diminishing returns, rising labor costs and the world silver market all played a part in the abandonment of the sizable community (once as high as 5,000 people). The silver here amounted to one of the Territory's major strikes in that metal.

Federal/Private.

*+Miners Union Hall at Granite. (Aa, Tm) Three miles southeast of Philipsburg. 1890.

Completed in 1890, this was a handsome three-story masonry structure. The first floor housed recreation rooms; the second floor had union offices, a library and a large main hall with a stage at one end; the third floor was a lodge room. The floor of the main hall had a maple "spring floor" which was reported to be the finest dance floor west of the Mississippi. The first floor exterior walls are of native stone, while the upper floors are of brick. On the interior walls is artifically-grained soft wood wainscoting. Unfortunately, the building is in danger due to a long period of neglect.

Private. HABS. NR. SHR.

Mullan Road. (See Choteau County)

New Chicago. (Tc) Three miles south of Drummond. 1872.

A minor commerce town on the Mullan Road.

Private.

Philipsburg Historic District. (Tm) At Philipsburg. 1880's.

This community was a substantial silver-mining center from 1866-1887 and for another brief period in the 1890's. Philip Deidesheimer, internationally known mining engineer, worked here.

Private.

Quigley. (Tm) South of Clinton on Rock Creek. 1890's.

A thriving camp in the 1890's, with a population of 2,000 recorded in 1896. A narrow-gauge railroad was constructed up Brewster Creek to the mines.

Federal.

*+Superintendent's House at Granite. (Aa) Three miles southeast of Philipsburg. 1888.

Superintendent Thomas Weir came to Granite from Leadville, Colo., in 1888 to direct the operations of the Grantie Mountain Mining Company. Weir not only devoted his energy to mine and mill operations, but also to the working and living conditions of his men. He directed the erection of a two-story frame hospital (still standing), fumigated bunkhouses periodically, etc. This stone residence was built sometime before 1889. The second floor of the house is reached only by a gangplank from the upper side of the hill and is believed to have served as an office.

Private. HABS. NR. SHR.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide.

Prehistoric to historic period.

32 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Granite County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

HILL COUNTY (REGION 4)

Fisk Overland Trail (Minnesota-Montana Road). (See Choteau County)

*Fort Assinniboine. (Ma) Six miles southwest of Havre. 1879-1911.

Established to patrol the turbulent Milk River country in 1879, the early post gradually evolved into a regimental training fort, one of the first such transitional forts in the area. Its garrison patrolled the international boundary and had to control the movements of the refugee Indians and the landless Metis of the region. John J. Pershing spent one of his first assignments here.

State. NR(P).

Rocky Boy Agency. (Ih) 22 miles south of Havre. 1916-present.

Following the last Louis Riel rebellion of Indians and mixed-bloods in western Canada in 1885, many participants fled to Montana and wandered over the northern part of the state along with camps of the Metis. Ultimately friction between these Indians and settlers in the area led to the establishment of a small reservation in 1916. The Indians involved are Plains Chippewa, Cree and a few Assiniboine.

Federal.

*Wahkpa Chu'gn Buffalo Jump.(Too Close for Comfort Site). (Ip) Near Havre. Middle to late prehistoric period.

The Wahkpa Chu'gn Site has been in use from about 50 B.C. to 1850 A.D. The name is the Assiniboine Indian term for Milk River (i.e. Little or Small River). The site represents both a bison jump and an impoundment; this combination is significant in that it indicates that throughout the Late Middle Prehistoric Period and the Late Prehistoric Period, Indians in the Northwestern Plains had the ability to choose which method they thought was most efficient according to the situation for the killing of bison. The projectile points retrieved from this site have helped to answer questions concerning the geographical and temporal extent of certain point types. Only a small portion of the site has been excavated. As new and better archaeological techniques develop, Wahkpa Chu'gn will continue to be a very important source of archaeological information.

Public. NR.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

112 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Hill County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

JEFFERSON COUNTY (REGION 8)

Basin. (Tm) 9 miles west of Boulder. 1880-1910.

Basin contains an attractive intermix of structures from each period of development, plus the ruins of the Jib Mill and several mining properties. It is a functioning summer-home community and some small-scale mining continues in the vicinity today.

Private.

Boulder Historic District. (P, Tm) At Boulder. 1880's.

The town was incorporated in 1865, but after a flurry of placer mining it slipped back into a quiet existence until the valley became an agricultural area. Then Boulder became the trade center and, in 1883, the seat of Jefferson County, although the town proper had a population of only 150. Its $18,000 courthouse and $8,000 jail are still the most imposing buildings in the town. Mines in the vicinity include the Australian, Belle of Boulder, Wall Street, Amazon and the Comet.

Public/Private.

Brooke's Log Stage Station. (Tc) Division Street, Whitehall. 1860-1880.

One of the stage stations on a line that passed through Whitehall before the railway came to the mining region.

Private.

+Child (W.C.) Ranch. (Aa, Ta) 2 miles south of East Helena on Mont. 279. 1888.

The present 740-acre ranch was once part of nearly 3,000 acres acquired by W.C. Child, an early Montana prospector. Here he invested his mining fortune, building a huge stone and wood barn, a 230'x70' "L"-shaped shed, and an octagonal stone house. The unusually designed house seems to have been used primarily for parties and social functions; the entire second floor was used as a dance floor. Child lived in Helena but had his own private railroad car that would bring his guests out to the ranch. He named the place "The White Face Farm" and stocked it with Hereford cattle.

The lower floor of the barn is of native fieldstone believed to have been laid by German masons. It is of excellent quality; the walls are true and plumb even today. The shed is of similar construction.

The eight-sided house of stone with brick trim has a continuous porch around it. The second floor features a steep pyramidal roof and dormer windows. The first floor has central fireplaces, one each facing into the four major rooms. The plan is typical of the architectural fads of the late 19th-century.

Private. HABS.

Clancy. (Tm) 10 miles south of Helena. 1866, 1879.

The town of Clancy, where early mining was undertaken, was named after "Judge" William Clancy. The first woolen mill in Montana was established here in 1879.

Private.

Elkhorn Historic District. (Tm) 10 miles northeast of Boulder. 1880's.

Elkhorn had a population of about 1,500 at its peak and was the reported producer of $32 million in gold and silver.

Federal/Private.

First Montana Homestead Act Site. (Xs) Near Clancy. April 15, 1875.

First patent granted in Montana under terms of the Homestead Act of 1862.

Private.

+*Fraternity Hall at Elkhorn.(Aa,Ss) 10 miles northeast of Boulder. 1880's.

This is a building of unusual design built in one of the State's late mining towns. The two-story frame structure with its false front and cantilevered second floor balcony had a lodge room on the second floor and a large multipurpose room on the first floor. The latter had a raised stage at one end and the room served as a community dance hall and meeting room. High school graduation ceremonies and other social events were held here. The building was constructed in the late 1880's or early 1890's.

Private. HABS. NR.

Jefferson County Courthouse. (Aa,P) At Boulder. 1889.

The stately two-story red brick structure stands in what might be called a courthouse square. Notable are the sandstone quoins at the corners of the building and the sandstone foundation extending approximately four feet above the ground. The main entry, a large semi-circular arch of sandstone with an elongated keystone, is located in a tall tower culminating in four gables, one on either side, and capped by an octagonal spire. A clock in the front gable of the tower was removed long ago. The building has a quasi-mansard roof with numerous dormer windows. Turrets with conical spires are found on the north facade. Jefferson County was created in 1865, making it one of the original eight counties in the Territory. The courthouse is one of the earliest county courthouses still in use today.

Public.

MacHaffie Archaeological Site. (Ip) Helena. Early prehistoric period.

The MacHaffie site is a very important stratified open archaeological site. Here was confirmed the fact that the Folsom period preceded the Scottsbluff.
P
Private.

~~Montana-City-Historic-District~~. (Tm,P) 10 miles southeast of Helena on Highway 91. 1860's. (Destroyed)

A minor gold camp in the Prickly Pear Valley and the first county seat of Jefferson County, 1865-1866. A freeway has been built over the townsite and unmarked cemetery.

State/Private.

Whitehall Stage Station. (Aa, Ta) Three miles north of Whitehall. 1864.

This log stage station was built around 1864 on the main line of the Helena stage line. It is one of the few surviving stage stations of the mining country.

Private.

Wickes Historic District. (Tm,Ss) Three miles southwest of Jefferson City. 1877-1900.

Primarily a lead mining camp with high-grade galena ore, named for its founder, George T. Wickes, a New York contractor and mining engineer. In 1886, Wickes consisted of 1,500 people, 5 dancehalls and 22 saloons.

Federal/Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

21 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Jefferson County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

JUDITH BASIN COUNTY (REGION 6)

Barker-Hughesville Historic District. (See Cascade County)

Carroll Road. (See Fergus County)

Grinnvoll Rock Shelter Site. (Ip) Near Hobson. Prehistoric period.

Aboriginal rock art.

Private.

Utica. (Ta) 12 miles southeast of Stanford. 1880's.

Charles M. Russell hideaway and headquarters for Judith Basin cattle roundups.

Private.

Yogo. (Tm) 25 miles southwest of Stanford. 1879.

Minor gold-mining area and the locale of lode-mined cornflower blue sapphires.

Federal/Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

9 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Judith Basin County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

LAKE COUNTY (REGION 10)

Fort Connah. (Tf) Near Post Creek. 1845-1871.

Established in 1845 by Frank McArthur, this was the last of the Hudson's Bay Company posts in U.S. territory. Angus McDonald took charge in 1846, and a year later there were eighteen buildings, of which the old store house still remains. Fort Connah was closed as a trading post in 1871, ending the era of the fur trade.

Private.

Dayton Creek Occupation Site. (Ih) Dayton Creek. 1600's-1800's.

Site of early Indian habitations.

Private.

Kerr Dam Pictographs. (Ih) 4 miles south of Polson. 1700's.

The pictographs are uncommon in their use of black and yellow colors.

Private.

National Bison Range. (C) Four miles northeast of Dixon. 1908.

Created by Theodore Roosevelt to help preserve the bison from extinction. Stock came from the herds of Pablo, Allard and Conrad.

Federal.

*St. Ignatius Mission. (Aa, E, Sr) At St. Ignatius. 1854.

The mission was established at its present location in 1854 by Jesuit Fathers Hoecken, Menetry and Brothers McGean, Claessens and Specht. The mission was one of the first settlements in the northwest with resident educational and trade schools for Indians. By 1855 over a thousand Indians had made their permanent home at the mission. Its fullest development came during 1890 to 1896 when as many as 320 Indian children were being educated there.

Private. NR.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide Prehistoric to historic period.

57 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Lake County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY (REGION 8)

+Ashby-Carter Residence. 642 Dearborn, Helena. 1885. (Aa)

Shirley C. Ashby was one of the leading financiers of early-day Helena. In 1903, he sold the building to Senator Thomas H. Carter. Thereafter the building was sold to C.S. Power (son of Senator T.C. Power), who in turn left the building to his daughter, Mrs. Thomas D. Tobin. The building is one of the few such grand mansions still in private ownership.

Private. HABS.

*Benton Avenue Cemetery. (P,Ss,Ta) N. Benton Avenue, Helena. 1875-1910.

A classic Victorian cemetery, this tract has recently been rescued from years of neglect by a newly-organized association which hopes to preserve it. Here lie members of the Toole, Fisk, Ingersoll, Lowry and other families influential in Territorial and early statehood days.

Private. SHR.

~~Broadwater-Hotel-and-Spa~~. (destroyed) (Aa,R,Tc) Two miles west of Helena. 1889-1974.

Owned and financed by C.A. Broadwater, prominent Helena businessman. This spa, one of the "seven wonders of the West", was built by Frederick Whiteside over a natural hot springs. The ornate hotel closed in 1941 and deteriorated slowly. It was then auctioned off piecemeal by its owner in 1974.

Capitol Square. (Aa,P) Sixth Avenue between South Montana and South Roberts, Helena. 1898.

Montana's impressive capitol is located on the crown of a gentle hill. The grounds around the capitol building were designed to use native Montana trees and shrubs. The massive four-story neo-classic structure, similar in design to many other state capitols, is built on a symmetrical plan with a wide central section (the original part). The dominant feature is the copper-clad dome surmounted by a small-scale reproduction of the Statue of Liberty. The central portion, begun in 1898, was built of sandstone quarried near Columbus, Montana; the wings were added in 1911. The walls are wainscoted with marble and the upper gallery has an ornate cast-iron railing. Of note is the large painting by Charles Russell above the desk of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The building also contains historical paintings by E.S. Paxson and Amadee Joullin.

State.

Carroll Road. (See Fergus County)

Cathedral of St. Helena. (Aa,Sr) 530 N. Ewing, Helena. 1908.

Modeled after the cathedral at Cologne, Germany and a replica of the Votive Church in Vienna, the Cathedral of St. Helena is a Gothic structure of European form. Constructed of Indiana Bedford limestone, the exterior of the 246' by 150' cathedral is decorated with twenty-nine statues and hand-carved stone art. The majestic twin spires rise 230 feet. The building was begun in 1908 and five years were required to complete the elaborate Gothic exterior, and another eleven to finish the interior.

Private.

Denver Block. (Aa) 125 Broadway St., Helena. 1889.

This unique three-story structure is built against a downtown hill. Access from the upper floors to the rear of the building leads directly to grade level, while the first floor faces on Broadway. A decorative cornice and a tower that surmounted the main entry, and chimneys for each of the apartments were removed following the 1935 earthquake. The Romanesque Revival building has rough-hewn sandstone on the front and rubble stone on the sides and rear. The upper floors are of Helena's common brick. Windows are accented by cast-iron columns. The interior has a two-story ventilated lightwell. An open corridor borders this unique area and an open hand-carved staircase is illuminated by the interior skylighted court.

Private.

Drumlummon Mill. (Aa,Tm) At Marysville. 1880's.

Tommy Cruse filed claim on a mine he named the Drumlummon after his Irish birthplace, and built a small stamp mill to process the ore from his mine. In 1882 he sold his holdings to an English syndicate for $1,500,000. The English company expanded both the mill and mining activity to such an extent that the mine became the biggest producer in the State and paid some $15,000,000 to its stockholders prior to the Silver Panic of 1893. This large mill is located just below the entrance to the town of Marysville. Once one of the best-preserved mills in Montana, it is now in ruins. Arson was blamed for the buildings destruction.

Private.

+*Former Executive Mansion. (Aa,P) Sixth and Ewing, Helena. 1885.

The former home of Montana's governors was completed in 1885 at a cost of $85,000. It was originally built for William A. Chessman and family, prominent Helena citizens. It was purchased by the State in 1913. It is in the process of being restored as it was in the 1880's.

State. HABS. NR

Fort Benton-Helena Stage Road. (See Choteau Co.)

Fort William Henry Harrison. (Ma) Two miles northwest of Helena. 1892-1913.

This post was built in 1892 as a part of the program to abandon the deteriorated small posts of the Indian wars and to provide well-located and substantial posts for large-unit training. It is one of the best examples of this class of transitional posts still standing.

Federal.

Gates of the Mountains. (Xe) 20 miles north of Helena. July 19, 1805.

Lewis and Clark Expedition landmark. Capt. Lewis commented in his journal: "This evening we entered much the most remarkable clifts that we have yet seen. these clifts rise from the water's edge on either side perpendicularly to the hight of (about) 1,200 feet. the tow(er)ing and projecting rocks in many places seem ready to tumble on us...from the singular appearance of this place I called it the gates of the rocky mountains."

Federal.

Green Meadow Ranch. (Aa) North of Helena on Green Meadow Drive. Early 1900's.

Harry M. Child organized the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company in 1892. He also purchased the Green Meadow Ranch and developed it as a stock ranch and residence. He employed Robert Reamer, architect for the Yellowstone company, who also designed the Old Faithful Inn. An elaborate residence, a gigantic barn - some 450' in length and 40 feet high at the ridge - a granary and a blacksmith shop were built on the property. Only two of the four unique Swiss chalet-type buildings remain today. The residence burned in 1924 and the big barn suffered the same fate in 1956. The property has been sold and the remaining buildings may be endangered.

Private.

*Grizzly Gulch Lime Kilns. (Tm) Grizzly Gulch, Helena. 1880's.

Joseph O'Neill built and operated these kilns, which provided much of the materials for Helena's buildings.

Private. SHR(P)

+Hauser (Samuel T.) Residence. (Aa,P) Madison & Stuart, Helena. 1885.

President Cleveland appointed Hauser as Territorial Governor of Montana in 1885, the first to be a resident of the Territory. This three-story brick home was completed about the time he took office. The structure has belonged to the Roman Catholic Diocese of Helena since 1914 and is now used as a convent.

Private. HABS.

*Helena Historic District. (Aa, P, Tm) At Helena. 1864-Present.

An 1864 gold discovery touched off a boom era which saw Helena become "Queen City of the West" and Montana's capitol. Her evolution can be traced along the main street, Last Chance Gulch. At the southern end are log and stone buildings with a mining camp atmosphere. Progressing north through a district of small masonry commercial buildings of the 1870's and 1880's, it culminates downtown among the remaining large business blocks of the 1890's. Few major downtown buildings were erected after the Panic of 1893 which closed down the silver mines.

Private. NR.

Iron Front Building.(Aa,P) 415 North Main, Helena. 1887.

Unlike similar cast-iron front buildings which have been replaced or remodeled over the years, this impressive structure remains a fitting example of the cast-iron style, popular in the East some thirty-five years before. The use of cast-iron allowed the architect to stretch his imagination; ornate designs could be inexpensively cast rather than laboriously cut in stone. The Iron Front Block was designed for T.H. Kleinschmidt, a prominent businessman of Helena. It was once believed to be a solution to the problem of fire, but the theory proved unfounded. In December of 1889, the House of Representatives of the newly-admitted state convened here to take their oath of office.

Private.

+*Kluge House. (Aa) 540 West Main, Helena. 1880's.

This structure, built in the 1880's, is a rare example of the German "Fachwerkbau" architecture found in Prussia during the 17-19th centuries. It was built by Emil Kluge, a German immigrant who found his way to Helena in the 1870's. In Helena he tried various occupations including mining and road contracting as well as serving in several city positions.

Public. HABS. NR.

+Kohrs (Conrad) Residence. (Aa,Ta) Dearborn and Stuart, Helena. 1900.

Conrad Kohrs was one of Montana's early cattle barons. He entertained ex-President Theodore Roosevelt here on one of Roosevelt's trips through the West. Although it has been converted to an apartment building, this three story brick structure still retains much of its early day charm.

Private. HABS.

+Lewis and Clark County Courthouse. (Aa,P) Broadway, Ewing and Fifth Avenue, Helena. 1885.

This Norman Romanesque building was built in 1885-87. The impressive three story stone courthouse was started on the brow of a hill and the tall clock tower (now removed) was visable throughout the city of Helena. The swearing-in of the first governor of the new State of Montana took place on the afternoon of Friday, November 8, 1889 in the southeast corner of the courthouse on the first floor, where the county assessor's office is now located.

Externally the building's appearance has not changed much over the years except for the removal of the clock tower. The building has withstood several earthquakes and the tower and a heavy stone cornice were removed after the devastating earthquake of 1935.

Public. HABS.

Marysville Historic District. (Tm) 18 miles northwest of Helena. 1876-1894.

During the period 1880-1894 Marysville was Montana's leading gold producing town. Population may have reached as much as 3,000. It was perhaps the best example of a high state of development in hard-rock gold mining and centered around the Drumlummon Mine.

Federal/Private.

Mullan Road. (see Chouteau County)

+Neill (J. S. M.) Residence. (Aa,Tc) Madison and Stuart, Helena. 1888.

S. T. Hauser presented this imposing home to his daughter, Ann, as a wedding gift in 1888. The building was purchased by J. S. M. Neill, owner and publisher of the Helena Independent, in 1903. The house has remained in the Neill family. It represents one of the best preserved of the fabulous nineteenth century mansions in Helena.

Private. HABS.

Old Fire Tower. (Aa) Located on a hill between State Street and Vater Street, Helena.

This structure is perhaps the last surviving such fire watch tower, a type of structure once common in western mining towns. Protection against fire in Helena was hampered by a lack of equipment and water. The early citizens recognized the need for a fire tower and thus built the one which still stands on Tower Hill. When a fire occurred, someone would run to the top of the tower, shout, and point in the direction of the fire. Next, a triangle which hung from a building on the corner of Water and Bridge Streets was struck until it attracted the attention of men who went running with their buckets. Later the triangle was moved to the fire tower and a permanent watchman was hired to keep watch day and night. In the daytime he rang the triangle, rushed outside, and pointed a long stick with a red flag on the end of it in the direction of the fire, At night he would wave a lantern.

Public.

Old Helena High School. (Aa, E) N. Warren & Lawrence Streets, Helena. 1890.

The medieval-appearing stone structure was designed by John G. Paulsen, a prominent architect from Helena. The cornerstone was laid October 25, 1890. This was one of the largest public schools of its era. The contractors were S. F. Whalen and J. S. Grant.

The school built of heavily rusticated native stone has a full basement partially above grade, two full floors and an attic. The eclectic design is a modification of the Romanesque revival style and features some semi-circular openings while other openings are square headed. There is a predominant turret at one corner. The roof is a combination of gable and hip with dormer windows.

The building was damaged in the earthquates of the mid-thirties and was abandoned by the school district soon after. Since then it has served a multiple clientel but today it is vacant. This is a fine example of academic architecture of that period and one of Paulsen's numerous interesting structures.

Public.

Old North Trail. (see Glacier County)

+Power (T. C.) Mansion. (Aa,Tc) 604 Harrison, Helena. 1891.

T. C. Power, one of the most successful businessmen in Montana, moved into his new home in August, 1891. This two story brick structure is the finest example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture in the entire region. Since 1932 the building and grounds have belonged to the Roman Catholic Diocese of Helena.

Private. HABS.

+Second Masonic Temple (State Publishing Building). (Aa) Broadway and Jackson, Helena. 1884.

This three story red brick structure stands on the corner of Broadway and Jackson Streets in Helena. It was built in 1884-85. The first floor was rental space with the U.S. Post Office occupying one of the four large rooms. Office space was available also on the second floor and basement level. The lodge room occupied the third floor.

Private. HABS.

+Seligman (A. J.) Residence. (Aa,Tc) Madison and Floweree, Helena. 1886.

Albert Joseph Seligman came to Montana in 1881 from New York City to represent his international banking family's interest in this area. The two story frame mansion was the scene of some of the biggest social events in the state.

Private. HABS.

+U. S. Assay Office in Helena. (Aa,Tm) 206 Broadway, Helena. 1876.

Handsome two story red brick building was completed in 1876 and operations began in January of 1877. Russell B. Harrison, son of Benjamin Harrison who later became the 23rd President of the United States, served as Superintendent of the Assay Office from 1878 to 1885. The Assay Office was closed in 1934.

Private. HABS.

Walsh (Senator T. J.) Residence. (P) 343 Clarke, Helena. Early 1900's.

Home of the respected United States Senator and investigator of the Teapot Dome affair.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

45 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Lewis and Clark County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

LIBERTY COUNTY (REGION 4)

Whoop-Up Trail. (Tc) (See Choteau County)

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide.

23 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Liberty County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

LINCOLN COUNTY (REGION 10)

Grave Creek Pass and Trail. (Ip) 5 miles northwest of Murphy Lake.
1600's - 1800's

Trail to the plains used by the Kootenai Indians.

Federal.

Kootenai Post I. (Tf) At Libby. 1808.

The second North West Fur Company trading post in Montana and the first one on the west side of the Continental Divide, it was calculated to draw upon the extensive fur resources of the upper Columbia tributaries.

Private.

Pipe Creek Quarries. (Ih) 3 miles northwest of Libby. 1850's.

The multi-colored pipestone quarried along this creek was reputed to be the best in the Kootenai territory.

Federal/Private.

Sylvanite. (Tm) 16 miles north of Troy on the Yaak River. 1896.

The Keystone mine on Fourth of July Creek was discovered in the summer of 1895 by William Johnson and S.J. Witcomb. The population reached approximately 500 during 1897-98. By 1899, the mines were pretty well played out. In August, 1910, a forest fire destroyed what remained of the town. Mining companies rebuilt the Keystone and the Gold Flint (now Morning Glory) mines, but the town never revived. A Ranger Station was later built on the old town site.

Federal.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide.
Prehistoric to historic period.

42 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Lincoln County. The county is rated as having medium future archaeological potential.

MCCONE COUNTY (REGION 2)

Baldwin's Fight on the Redwater. (Ma) South of Brockway. Dec. 18, 1876.

In one of the last engagements with the Sioux in Montana, Lt. Frank Baldwin, commanding a company of the 5th U.S. Infantry, mounted a surprise attack and drove Sitting Bull's band of 500 Indians from their camp, captured their horse herd and burned their village.

Private.

Fort Peck Dam. (See Valley County)

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide.

3 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in McCone County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

MADISON COUNTY (REGION 12)

*Beaverhead Rock. (Ih) Southwest of Twin Bridges. August 8, 1805.

This prominent landmark was the first point in the terrain clearly recognized by Sacajawea and marks the beginning of her direct value as a guide to the Expedition. It is one of the easily recognizable landmarks of the Expedition that has not undergone notable change since that time.

State. Nr. SHR(P)

Bozeman Trail. (See Big Horn County)

Burma Road Buffalo Jump. (Ip) Near Twin Bridges. Late prehistoric.

This buffalo jump consists of stone piles for diverting animals toward a high rocky cliff. The jump approach is on a gentle sloping valley paralleled by steep rocky ridges.

Public/Private.

Christ Church. (Aa, Sr) 302 Main St., Sheridan. 1896.

The Episcopal Mission in Sheridan was established in 1886 to serve both Sheridan and Twin Bridges as well as the surrounding area. Church records of 1897 indicate there was but the one church in the area. The church building was erected about 1896 and it may be the work of George Hancock of Fargo, N.D. and Bozeman, Mont.

The one-story structure of native rubble stone with shingled gable ends has a steep shingled roof with a slight upsweep at the eaves. A bell cupola is located above the entry gable. Of interest is the quaintness of design, both externally and internally. The interior is a most pleasing space and is enhanced by the stained glass windows set in pointed arched frames.

The church is well maintained. A Sunday School structure, of relatively recent vintage, stands beside it.

Private.

+Content Corner in Virginia City. (Aa, P) Corner of Wallace and Jackson Streets, Virginia City. 1864.

Erected in 1864, this two-story stone building with its brick front played an important role in the Territory's early history. The second floor was leased for Territorial Administrative Offices for the newly-formed Territory of Montana and was used in this capacity until the capitol was moved to Helena in 1876.

About 1898 the entire store front which had pointed arch windows on the second floor and pointed arch bay windows on the first floor was removed in favor of a brick veneer that offered larger glass display windows for the store that occupied the first floor.

The second floor now contains small apartments while the first floor houses a bar/grocery operated by the owner, Bob Gohn.

Private. HABS.

Laurin. (Tm, Tc) 15 miles southeast of Twin Bridges. 1863.

A commerce town serving the Alder Gulch mining area.

Private.

+ Madison County Courthouse. (Aa, P) At Virginia City. 1876.

The stately two-story brick court house erected in 1876-77 is still in use today. The building was designed by O.B. Olds and constructed by Daniel A. Steel at a cost of $35,000. Prior to its erection, Virginia City had lost the seat of the Territorial Government to Helena, and the court house stands as a symbol of the faith the residents had in the future of their town. Of specific interest is the ornate curved staircase and the courtroom that remains today as it was described by M.A. Leeson in his book, History of Montana, 1739-1885, published in 1885. A severe fire gutted the building in 1971, but reconstruction has faithfully retained major architectural details.

Public. HABS.

Madison River Toll Bridge Site. (Xs, Tc) Madison River and Highway 289. 1870's, 1880's.

The gravel islands that supported the toll bridge piers and deep ruts on both banks that mark the road is all that is left.

Public.

Montana Children's Center Administration Building. (Aa) At Twin Bridges. 1893.

The State Orphans' Home, as it was initially known, was created by legislative act in 1893 to care for Montana's orphans, foundlings and destitute children. The stately three-story Victorian structure was built in the same year. The building displays turrets, a steep gable roof with dormers, and a wide front porch extending across the entire front of the building. Originally, this building contained the superintendent's quarters, dining area, kitchen, infirmary, school, offices and living quarters for the children. An addition was constructed in 1901 and the building was electrified in 1903.

State.

Montana-Utah Trail. (See Beaverhead County)

Nevada City Historic District. (Tm) Three miles west of Virginia City. 1860's.

A ghost town now, but once one of the mining camps that lined Alder Gulch. The first Vigilante execution took place here when George Ives, notorious road agent, was convicted of murder and hanged.

Private.

Old Cherry Creek Trail. (Ih) East of Norris. Late prehistoric to historic.

Old Indian trail from the Gallatin to the Madison valley. The trail crosses the Flying D Ranch and follows the existing jeep road across the National Forest. Much of the trail was signed a few years ago.

Federal/Private.

Pony. (Tm) Six miles southwest of Harrison. 1870's.

This camp originated with placer workings (1868-75); quartz mining began in 1875, continuing until 1904, and reviving in 1935-48. A large number of homes from the 1870's-1890's are still intact.

Private.

*Red Bluff Stage Station. (Aa,Ta,Tc) East of Norris. Late 1800's.

This stone structure was originally a stage stop on the road between the Gallatin and Madison valleys. It is currently being used as an Agricultural Experiment Station.

Public. NR(P)

Robber's Roost. (Aa, Tc) 15 miles southeast of Twin Bridges at Laurin. 1864.

A log stage station, two-storied, reportedly established about 1864 on the main stage road to Helena. Reputedly a hangout for the Henry Plummer gang.

Private.

Rochester Historic District. (Tm) Between Twin Bridges and Melrose. 1863.

An important mining town that was inhabited from 1863-1938. In 1895, there were six good producing mines working with 2,000 people living in Rochester. All that is left is a well-fenced cemetery, a few rock foundations and abandoned mine dumps.

Federal/Private.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Virginia City. (Aa, Sr) Virginia City. 1902.

The building of native stone was donated by the Elling family and stands on the site of an earlier structure. Plans for the impressive church were drawn by Finnell and Gove of Butte. Probably the most significant feature of the building is the beautiful stained glass windows believed to be of Tiffany glass. Noteworthy also is the green Wilton carpeting installed when the building was completed.

The medieval-designed structure with its square tower on the front facade was begun in July of 1902 and completed in December of that year. The lower stones came from the area of the present cemetery and the upper dressed stones are from the nearby Virginia City hill.

Private.

+Sanders (Colonel W. F.) Residence. (Aa, P) 118 E. Idaho St., Virginia City. 1867.

Constructed in 1867, this frame structure is over a hundred years old and maintained in excellent condition by the present owners. The story-and-a-half building is a fine example of a gifted carpenter's interpretation of the neo-classic style. Col. Sanders was one of Montana's earliest attorneys, and later a prominent political figure. He was the prosecuting attorney at the trial of the road agent, George Ives, whose hanging took place on December 31, 1863.

Private. HABS.

Silver Star. (Tm) 9 miles northeast of Twin Bridges, Highway 41. 1860's-1930's.

One of the oldest mining towns in the state, Silver Star also boasted one of the oldest and richest quartz claims. In addition, it was the major supply point on the stage line between Virginia City and Helena. No trace remains of the original buildings.

Private.

Sterling. (Tm) Six miles west of Norris. 1867.

A once-thriving gold camp.

Private.

Summit-Union City Historic District. (Tm) Near Virginia City. 1863.

A minor gold-producing district.

Private.

Twin Bridges Site. (Tc) At Twin Bridges. 1865.

Brothers M.H. and John S. Lott constructed toll bridges over the Beaverhead and Big Hole Rivers a mile apart on the Montana-Utah Trail. They were in use for two decades.

Private.

*Virginia City Historic District. (P,Tm) At Virginia City. 1863.

Virginia City was the site of the state's second major gold discovery at Alder Gulch in 1863, one of the greatest in the West. The City also served as Montana's territorial capital. The Vigilantes were strong in this area. Much of the town has been restored to reflect this early era.

Public/Private. NHL.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

52 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Madison County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

MEAGHER COUNTY (REGION 9)

Camp Baker (I). (Ma) 27 miles northwest of White Sulphur Springs. 1869.

Established at the insistence of the miners of Diamond City, the camp was moved in 1870 ten miles upsteam on the Smith River then later renamed Fort Logan.

Private.

Camp Baker(II). (Mo) (See Fort Logan)

Carroll Road. (See Fergus County)

Castle Historic District. (Tm) 12 miles southeast of White Sulphur Springs. 1880's.

Discoveries of silver ore in the vicinity in 1885 led to the opening of a number of mines and, in 1887, to the founding of the town of Castle. The peak of the boom came in 1890-91. Dropping production coupled with high transportation costs and general economic conditions led to the closing of the last of the mines here in 1894. This is one of the better preserved "ghost towns" in Montana, with half a dozen substantial standing buildings and major ruins.

Federal/Private.

Castle, The. (Aa) At White Sulphur Springs. 1892.

The stone "castle" home of Byron Roger Sherman perches high on a hill. Completed in 1892, at a cost of $36,000, the ornate two-story structure was built of stone quarried on the west side of the Castle Mountains, some twelve miles away. When Sherman retired to California he sold the Castle to Michael Donohoe, a businessman from Seattle. His heirs donated it to the Meagher County Historical Society.

Private.

Copperopolis. (Tm) 15 miles northeast of White Sulphur Springs. 1866.

First major copper strike and a copper-mining settlement for thirty-seven years. Marcus Daly had enough confidence in the potential of this area to acquire rights here in 1900, but general economic conditions caused the mines to close in 1903.

Private.

Fort Benton-Confederate Gulch Road. (See Choteau County)

Fort Howie. (Ma) Six miles northwest of Martinsdale. 1867.

Built in 1867, Fort Howie was the third of a series of Montana Militia forts. Its role was to provide a bastion against Sioux raids on the mining district east of the Missouri. The post was abandoned in the fall of 1867.

Private.

+*Fort Logan and Blockhouse (Camp Baker II). 17 miles northwest of White Sulphur Springs. 1870-1880.

Fort Logan (originally established as Camp Baker in 1869) was used as the army's main base for protection of the freight route from Fort Benton to Helena and for the defense of mining settlements and cattle ranches. The Blockhouse has a rather unusual design for buildings of that type.

Private. HABS. NR.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

28 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Meagher County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

MINERAL COUNTY (REGION 11)

Cedar Creek Historic District. (Tm) Southwest of Superior. 1869.

Area of intense placer gold-mining activity.

Federal/Private.

Mullan Road. (See Choteau County)

Pardee-Keystone Historic District. (Tm) Five miles north of Superior. 1870's.

Pardee and Keystone were rich but short-lived silver mining areas.

Federal/Private.

Savenac Tree Nursery. (C) At DeBorgia. 1930's.

At one time the largest nursery in the United States for developing trees for reforestation.

Federal.

Silver City Historic District. (Tm) South of Saltese. 1870's.

Silver City was another of the local boom-and-bust mining towns of western Montana. Replaced as a commercial center by the railroad town of Saltese, its mines played out, it also suffered the loss of most of the old construction in the area by the 1910 forest fire.

Federal/Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

21 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Mineral County. The county is rated as having medium future archaeological potential.

MISSOULA COUNTY (REGION 11)

Council Grove. (Ih, P) Five miles west of Missoula on the Clark Fork River. 1855.

Site of Stevens' treaty with the Flathead, Kootenai and Pend d'Oreilles.

Private.

Fort Fizzle. (Ma) Six miles west of Lolo. 1877.

A wooden barricade on the Lolo trail erected by Missoula volunteers led by Captain Rawn to stop the advance of Chief Joseph during the Nez Perce war.

Federal.

Fort Missoula and Buildings. (Ma) South Avenue, Missoula. 1877.

Built at the time of the Nex Perce War, this fort is most important in its role as a point of troop concentration for large-unit training in the transition from an Indian Wars army to a force for international warfare. A long-used military post, it has made a continuous change in structures, but many late 19th-century and early 20th-century buildings still stand.

Public/Private.

Garnet Historic District. (See Granite County)

Hell Gate. (Tc) Three miles west of Missoula. 1860.

Early trading center on the Mullan Road.

Private.

Higgins Block. (Aa) Higgins and Main, Missoula. Early 1900's.

Located in downtown Missoula, the Higgins Block is one of that city's uniquely designed and preserved buildings. It occupies a corner position; the central three-story block is constructed of stone while the remainder of the building is brick. A continuous cornice links the brick portions. The main entrance (which originally gave access to the C.D. Higgins Western Bank) is set at 45° to the corner. Marking the entry is a two-story circular turret with a cupola above. The turret begins at the second floor line and is supported on the first floor level by two plain marble columns that have a pedestal base and Corinthian capitals. The west facade has a second entry to the building. It is defined by vertical pilasters and has a pyramidal roof above the cornice line.

Private.

Lolo Pass. (Xe) 25 miles southwest of Lolo. Prehistoric period to present.

Major travel route used by Indians and whites, first noted by Lewis and Clark.

Federal.

*Lolo Trail. (Ih, Xe) From Travelers Rest, near Lolo, west into Idaho via Lolo Pass. Prehistoric period to present.

The Lolo Trail is a 150-mile-long Nez Perce Indian buffalo trail. The Lewis and Clark Expedition followed it in 1805 as they crossed the Bitterroot Mountains on their way to the Pacific. Today a highway parallels the old trail, stretching through wild country much as it was in the 1880's.

Federal/State/Private. NHL.

Missoula County Courthouse. (Aa,P) 220 West Boardway, Missoula. 1908.

Occupying a full city block, the stately stone courthouse was finished in 1908. The three-story building rests upon granite foundations while the walls are of sandstone. Tall slender Ionic columns of the "giant order", extend a full two stories and support a triangular Greek pediment. Centrally located and rising two stories above the roof line is a clock tower. The tower has a copper roof, in which, facing in each direction are four large clocks. Above the dome there is a small cupola. Tall rectangular windows, grouped in threes, contrast with the strong horizontal lines of stone coursing. The building contains eight murals by E.S. Paxson.

Public.

Mullan Road. (See Choteau County)

+NCO Living Quarters at Fort Missoula. (Ma) South Avenue, Missoula. 1877.

The NCO Living Quarters is one of three structures remaining of the original fort. It represents the type of living quarters provided for non-commissioned officers of the post-Civil War period.

Private. HABS.

Paxson, (E.S.) House. (Aa) 611 Stephens, Missoula. 1910.

Former home of the well-known Montana artist.

Private.

+Powder Magazine at Fort Missoula. (Ma) South Avenue, Missoula. 1877.

This small stone building is one of three remaining of the original structures.

Private. HABS.

Sacred Heart Academy. (Aa, Sr) West Pine and Owens, Missoula. 1900.

The Sacred Heart Academy (1873) is one of half a dozen institutions referred to as the Roman Catholic Group in Missoula. The two-storied stone structure with its steep hipped tiled roof, constructed in 1900, is markedly similar in appearance to University Hall, University of Montana. There is a projecting two-story tower that contains the tall clock and bell tower but there are strong common features that include basic proportions, use of the tower entry and dormer windows.

Private.

Smokejumper Site. (C) Near Huson. 1940's.

Site of early United States Forest Service smokejumper base of operations.

Private.

St. Francis Xavier Church. (Aa, Sr) 420 West Pine, Missoula. 1892.

The cornerstone for the building was laid on August 8, 1891 and it opened the following year on October 9, 1892. The brick building rests upon a foundation of rubble stone. The bricks for the church were made on the north side of Missoula, according to early records. The building has attached buttresses and is cruciform in plan, although the transepts do not project far beyond the nave walls. The main entry is centrally located in the tall bell tower that has an open octagonal lantern with a bell and is capped by a tall spire. Flanking the circular-headed main entry are two secondary doorways leading into the side aisles. Of interest are the fine stained glass windows and the interior paintings by Brother Joseph Caragnano.

Private.

*Travelers Rest. (Xe) One mile southeast of Lolo. 1805-1806.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition planned its exploration routes at this camp in 1805 and prepared to cross the Bitterroot Mountains. On its return from the Pacific in 1806, it again stopped here to plan separate routes. Lewis proceeded to explore the Marias River area and Clark headed for the Upper Yellowstone River area.

Private. NHL.

University Hall. (Aa) University of Montana, Missoula. 1898.

The 1897 legislature authorized the issuance of 5% bonds to finance the construction of two buildings on the University of Montana campus - one the University Hall, the other the science building. The brick and stone structure, three stories with a full basement, has a 112' high clock and bell tower that dominates the west facade. The building is designed symmetrically about the central tower that also contains the entry to the building. The tower has a granite base and above the arched entry there is a lintel bearing the building's name. The granite foundation extends half a floor out of the ground, terminating in a course of granite at the first floor line. Above this line the walls are of brick with stone trim or coursing at the window heads and sills. The steep roof is pierced by numerous dormers. The building with its lofty clock and bell tower serves as a marker and orientation point on the campus.

State.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

37 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Missoula County. The county is rated as having medium future archaeological potential.

MUSSELSHELL COUNTY (REGION 6)

Lewis and Clark Expedition Petroglyph. (Xe) 1806.

Indian rock art reputedly depicting 1806 boat trip of Captain William Clark down the Yellowstone.

Private.

Janich Cabin. (Aa,Xs) 13 miles south of Roundup on the 30 Mile Mesa. 1908.

Elijah Janich homesteaded this site on 30 Mile Mesa early in the summer of 1908. Construction on the one-room log cabin began immediately and was finished that summer. Janich lived in a cave during construction of his home. Several factors influenced the design and location of the building. Materials had to be readily available and easy to work. Run-off, drainage, precipitation, sun and wind directions had to be considered. The cabin is a prime example of indigenous architecture of the prairie homestead era.

Private.

Thirty Mile Mesa Village Site. (Ip,Ih) North of Billings. Late prehistoric to historic.

An example of a village site selected for its seclusive properties.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide.

22 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Musselshell County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

PARK COUNTY (REGION 9)

Benson's Landing. (Tc) Three miles northeast of Livingston. 1868.

An important mackinaw boat loading and departure point, Benson's Landing had a complex of saloon, stores and homes which ramined the far outpost of southern Montana's eastern frontier until 1876.

Private.

Bozeman Pass. (See Gallatin County)

Bozeman Trail. (See Big Horn County)

Bridger Trail. (See Carbon County)

Camp (Ida) Thoroughman (Camp T. Meagher, Camp Green Clay Smith). (Ma) Four miles northeast of Livingston at the mouth of the Shields River. 1867.

Camp Ida Thoroughman was built in the summer of 1867 by a force of the Montana Militia called up that year. It served as an outpost to guard Bozeman Pass against Sioux attacks. The post was named after the wife of General Thoroughman, who commanded the militia force. With the change in territorial administration, it was renamed for the new governor, Green Clay Smith. The post was abandoned in the fall of 1867, but saw intermittent use by Bozeman Trail travelers and by settlers.

Private.

Carbella Site. (Ip) Near Miner. Middle prehistoric period.

This site is significant because it is one of three which has produced information about the Early Middle Period in the Upper Yellowstone River drainage. The site cast doubt on the thesis that people in this area were foragers during the Middle Period.

Private.

Cinnabar. (P,Tm) 10 miles northwest of Gardiner. 1864-1902.

First coal mining in Montana. It became the southern terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad spur and was the capitol of the United States in 1903 for sixteen days when President Theodore Roosevelt visited Yellowstone Park.

Federal/Private.

Cokedale. (Tm) Seven miles southwest of Livingston. 1882.

Little is left of Cokedale except the impressive ruins of the coke ovens. Over a hundred of them border the road by the creek. The front wall of the conical brick ovens is constructed of native sandstone. The oven bricks are especially formed to make the conical shape; of specific note are those of the occular round top opening. The single coke oven north of the others is believed to have been the first coke oven built west of the Mississippi. It was constructed in 1882 by W.H. Williams to test the coking properties of the coal. When it was found suitable, a whole industry grew up between the mines at nearby Storrs and the ovens in Cokedale. The coke prepared here was shipped via the Northern Pacific to Anaconda for use in the copper smelter there.

Private.

Cooke City Historic District. (Tm) At Cooke City. 1874.

In 1870 a party of prospectors came into this country by way of Soda Butte Creek. They found rich float but were attacked by Indians. Hiding their surplus supplies on the stream now called Cache Creek, they made it back to the Yellowstone and reported their find. In the next few years many prospectors combed the mountains of that area. The first real development began about 1876. Chief Joseph's band of fugitive Nez Perce Indians came through here in 1877. In 1883 there were 135 log cabins in the settlement, two general stores and thirteen saloons.

Federal/Private.

Crow Agency I (Fort Parker). (Ih) Near Springdale. 1869-1876.

This was the first individual agency for the Crows, built in 1869, and occupied until fall 1876. Lt.Col. John Gibbon, 7th Infantry, came here to recruit scouts for the fall campaign in the Powder River country. This agency was frequently harassed by Sioux raiders, and a mountain howitzer was always kept ready for action in the bastion.

Private.

Emigrant Buffalo Jumps. (Ip) Near Emigrant. Middle to late prehistoric period.

The Bison Drives are in the long and narrow Paradise Valley. The area below the jumps in which the bone debris and stone artifacts were found was completely destroyed by pothunters before an archaeological excavation could be organized. Valuable information has been forever lost.

Emigrant Gulch Historic District. (Tm) Six miles southeast of Emigrant. 1864.

Early mining towns of Chico, White City and Yellowstone City.

Federal/Private.

Hunter's Hot Springs. (R,Ss) Two miles northwest of Springdale. 1870-present.

Dr. Andrew Jackson Hunter took squatter's rights to the Springs in 1870 and built a home and gardens and several attractive bath houses. Numerous frontier prospecting and military expeditions "enjoyed a good wash" here. Dr. Hunter sold his rights in 1885 to the Murray interests in Butte. A large resort hotel and plunge was then constructed which was widely patronized until it burned in 1933. The spring and plunge are presently enclosed in a quonset hut and are open to the public.

Private.

Independence. (Tm) 20 miles northwest of Cooke City. Late 1800's.

Mining District.

Federal/Private.

Jardine. (Tm) Six miles south of Gardiner. 1870's.

Gold was first found in 1866 at the head of Bear Gulch by Joe Brown. Quartz deposits were located in the early 1870's and mined by Brown and James Graham. Brown sold his claims in 1884 to the Bear Gulch Placer Co., owned by Sturgess and Baton. The gold was mined hydraulically until 1886, when corporate problems forced a shut-down. The mine was reopened in 1890 by Edgerton & Jewell of Helena, who ran it at a profit until the Panic of 1893. The mine were opened again in 1898 by Harry Bush, who expanded operations and helped to create the town of Jardine, saloons, a guest house and post office.

Federal/Private.

Livingston Railroad Depot. (Aa,Tc) Second Avenue and Park St., Livingston. 1902.

Livingston was founded by the Northern Pacific Railway in 1882 as a major division point and jumping-off place for tourists on their way to visit Yellowstone National Park. The depot is typical of the Italian Renaissance Revival style of architecture used by the NP for its public buildings, but is far more elegant than most. The use of terra cotta detailing is excellent. The building opened on May 29, 1902.

Private.

Main Boulder Indian Caves. (Ip) 11 miles southwest of McLeod. Prehistoric period.

Pictographs and petroglyphs.

Federal.

Mill Creek. (Tc) Near Pray. At the mouth of Mill Creek. 1860-1880.

At this point through the 1860's and 1870's travelers to the States built mackinaw boats for the float trip down the Yellowstone and Missouri. This traffic was an important means of conveying personnel and gold out of the territory.

Private.

Park County Courthouse. (Aa, P.) Callender St., Livingston. 1895.

Park County was created by the Territorial Legislature of Montana in 1887. This two-story masonry structure was erected in 1895. The attached jail, located on the rear of the building, was begun on June 8, 1907. Although not one of the earliest county courthouses, it belongs to the pre-twentieth century era. The two-story brick bearing wall structure has stood well the test of time.

Public.

Rigler Bluffs. (Ip) Near Miner. About 3,000 B.C.

Middle prehistoric period village site. The vegetable matter from which the charcoal found in the hearth was produced sheds some doubt on the dryness of southwestern Montana during the late altithermal period. The charcoal was identified as Pacific Yew, which because of drier conditions no longer grows east of the Continental Divide.

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. (Aa,Sr) 3rd and Lewis, Livingston. 1891.

The present church was constructed about 1891. The rectory (and possibly the church also) was designed by George Hancock of Hancock Bros., Architects, of Fargo and Bozeman. The church building was moved from its original site in 1914-1916 when the original site was needed to build the Lincoln Public School. The rectory was sold to a private individual and moved elsewhere. After a period of deterioration, the church was shingled and painted in 1933, the Golden Anniversary of the founding of the mission. Tke church at that time underwent some alteration.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

56 archaeological sites of various types have been indentified in Park County. The county is rated as having medium future archaeological potential.

PETROLEUM COUNTY (REGION 6)

Cat Creek Oil Field. (Te) 18 miles northeast of Winnett. December 8, 1919.

Location of the first commercial, high-quality, shallow-depth oil well in Montana.

Federal/Private.

Kerchival-Musselshell City Historic District. (Tc) Near the mouth of the Musselshell River. 1866.

A group of minor commerce towns on the Missouri River.

Federal.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

5 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Petroleum County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

PHILLIPS COUNTY (REGION 1)

Bauer Site. (Ip) 20 miles east of Zortman. Middle prehistoric period.

Yielded points similar to Keaster Site.

Federal.

Cree Crossing. (Ip,Ih) 15 miles northeast of Malta on the Milk River. Prehistoric to historic period.

One of the best fords across the Milk River lies here. It was used by the Indians to reach favorite buffalo ranges in the Big Bend country. Although used by other tribes, it became known to the whites as the Cree Crossing. There are many glacial boulders in this vicinity upon which ancient Indian carvings are found.

Private.

Exeter Creek Holdup Site. (Tc) 5 miles west of Malta on the Great Northern Railroad. July 3, 1901.

Kid Curry and his gang held up the Great Northern train at the Exeter Creek Bridge. Here the baggage car was uncoupled and hauled across the bridge where Butch Cassidy took over with dynamite. He blew the door off the safe and shattered the car. The robbery netted $80,000 and the gang took off for the Little Rockies. The Sheriff from Glasgow organized a posse but they were apparently afraid they might find the outlaws and, after a week of blundering, abandoned the manhunt.

Private.

~~Fort-Andrew-Site~~. (Inundated) (Tf) 30 miles east of James Kipp State Park. 1862.

Minor American Fur Company trading post.

Federal.

~~Fort-Hawley-Site~~. (Inundated) (Tf) 30 miles east of James Kipp State Park. 1866.

Northwest Fur Company trading post named for one of the partners, Alpheus Fenn Hawley.

Federal.

Huntley (Chet) School House.(E,Tc) At Saco. Early 1900's.

This one-room frame school house was moved to the main highway in Saco from its original location on the prairie 15 miles north of town. It is a memorial to the early rural life of the man whose face became recognized daily by millions of Americans watching national news on television.

Private.

Indian Lake Medicine Rock. (Ip) East of Zortman. Prehistoric period.

Petroglyphs cover the top and most of the sides of the huge boulder. They are said to have been aids to nomadic Indians seeking game animals and good river crossings.

Federal.

Keaster Site. (Ip) Near Zortman. Middle prehistoric to late prehistoric period.

The Keaster site is significant because it is a stratified bison kill and occupation site which illustrates the use of impoundment to contain fairly large numbers of bison for killing and butchering and preparing the meat at the site of the kill instead of setting up a separate camp.

Federal.

Kid Curry Hideout. (Ss) Southwest of Zortman. Early 1900's.

This small cabin and corral is well-hidden in the Missouri Breaks and for years was known only to the Kid Curry Gang and used as a hideaway from the law whenever needed.

Private.

Landusky Historic District. (Ss,Tm) Eight miles west of Zortman. 1884-1912.

Landusky's local significance derives in part from short-lived gold workings of the 1880's. Its survival past its own prime is largely related to developments at nearby Zortman. The town's fame is largely based upon its use as a hangout by the Kid Curry gang, of "Wild Bunch" fame, and the fact that one of these turn-of-the-century gangsters killed the town's founder, Powell "Pike" Landusky in 1894.

Federal/Private.

Lewis and Clark Camp at White Bottoms. (Xe) Six miles east of Robinson Bridge. May 23, 1805.

One of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's campsites on their westward journey.

Federal.

Lookout Cave. (Ip) Near Zortman. Late prehistoric period.

Because of the dryness of the cave archaeologists were able to recover artifacts that are lost through decay at other sites. Therefore the site has greatly added to information about the assemblage of the hunters that knapped out the plains side-notched projectile points.

Federal.

Missouri River Waterway. (See Choteau County)

Shorty Kepple's Cabin (Texas Jack's Saloon). (Xs,Ss) 12 miles west of Robinson Bridge. Early 1900's.

This log structure with dirt floor is a good example of an early settlers cabin. This particular building served as Kepple's home until his death in 1966; it was originally built in another location and moved to its present site by Kepple. It played a part in earlier history when it served as a holding place for illegal whiskey brought in from Canada; locally, it was known as "Texas Jack's Saloon".

Federal

Sleeping Buffalo Rock. (Ip) 15 miles east of Malta on U.S. Highway 2. Prehistoric Period.

On the crest of a ridge near the Cree Crossing of the Milk River is a group of glacial boulders which from a distance resemble a herd of sleeping buffalo. One in particular was thought to be the leader; a prehistoric sculptor tried to further the resemblance with carvings on the boulder. The tribes have legends of the herd's origins, and long before the white men came they sacrified possessions to the Sleeping Buffalo Rock.

State.

White (Roma) Cabin. (Xs) South of Zortman. Late 1800's.

This small, one-room dirt floor cabin was used by one of the early settlers of this area, Roma White, while he constructed a larger log cabin.

Federal.

Wiederrick Homestead. (Xs) South of Sun Prairie. 1870's.

A wood-timber cabin constructed in the 1870's.

Federal.

~~Wratislaw-Cabins~~. (Xs) Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Range. (Destroyed)

The log house and tool shed were used by early ranchers and settlers at the mouth of Seven-Mile Creek. They were destroyed by fire in 1973.

Federal.

Zortman Historic District. (Te,Tm) At Zortman. 1884-1912.

Zortman was more substantial than neighboring Landusky because of the productive Ruby Gulch Mine, with its extensive works and mill. It once boasted the second largest cyanide mill in the world and produced over $1 million in gold in 1911.

Federal/Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

34 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Phillips County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

PONDERA COUNTY (REGION 5)

Fort Shaw-Fort MacLeod Trail. (See Cascade County)

Old North Trail. (See Glacier County)

Robare. (Tc) Eight miles north of Dupuyer. 1870-1900.

The lawless frontier town of Robare on Birch Creek flourished during the years 1870-1900, partly on illicit whiskey trade. In 1885, a party of horse thieves was surrounded in a small cabin, jailed and hanged from a cottonwood tree on the creek. The town consisted of a blacksmith shop, livery stable, two trading posts, an inn, four saloons and some small cabins.

Private.

*Two Medicine Fight Site. (Xe) 15 miles southwest of Cut Bank. July 26,27, 1806.

Lewis' party of the Lewis and Clark Expedition encountered a hostile band of Piegan-Blackfeet Indians at this site in 1806. Two Indians were killed and the rest driven off. Lewis was nearly shot. The party hastened to reach the Missouri River to avoid confrontation with a larger band of Blackfeet in the vicinity.

Private. NR.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

No archaeological sites have been identified as yet in Pondera County. However, the county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

POWDER RIVER COUNTY (REGION 3)

Cole's Fight of September 8, 1865. (Ma) Six miles northeast of Broadus on the Powder River. September 8, 1865.

After brief fights on September 4 and 5, larger numbers (perhaps 5,000) of Indians attacked Cole's command at this site. From the number of troops and Indians involved, this was one of the largest fights on the northern plains. Cole's force made effective use of their two 3" rifled artillery pieces and drove the Sioux out of small arms range. After this these northern tribes of the Sioux did not usually seriously menace troops using artillery.

Private.

Cole's Fight of September 10, 1865. (Ma) Three miles northeast of Broadus on the Powder River. September 10, 1865.

A substantial force of Indians moved up to harass the Cole Column of the Powder River expedition again on September 10, but did not close to small arms range, as Cole brought his artillery into play again. The Indians did not bother the force again.

Private.

Fort Howes. (Ma) Five miles northeast of Otter. 1897.

A 12' by 18' rock-constructed, flat-iron shaped fortification prompted by the Cheyenne crisis of 1897.

Federal.

Powers-Yonkee Bison Trap. (Ip) 30 miles south of Broadus. Middle prehistoric period.

One of the earliest known bison traps.

Private.

Reynold's Fight on the Powder River. (Ma) Four miles north of Moorhead. March 17, 1876.

This fight was the opening battle of the campaign of 1876 and the greater Sioux/Cheyenne wars of 1876-77. Col J.J. Reynolds, on this date, found and destroyed a sizable Indian camp. Much of the camp were Cheyennes and this brought them into the war. Reynolds' actions in command that day were the subject of court-martial proceedings.

Federal.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

177 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Powder River County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

POWELL COUNTY (REGION 12)

Blackfoot City. (Tm) Six miles northeast of Avon. 1865-1882.

This was the center for considerable placer mining activity in the period from 1865 to 1882. A fire in 1869 and another in 1882 destroyed all of the original structures. Present structures date from a limited revival of placer workings in the mid-1930's. The city's population contained an unusually large number of Chinese inhabitants.

Federal/State/Private.

~~Camp-Creek-Tipi-Rings~~. (destroyed) (Ip) Bob Marshall Wilderness. Prehistoric Period.

Probably a favorite camping site for the Flathead Indians. The site was destroyed by the construction of an airfield in the 1930's.

Federal.

Emery. (Tm) Eight miles east of Deer Lodge. 1890's.

Long-producing gold mining area.

Federal/Private.

First Electric Locomotive. (Tc) Milwaukee Road Roundhouse, Deer Lodge. 1915-1973.

This was one of the first electric locomotives delivered by the General Electric Company to the Rocky Mountain Division of the Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad ("Milwaukee Road") in December, 1915, when it was electrified. The "G.E." consists of two units, E50A and E50B, which were used to pull freight, switching and passenger trains at times. The locomotive, which had special steel tires, could develop over 800 hp at speeds up to 45 miles per hour and was in use until June, 1973. The Milwaukee Road completed conversion to diesel in June, 1974. The locomotive will be put on exhibit in another state.

Private.

Gold Creek Historic District. (Tm) Six miles west of Garrison. 1858.

Site of Montana's first gold discovery (by Francois Finlay), this area was not prospected until 1858 when James and Granville Stuart, Reece Anderson and Thomas Adams arrived. Very little physical evidence of the early period remains.

Federal/Private.

Grant (Johnnie)Cabin Site. (Ta) Six miles north of Deer Lodge. 1859.

Ranch and trading post of Johnnie Grant, major pre-gold rush figure in this part of Montana.

Private.

*Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site. (Ta) At Deer Lodge. 1853-1900.

The ranch of John Grant, one of the founders of Montana's cattle industry in the 1850's. Conrad Kohrs, another "cattle king", later purchased the property. He also helped to form the Montana Stockgrowers Association. The original frame ranch house, erected in 1862, is still standing. Other original structures include log cabins from the 1850's and 1860's and some old corrals.

Federal. NPS.

Kohrs (William) Free Memorial Library. (Aa,E) Second and E Streets, Deer Lodge. 1903.

The handsome public library was presented to the people of Deer Lodge as a living memorial to his son by Conrad Kohrs. A corner stone bears the date 1903; the building was dedicated on May 30, 1903. It was designed by the architectural firm of Link and Carter of Butte and constructed by Shaffer and Moncrieff. The building, including furnishings, cost $22,000.

It is a one-story masonry structure with a full basement raised partially above grade. The basement contains a large assembly room as well as other rooms. The foundations are of rough-faced cut granite blocks to the first floor line with smooth-faced stone above. The entry is flanked on either side by a pair of Corinthian columns of porphyry. The overall dimensions of the building are 45' by 65' with an entrance vestibule of 12' by 10' and an overall height of 35'. The building has a hipped roof.

Public.

"Little Joe" Electric Locomotive. (Tc) Courthouse Square, Deer Lodge. 1949-1974.

This was the first of 12 electric locomotives of the newer type delivered to the Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad in 1950. This unit, E70, had new high-speed gearing and styling and could pull freight and passenger trains up to 70 miles per hour. This was the first of many electric locomotives designed by the General Electric Company for use in Russia and was christened "Little Joe" after the deal with Joseph Stalin fell through. The locomotive was given to Powell County in 1974 by the Milwaukee Road when it converted to all diesel.

Public.

Mullan Pass. (Xe,Tc) Three miles west of Austin on the Continental Divide. 1855.

Key opening for east-west traffic. Named for its discoverer, Captain John Mullan.

Federal.

Mullan Road. (See Chouteau County)

*Old Montana Territorial and United States Prison. (Aa,P,Ss) At Deer Lodge. 1871.

In 1868, Montana citizens petitioned the U.S. Congress for funds for a prison, and were granted $40,000. Construction was completed in 1871. Control of the prison vacillated for years between Montana, the U.S. government and private contracting firms.

State. NR(P).

Pioneer. (Tm) Six miles west of Garrison. 1860's.

Gold-mining area.

Federal/Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

72 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Powell County. The county is rated as having medium future archaeological potential.

PRAIRIE COUNTY (REGION 2)

deSmet-Sioux 1868 Treaty Site. (Ih, Ma,P,Ss) Near Terry, four miles above the mouth of the Powder River. June, 1868.

In 1868, Fr. deSmet was sent out by treaty commissioners from Fort Rice to open negotiations with the northern tribes of the Sioux. He met them here for a conference, and secured but a few Indians to come to the Fort and sign that component of the "Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868." Here most of the northern Sioux indicated that they did not wish to treat with the government. These were the bands most active in the 1867-77 hostilities.

Private.

Fort Keogh-Fort Buford Road. (See Custer County)

Miles' Fight with Sitting Bull. (Ma) Six miles north of Terry. October 21, 1876.

Col. Nelson A Miles pursued the Sitting Bull band of Hunkpapas until he could persuade them to have a conference. He and Sitting Bull discussed a possible surrender for some time, then broke off negotiations and a brisk fight ensued. The Indians escaped and outran the troops.

Federal.

Terry's Supply Camp. (Ma) Near Terry at the mouth of the Powder River. 1876-1882.

This small military post was built in the summer of 1877 and was intended to serve as the steamboat landing for supplies destined for Fort Custer during that part of the year when steamers could not ascend the Big Horn. The post consisted of barracks, officers quarters, warehouses and the landing. It was occupied until the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad to this point in 1882, which ended the army's dependence upon steamboat traffic.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

2 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Prairie County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

RAVALLI COUNTY (REGION 11)

*Alta Ranger Station. (C) 28 miles south of Conner. 1899.

The Alta Ranger Station was built in 1899 by two early Forest Service Rangers, Than Wilkerson and Henry Tuttle. It is the first ranger station built in the United States and served as headquarters for Wilkerson and Tuttle while serving on the newly-created (1897) Bitterroot Forest Reserve. The land on which the Ranger Station was constructed was patented under the General Mining Law in 1904, thus passing from public to private ownership. In 1941 the Hamilton, Montana, Lion's Club purchased o.732 acres of the Alta Placer on which the Station sat and donated it to the United States Forest Service.

Federal. NR.

Cantonment Stevens. (Ma,Tc) Six miles northeast of Hamilton. 1853-1854.

Cantonment Stevens served as winter quarters for Mullan's first survey effort on the Mullan Road. Its occupancy was brief, but it was the first army establishment in the state.

Private.

*Canyon Creek Laboratory. (K) One mile west of Hamilton. 1921.

Canyon Creek Laboratory, originally constructed in 1894 as a schoolhouse, was operated from 1921-28 as a research center for tickborne diseases. The site of the laboratory has since been converted into a museum.

Private. NR.

Daly's Bitterroot Farm. (Tm) Three miles east of Hamilton. Late 1880's.

"Copper King" Marcus Daly's palatial country estate.

Private.

Eight Mile District. (Tm) East of Florence, Lolo National Forest.

Site of several rich placer mines, including the White Cloud and the Cleveland, which were in production from 1866 through 1910. In the early days, none of the gold from this district sold for less than $20 per ounce. The Northern Pacific Railroad was accused in 1910 of attempting to include parts of these mineral lands in their land grants, which was prohibited by law.

Federal.

+*Fort Owen State Monument. (E,Xs,Tc) One-half mile northwest of Stevensville. 1850-1872.

This trading post was built by Major John Owen when he arrived in the Bitterroot Valley. He bought the site of the first St. Mary's Mission from the Jesuits for his fort for $250. It was Montana's oldest white settlement and the site of the state's first cattle herd, the first attempt at irrigation and the first school. The fort was constantly menaced by the Blackfeet. Discovery of gold in the 1850's funneled people through the Bitterroot Valley and the fort flourished. A major trading post for a quarter of a century.

State. NR. HABS.

Mayhew Homestead. (Aa, Ta) 5 miles northeast of Florence on Woodchuck Creek. 1907.

A house, barn and two sheds of hand-hewn logs are all that remain of an early dry-land wheat farm homesteaded around the turn of the century. The unique two-story house of the saltbox style is said to have been the finest house in the area. Of note are the square-V corner notches.

Private.

Medicine Tree. (Ip,Ih) Near Sula. Prehistoric period to 1800's.

This Ponderosa Pine has been standing guard on the bend of the east fork of the Bitterroot River for nearly 400 years. Somewhere, imbedded in its trunk, a few feet above the ground, is the horn of a Big Horn ram, the basis of a legend which, across the centuries, has established the historical significance of the Pine as a Medicine Tree.

When the tree was small, according to Salish Indian lore, a mountain sheep of giant stature and with massive, curling horns, accepted a challenge from his hereditary enemy, Old Man Coyote, to butt it down. The little pine stood firm, but one of the ram's horns caught in the trunk, impaling the luckless sheep and causing his death. A war party of Salish braves chased the coyote away from his anticipated feast and then hung bits of wampum on the ram's horns as good medicine tokens to his bravery and to free the scene of evil spirits. Countless succeeding Indian tribes followed the practice until, less than 100 years ago, the horn disappeared within the tree. The Indians continue to regard it as a shrine and even the white men honor its sacred legend.

State.

Ravalli County Courthouse. (Aa,P) Main and Fifth, Hamilton. 1900.

Ravalli County was formed in 1893, with the first county seat in Stevensville; in 1898 it was moved to Hamilton. The two-and-a-half story structure was designed by A.J. Gibson of Missoula. A stone foundation extends above grade, as does the basement level. The upper two floors are of brick with stone trim. The design is modified Romanesque; distinct features are the entrance portico with its large round arches and gable roof and the tall, single tower at the corner of the building. A new courthouse has been designed to "surround" the present structure and efforts are under way to save the old building.

Public.

Ross' Hole. (Xe) Two miles north of Sula. 1805-1890.

At this site, Lewis and Clark met the Flathead Indians (a meeting to be recorded on canvas nearly a century later by C. M. Russell); it also served as the Hudson's Bay Company's 1824 winter quarters.

Alexander Ross with fifty-five Indian and white trappers, eighty-nine women and children, and 392 horses, camped here on March 12, 1824, en route from Spokane House to the Snake River Country. Nearly a month was spent there in a desperate attempt to break through the deep snow across the pass to the Big Hole and, from their hardships and tribulations, Ross named the basin "The Valley of Troubles".

Private.

+*St. Mary's Mission Church and Pharmacy. (E,Xs,Sr) One-half mile north of Stevensville near Fort Owen. 1841-1891.

St. Mary's Mission was the first Catholic mission in the Northwest. It was established by Father deSmet in 1841, then closed in 1850 and reestablished in Stevensville in 1866. The 1866-vintage church and pharmacy, built with logs from the original church by Father Anthony Ravalli, are still standing.

Private. HABS. NR.

Wagner Homestead. (Aa, Ta) One mile north of Florence. 1876.

Six handsome log structures make up this homestead, which was built by three brothers who emigrated from Oberrotweil, Baden, Germany, from 1867 to 1875. Joseph, Isadore and Sebastian Wagner constructed these buildings with unique German craftsmanship. One of the structures was recently given to the Stevensville Historical Society and moved to Fort Owen State Monument.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

20 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Ravalli County. The county is rated as having medium future archaeological potential.

RICHLAND COUNTY (REGION 2)

Brazeau Houses. (Tc) Three miles northeast of Savage. 1828.

An early trading post on the extreme lower Yellowstone.

Private.

Fort Gilbert Site. (Tc) Six miles south of Fairview, on the north bank of the Yellowstone River. 1864-1867.

This fort was named after Colonel Gilbert, one-time commanding officer at Fort Buford, and existed between the years 1864 and 1867. It was used as a trading center in the lower Yellowstone Valley. This point also marks the south boundary of the Fort Buford Military Reservation, which operated for many years on the north bank of the Missouri River at the mouth of the Yellowstone.

Private.

Fort Keogh-Fort Buford Road. (See Custer County)

O'Brien's Stage Station. (Aa,Tc) Eight miles south of Sidney. 1880's.

This two-story log stage station served travelers along the Mondak trail connecting the N.P. and G.N. railroads.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

26 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Richland County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

ROOSEVELT COUNTY (REGION 1)

Disaster Bend. (Tc) Near Poplar. 1860's.

In May, 1861 the steamer Chippewa caught fire when a deckhand tapped an alcohol keg while holding a candle. The passengers and crew were put ashore and valuables unloaded;the boat was cut loose to drift. A mile downstream, the several thousand pounds of gunpowder on board exploded, completely destroying the boat.

Private.

Fisk Overland Trail (Minnesota-Montana Road). (See Choteau County)

Fort Jackson. (Tf) Near Poplar. 1833.

A short-lived American Fur Company trading post, it had a stockade 50 feet square.

Private.

Fort Kipp. (Tf) West of Culbertson. 1860.

A James Kipp post of short duration, it was built within 200 yeards of Fort Stewart. Both were burned by Indians in the fall of 1860.

Private.

*Fort Peck Agency. (Ih,Ma,Tf) At Poplar. 1876-present.

Fort Peck was originally a fur trading post, then an Indian agency. Here was the first attempt to place a traditionally hostile (Sioux) and a friendly Indian tribe (Assiniboine) on the same reservation. On occasion military forces were stationed at the Agency to maintain the peace, but the experiment was largely successful. The Agency continues to be active.

Federal. NR.

Fort Poplar. (Tc) Near Poplar. 1861.

Larpenteur trading post.

Private.

Fort Stewart. (Tc) West of Culbertson. 1854-1860.

Frost, Todd and Company trading post, built 57 channel miles above Fort Union. In 1860, Fort Kipp was built within 200 yards; both forts were burned by Indians that fall.

Private.

*Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site. (Tf) West of Buford, N. Dak. 1828-1860.

An important early upper Missouri fur trade depot. It afforded Northern Plains tribes their first extensive contact with the white culture and marked the opening of John Jacob Astor's campaign to obtain the region's trade for the American Fur Company.

Federal. NPS.

Snowden (Nohly) Bridge. (Tc) West of Buford, N. Dak. 1913.

One-time major north-south crossing of Missouri River. Built by the Great Northern Railroad, it was unusual in design, construction and use.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

7 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Roosevelt County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

ROSEBUD COUNTY (REGION 3)

Armell's Creek Tepee Ring Site. (Ip) 35 miles south of Forsyth. Late prehistoric period.

Eight ceremonial rings, one being 100' in diameter.

Private.

Baldwin's Fight on the Porcupine. (Ma) 20 miles northwest of Forsyth on Great Porcupine Creek. March 9, 1880.

A minor army-Indian battle.

Private.

Camp Merritt. (Ma) 1 mile northwest of Lame Deer. 1884.

This two-company post was established in 1884 at the time the Northern Cheyennes were moved up from Fort Keogh to their new Agency. It served as a base for police action to prevent hostility between the Cheyennes and their white and Crow neighbors. It was an integral part of the army system of policing the plains to prevent recurring Indian outbreaks.

Federal.

Colstrip. (Ss,Tm) 35 miles south of Forsyth. 1970's.

This is a unique example of a modern-day Montana boom-town that derives its livlihood from mineral extraction, as did many ghost towns of the last century. Trailer villages have replaced the tent cities of past boom-towns.

Private.

Cold Spring Ranch Stage Station. (Tc) Two miles west of Forsyth. 1877.

This was one of the pioneer ranches in the Yellowstone Valley. It served as the headquarters for open-range ranching in the late 1870's. For a time, it served as a stage station. With the coming of the Nor Northern Pacific Railroad, it developed into a major ranching operation with title to over 15,000 acres of land. Ultimately it became the headquarters for the Rea Sheep Company, and served in this capacity until 1911, when most of the land was sold off in small tracts for dry-land farming. Today it is the headquarters for a modest ranching and farming operation.

Private.

Custer Expedition Campsite. (Ma) 12 miles north of Lame Deer on Rosebud Creek. June 23, 1876.

Here the 7th Cavalry camped two days before their ill-fated encounter at the Little Bighorn.

Private.

Fort Alexander. (Tf) Six miles west of Forsyth. 1842.

Built by Charles Larpenteur for the American Fur Company. One of the company's series of posts in the Crow country, and valuable in maintaining contact with these friendly Indians.

Private.

Fort Sarpy I. (Tf) 10 miles east of Forsyth. 1850.

Built by Alexander Culbertson for the American Fur Company.

Private.

Fort Van Buren. (Tf) 10 miles east of Forsyth. 1835.

Built by Samuel Tullock for the American Fur Company, replacing earlier Fort Cass.

Private.

Headchief-Youngmule Fight. (Ih,Ss) At Lame Deer. September, 1890.

Through mismanagement by the authorities, the Northern Cheyennes were virtually starving and desperate for meat. A young Indian, Headchief, about 25, and a 13-year-old orphan boy, Youngmule, killed and and butchered a beef for camp meat and were caught packing it home by a rancher, Hugh Boyle. Fearing retaliation, Head Chief pursued and killed Boyle and buried his body. The authorities knew it was an Indian killing and Headchief, fearing rations for the entire tribe might be cut off until the killer was apprehended, confessed but refused to give himself up for hanging. The Cheyennes believed that the rope around the neck prevented the escape of the soul with the last breath. He offered to meet the army as a warrior on the next ration day, Sept. 13, 1890. Youngmule insisted that he would go with Headchief. With the cavalry lined up on the Agency grounds, Headchief rode down from the top of Squaw Hill north and east from the Agency, directly into the cavalry's fire and was cut down. Youngmule's horse was killed at the outset of the skirmish and he came down on foot. He reached the brush and trees in the bottom of Alderson Gulch before he too was killed by gunfire.

Federal.

Indian Birney Historic District. (Ih,Xs) 15 miles southwest of Ashland on the Tongue River. 1930's.

This little settlement as an Indian community dates largely from the regrouping of the Cheyennes that occurred at the time most of the Cheyenne men were enrolled in CCC Camps in the mid-1930's. It does, however, contain an abandoned school building and church that are of considerably older vintage. A high butte across the river is an important fasting place for reservation-period Cheyenne traditionalists and worshippers.

Private.

Lame Deer Fight. (Ma) At Lame Deer near the mouth of Soldier Gulch. May 7, 1877.

In December, 1875, the government ordered all Indians who were away from their reservations to return by Jan. 31, 1876, or the army would be sent to bring them in. It would have been impossible for the Northern Indians to comply in the middle of winter, but also they had no intention of leaving their protective valleys anyway.

Lame Deer's camp of 51 lodges of Minneconjou Sioux refused to come in and moved over onto the Rosebud to hunt buffalo. On May 7, 1877, Gen. Miles attacked Lame Deer's camp on the Lame Deer Creek tributary of the Rosebud. Lame Deer and Iron Star were separated from the band and it looked like all might be settled peacefully. However, a soldier rode up with his rifle drawn; Lame Deer, suspicious, dropped back and fired at Gen Miles, but missed and killed another soldier. A hot fight ensued in which both Lame Deer and Iron Star and many others were killed. The soldiers then looted and burned the Indian camp.

Federal.

Miles' Fight on the Tongue River (Battle of Wolf Mountain). (Ma) Four miles southwest of Birney. January 8, 1877.

Col. Nelson A.Miles and the 5th Infantry pursued a large band of Ogallala Sioux and some Cheyennes up Tongue River. They caught them at Pyramid Butte on January 8 and defeated the Indians. Many Sioux came in to the agencies and surrendered after this fight.

Private.

Old Library Building. (Aa,E) Eleventh Ave. and Cedar St., Forsyth, 1880's

This building served successively as a schoolhouse, county courthouse, mortuary and library.

Public.

St. Labre Mission. (E,Sr) At Ashland. 1887.

St. Labre Mission was started just three years after the Cheyennes were moved to their reservation from Fort Keogh. Since that time the mission has served the Cheyennes continuously.

Private.

Terry-Custer Expedition Campsite. (Ma) 2 miles west of Rosebud at the mouth of Rosebud Creek. June 21-22, 1876.

Here Terry made the decision to send Custer off up the Rosebud in a movement generally coordinated with that of the rest of the expedition. Last-minute preparations for combat were made and the last mail was sent off from the 7th Cavalry. The regiment held its last parade and marched away toward the country believed occupied by the hostile Sioux. Three days later over a third of the men died on the Little Bighorn.

Private.

Tongue River Agency II. (Ih,Ss) At Lame Deer. 1889-present.

The Northern Cheyennes remained at Fort Keogh, virtually prisoners-of-war, from 1879-1884, when they were given the present reservation. This is the second agency they have had. Little Wolf, Two Moons and many other prominent warriors lived out their lives here.

Federal.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

106 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Rosebud County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

SANDERS COUNTY (REGION 10)

Flathead, Kootenai, Pend d'Oreilles Agency. (Ih) Two miles northeast of Dixon. 1872-1966.

This agency was the source of considerable controversy with the Flathead, many of whom wished to remain in the mountain country to the south. Not all of the tribe came in to the reservation proper until settlement of their favored valleys drove them out.

Federal.

Halfway House Site. (Tc) Two miles east of Thompson Pass. 1880's-1890's.

This was a wagon stop to double-team the wagons going over Thompson Pass to the Idaho gold fields. The buildings have disappeared.

Federal.

Mountain House Site. (Tc) 10 miles southwest of Thompson Falls on Prospect Creek. 1880's-1890's.

Rest stop on the Murray, Idaho-Thompson Falls stage line. The buildings have disappeared, but the outlines can still be seen.

Federal.

Mullan Road. (See Choteau County)

National Bison Range. (See Lake County)

Patrick's Knob Trail. (Xs,Tc) South of Plains. 1870's.

Trail used by settlers between St. Regis and Plains.

Federal.

*Salish House I (Saleesh House). (Xe,Tf) Near Thompson Falls. November, 1809.

Salish House I is significant as the first post in western Montana; here the first recorded Christmas was celebrated in Montana. David Thompson, its builder, was an important figure in the history of the Northwest, known as an excellent geographer; his maps have since proven to be extremely accurate.

Private. NR(P)

Salish House II. (Tf) At Eddy, 10 miles east of Thompson Falls. 1824.

A Hudson's Bay Company fur trading post.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

76 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Sanders County. The county is rated as having medium future archaeological potential.

SHERIDAN COUNTY. (REGION 1)

Plentywood. (P,Ss) At Plentywood. 1918.

Site of county take-over by Non-Partisan League, a semi-socialist farmers' protest movement.

Private.

Tipi Hills Site. (Ip) Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge. Prehistoric.

Tipi Rings.

Federal.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

8 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Sheridan County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

SILVER BOW COUNTY (REGION 12)

*Butte Historic District. (P,Tm) At Butte. 1864-1930's.

Butte was the site of early gold, silver and - most importantly - copper mining in Montana. The 1880's and 1890's were highlighted by the wars of the legendary "Copper Kings" - William A. Clark, F. Augustus Heinze and Marcus Daly. Butte is still an important mining district, producing copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold. An area less than five miles square beneath Butte has produced more than $2 billion worth of mineral wealth since 1864.

Public/Private. NHL.

*Clark (W.A.) Mansion. (Aa,P,Tm) 219 W. Granite St., Butte. 1884.

The former mansion of Copper King and politician William Andrews Clark has been preserved as it was in the 1880's. Built on a hill with a commanding view, the three-story, 30-room mansion is an example of "modern Elizabethan" architecture. Period furniture, including a few of Clark's original pieces, has been used to furnish the mansion for public viewing. At the time of construction, it is estimated that it cost about $260,000.

Private. NP.

~~Columbia-Gardens~~. (Destroyed) (Al) Butte. 1900.

Beautifully landscaped park and amusement area, which fell victim in the 1970's to the expansion of the Berkeley Pit.

Private.

Curtis Music Hall. (Aa) 15 W. Park, Butte. 1892.

This ornate building is probably one of the most interesting structures in the city. It defies classification as to style. On the east corner, there is a turret with a conical roof, on the west a projecting square tower. The central portion projects out from the building on the second and third floors. The second-floor windows are square-headed and above them is a large ornate rectangular terra cotta plaque bearing the name "Curtis Music Hall". Above the plaque, the third floor windows are set in horseshoe-shaped stone frames. Above these unique windows, in the attic space, is a large semi-circular window frame crowned by a steep gable. This projection above the roof line is flanked by a dormer window on either side having a pyramidal roof. The structure is of brick with stone trim. The lower floor, remodeled, is occupied by Gamer's Bakery and Restaurant.

Private.

Divide District. (Ip,Ih) Near Divide. Middle to late prehistoric period.

Old Indian trade route.

Public/Private.

Fez Club. (Aa,Ss) Butte. 1900's.

Home of the son of W.A. Clark. According to reports, young Clark and his wife were so impressed by a French chateau while on their honeymoon to Europe that they purchased one wing of it to be used as part of this home. It is now owned by the Shriners.

Private.

First Road Over Continental Divide. (Tc) Over head of Pipestone Creek to Columbia Gardens.

This was originally a toll road, thus the name Toll Mountain.

Public.

Hennessy Building. (Aa) 130 North Main, Butte. 1897.

This five-story brick structure is still one of the largest and best-kept buildings in Butte. It was constructed in 1897 for the Anaconda Company, still its owner. Like many other buildings in downtown Butte, this may soon be endangered by the ever-expanding Berkeley Pit.

Private.

Highland City-Red Mountain Historic District. (Tm) 15 miles south of Butte. 1866.

Rich, but short-lived gold area.

Federal/Private.

St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church. (Sr,Ss) 1306 N. Main, Walkerville. 1898.

Dedicated in 1898, this is one of the oldest Catholic churches in the Butte area. The white frame building resting upon a stone foundation is a good example of Carpenter Gothic architecture. The two small turret-like towers at the corners of the front facade are reminiscent of Irish-English Gothic architecture. The steeple that held a large bell was removed in 1936 as the vibrations were damaging the building. In 1907 a European artist was hired at a cost of $10,000 to paint murals of the saints and the life of Christ on the ceiling and above the altar. The building was erected to serve the Irish Catholics in the area; it is a reminder of the contributions to our state's early history of the immigrants who came here attracted by the mining.

Private.

Silver Bow Block. (Aa) 20 West Granite St, Butte. 1890's.

A five-story brick and stone, masonry-bearing construction which is one of Butte's more interesting commercial buildings. The first two floors are of stone; the upper three floors are of brick. Large Romanesque arches on the first floor are in keeping with the stone rustication. At the third floor level there is an open court extending up to the skylights on the roof. Originally the halls framed an open court, but recent remodeling has destroyed this open space.

Public.

World Museum of Mining - Orphan Girl Mine. (E,Tm) At Butte. 1890's.

Mining museum at the site of a formerly-productive shaft copper mine.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

15 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Silver Bow County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

STILLWATER COUNTY (REGION 7)

Bozeman Trail. (See Big Horn County)

Bridger Trail. (See Carbon County)

Clark's Canoe Construction Site (Canoe Camp). (xe) Three miles southwest of Park City. July, 1806.

Site where Clark's party felled two large cottonwood trees for dugouts.

Private.

Crow Agency II. (Ih,Tc) 3 miles south of Absarokee. 1876-1884.

After the burning of the old agency on Mission Creek in an accidental fire, the agency was relocated at this site. With the close of hostilities with the Sioux, the Bozeman Trail came into use as a route from Montana settlements southeast to the newly-opened lands of Wyoming. The agency was an important stopping place on this route. Scouts were recruited here to serve at Fort Ellis, Fort Keogh and Fort Custer. This agency served as a trading point and outfitting place for the Crows, who during this period still pursued a hunting economy, and were able to do so until the next move of the agency.

Private.

Hoppe-Countryman Trading Post. (Ss) 5 miles west of Columbus. 1880's.

In the early 1880's Horace Countryman and Hugo Hoppe secured a trading license irregularly from a federal judge and set up a whiskey-trading post within the then-limits of the Crow Reservation. During the year it took the Indian Bureau to get the license invalidated, they profited handsomely from their venture.

Private.

Jacobi Residence. (Aa) 4 West First Avenue North, Columbus. 1908.

This two-story stone house was designed and builty by its original owner, Michael Angelo Jacobucci (Jacobi). The Italian Renaissance Revival structure is constructed of large blocks of sanstone quarried in the nearby stone quarry of which Jacobucci was part owner and manager. The ornate Corinthian columns and pilasters are a sharp contrast to the rustication of stone blocks. The builder-architect's Renaissance influence can be noted in the building's ornate details, such as the carved designs of leaves, flowers and scrolls - also one carved lion's head that serves as a downspout just beneath the stone balustrade. Two other lions' heads adorn the fireplace walls. Jacobucci built his house near the quarry using details he had learned in Italy. The lion head on the second floor balcony is similar to the one he'd carved for the Institute of Art in Chicago. Jacobucci was a master craftsman and this house stands as a monument to his skill.

Private.

Keogh Buffalo Jump. (Ip) Near Nye. Middle to late prehistoric period.

Buffalo "kill" site.

State/Private.

Madson (Jorgen E.) Homestead. (Sr) 6 miles south of Absarokee. 1895-1928.

Madson was a pioneer Lutheran pastor who began his ministry in the foothills of the Crazy Mountains during 1895. His circuit riding included the open ranges and mountain valleys from Hardin to the Snowies near Lewistown to the Belts and Beartooth Mountains. On the opening of the Crow Reservation, he homesteaded there, naming it "Fagerheim" (Beautiful Home).

Private.

Nye City. (Tm) West of Dean. 1885.

A short-lived gold, silver and copper producing area.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

11 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Stillwater County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

SWEETGRASS COUNTY (REGION 7)

Bozeman Trail. (See Big Horn County)

Bridger Trail. (See Carbon County)

St. Mark's Episcopal Church. (Aa,Sr) 4th St and Hooper, Big Timber. 1894.

The first religious services in Big Timber were held during the winter of 1884 and conducted by the Reverend Alfred Browne, an Episcopalian clergyman stationed in Billings. In 1891 a subscription paper was circulated for a permanent church building. In 1894 the present grey-dressed stone church was constructed with a seating capacity of about 100.

The Gothicesque structure with its steep gable roof, pointed windows, and entry on the side is reminiscent of similar churches built in England centuries earlier.

Private.

Thomas Party Massacre Site. (Xs) 4 miles East of Greycliff. 1866.

In 1866 William Thomas, his son Charles and a driver named Schultz left southern Illinois bound for the Gallatin Valley. Travelling by covered wagon they joined a prairie schooner outfit at Fort Laramie and started with them over the Bridger Trail. The train was escorted by troops detailed to build a fort (C.F. Smith) on the Big Horn River.

From the site of this fort the Thomas party pushed on alone. A few days later they were killed at this spot by Indians. Emigrants found the bodies and buried them in one grave. The meager details which sifted back to Illinois greatly impressed William Thomas' sever-year-old nephew. Seventy-one years later (1937) this nephew closely followed the Bridger Trail and succeeded in locating the almost-forgotten grave.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

24 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Sweet Grass County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

TETON COUNTY (REGION 5)

Blackfeet Agency II. (Ih) Four miles northwest of Choteau. 1869-1874.

The Blackfeet Agency was located on this site from 1869-1874, the most critical years of their relationship with the U.S. government and the period which ended their hostility.

Private.

Cashman Kill Site. (Ip) Near Choteau. Middle prehistoric period.

Buffalo jump.

Private.

Choteau Buffalo Jump. (Ip) Near Choteau. Middle to late prehistoric period.

Buffalo kill site.

Private.

Deep Creek Kill Site. (Ip) Near Choteau. Middle prehistoric period.

Buffalo Jump.

Private.

Fort Shaw-Fort MacLeod Trail. (See Cascade County)

Guthrie (A.B.,Jr.) Home. (Aa) West of Choteau.

This was a boyhood home of the widely-known novelist A.B. Guthrie (now of Missoula). Life in the town of Choteau did much to shape the course of Guthrie's work.

Private.

Old North Trail. (See Glacier County)

Priest Butte. (Sr) Five miles southeast of Choteau. 1850's.

Indians reportedly killed three priests here.

State.

Sun River Medicine Wheel. (Ip) 15 miles west of Simms on the Sun River. Late prehistoric period.

Made up of one 21' diameter central ring, with ten arms of varying lengths radiating out from it. Gradually being washed away by annual floods.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

20 archaeological sites of various types have been indentified in Sweet Grass County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

TOOLE COUNTY (REGION 5)

~~Baker's-Massacre-on-the-Marias~~. (destroyed) (Ma,P) 10 miles southeast of Shelby. January 23, 1870.

Captain Eugene Baker was sent out from Fort Shaw in January of 1870 to punish camps of marauding Blackfeet. On the morning of January 23, he attacked a Blackfeet camp at this site, killing, wounding and capturing a large number of Indians. Some asserted that he hit the wrong camp. At any rate, he got results. This was the last hostility between the Blackfeet and the army and brought lasting peace to what had been a turbulent section of the Northern Plains. The fight aroused a storm of controversy across the country. The site is now inundated by the waters of Tiber Reservoir.

State.

Dempsey-Gibbons Fight Site. (R,Ss) At Shelby. July 4, 1923.

Unusually-promoted but financially unprofitable heavy-weight boxing match.

Private.

Fort Conrad. (Tc) 16 miles southeast of Shelby. 1875-1890.

Built by Sol Abbott and Henry Powell for I.G. Baker Company of Fort Benton as a trading post and stopping place for wagons on the Whoop-Up Trail.

Private.

Galata Site. (Ip) Near Chester. Prehistoric period.

This site served as a camping spot year after year for groups which came to hunt bison. The most significant feature of the site was the pottery which, it was felt, corresponded to a group of similar sherds found several miles away. The site is now inundated by the Tiber Reservoir.

State.

Gold Butte. (Tm) Six miles southwest of Whitlash. 1885.

Gold placer mining area.

Private.

Medicine Rock of the Marias Site. (Ip) 8 miles southeast of Shelby on the Marias River. Late prehistoric to 1890.

Landmark on the Whoop-Up Trail, revered by the Blackfeet. Now on the Museum grounds at Browning.

Private.

Whoop-Up Trail. (See Choteau County)

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

34 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Toole County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

TREASURE COUNTY (REGION 3)

Big Horn River Mouth Historic District. (Tf,Ma) At the mouth of the Big Horn River. 1807-1876.

Fort Manuel Lisa (Fort Raymond, Big Horn Post #1): In 1807, Manuel Lisa and his Missouri Company moved to capitalize upon the newly-available knowledge of the region. Lisa's men (including some Lewis and Clark veterans) built a post variously called "Ft. Raymond", "Ft. Lisa", or "Big Horn Post", near the mouth of the Big Horn River; over the next few years, it was expanded and rebuilt. This post was abandoned after European hostilities interfered with the fur market to the point that such a long supply line was no longer profitable.

Fort Benton #1: The fur trade revived after the War of 1812, and the Missouri Fur Company built another post in the vicinity of the old Ft. Lisa in 1821.

Big Horn Post #2: In 1824, the Rocky Mountain Fur Company constructed their own trading post in the same area.

Fort Cass: As the rendezvous system of seasonal trading in the central Rockies broke down, a new sequence of posts was developed along the Yellowstone drainage by the American Fur Company and its successor, Pierre Choteau, Jr., and Company. The earliest of this sequence of posts was Fort Cass, built in 1832 by Samuel Tullock. Intrusions by the hostile Sioux Indians damaged the company's lucrative trade with the Crows and forced abandonment of the fort.

Fort Sarpy II: Built by Robert Meldrum in 1857, this was the last attempt by the American Fur Company to maintain posts for the Crow Indian trade in this area. Its abandonment was occasioned by the fact that Sioux pressure had finally pushed the Crows further west to the foot of the Big Horns.

Fort (F.D.) Pease: Fort Pease was built by a group of men from Bozeman, the principal promoters being Major Fellows D. Pease and Mr. Paul McCormick, both of whom were prominent in business activities in the region. It served as the headquarters for traders, hide hunters, wolfers and as a stopping point for mackinaw-boat travelers to the States. They built the post in June, 1875, and occupied it until March 4, 1876. This post represents the first reoccupation of the strategic Yellowstone/ Big Horn junction since the abandonment of Fort Sarpy II, and was a direct challenge to the Sioux, who were not long in accepting it. They harrassed parties of hunters out from the post frequently and lay in wait out of artillery range to waylay travelers. The residents were escorted back to Bozeman by a military column on March 4, 1876. The post served as a bastion for an extensive encampment of Col. Gibbon's column in the spring and summer of 1876, but was never formally designated a military post.

Private.

Seventh Cavalry Fight at the Mouth of the Big Horn. (Ma) Two miles north of Bighorn. August 11, 1873.

A major Indian fight of the Northern Pacific Railroad survey crew escort.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic.

19 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Treasure County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

VALLEY COUNTY (REGION 1)

Fisk Overland Trail (Minnesota-Montana Road) (See Choteau County)

Fort Charles. (Tf) Near Oswego. 1861.

Minor fur trading post.

Private.

Fort Dauphin. (Tf) South of Nashua. 1860.

Trading post of Louis Dauphin.

Private.

Fort Galpin. (Tf) North of Fort Peck. 1862-1864.

Trading post of LaBarge, Harkness and Company.

Private.

Fort Peck Dam. (Te) At Fort Peck, 1933-1940.

This was the world's largest earth-filled dam and created the world's fourth largest reservoir when completed in 1940.

Federal.

Frenchman's Creek Fight Site. (Ma) Northeast of Saco. July 17, 1879.

In the summer of 1879, Sitting Bull's band of Sioux moved across the border into U.S. territory. Lt. W.P. Clark, with a command from Fort Keogh, moved north and engaged the camp near Frenchman's Creek on July 17. Sitting Bull returned to Canada, finally surrendering in 1881.

Private.

~~Old Fort Peck Agency and Trading Post~~. (Tf,Tc) (destroyed) Near Fort Peck. 1867-1879.

Built in 1867 by the firm of Durfee & Peck as a trading post, the fort was named for Col. Campbell K. Peck. Although not an army post, it often served as temporary headquarters for military men and commissioners sent out by the government to negotiate with the Indians. To peaceful Indians it was an important trading post, to trappers and rivermen a safe shelter from warlike Indians. Stern-wheel steamers loaded and unloaded here and took on wood. The site is now inundated by Fort Peck Reservoir.

Federal.

Tiger Butte (Panther Mountain) (Ip,Tc) 6 miles southeast of Glasgow on the Milk River. August 21, 1853.

This prominent landmark at the confluence of the Milk and Missouri Rivers was used as an Indian smoke-signalling station. It was drawn by artist J.M. Stanley of the Isaac Stevens railroad survey and noted in the expeditions voluminous journals.

Federal/Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

1 archaeological site has been identified in Valley County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

WHEATLAND COUNTY (REGION 6)

Fish Creek Pictograph Site. (Ip) Twenty miles south of Harlowton. Prehistoric period.

Aboriginal rock art on sandstone cliffs.

Private.

Graves Hotel. (Aa) Harlowton. 1908.

This unusually large three-story sandstone hotel contained forty rooms. On the first floor there was a restaurant and a bar as well as the lobby. The building was built in 1908 and the heavily rusticated sandstone construction seems to have influenced other buildings in the town. A continuous porch extends the full width of two sides of the building. The entry is set at a 45° angle at tne intersection of these two sides. Above the ground level entry is a two-story turret of cast-iron extending to the roof line and topped by a dome of the same material.

Private.

Judith Gap. (Xe,Tc) 18 miles north of Harlowton. 1868.

One of the most widely-used passes; served the Indians, freight routes and a railroad. Once garrisoned.

State/Private.

Milwaukee Road Electric Locomotive. (Tc) City Park, Harlowton. 1916-1973.

This was one of the first electric locomotives delivered by the General Electric Company to the Rocky Mountain Division of the Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad (Milwaukee Road) after it was electrified in December, 1915. This G.E. consists of two units, E57B and E34C, which were used principally as a switch engine and helper in the Harlowton area. The locomotive could develop over 800 horsepower at speeds up to 45 miles per hour. The Milwaukee Road donated this locomotive to Harlowton after they completed conversion to all diesel in June 1974.

Public.

Owl Canyon Pictograph Site. (Ip,Ih) 20 miles southeast of Harlowtown. Prehistoric period.

Aboriginal paintings on a sandstone cliff; painting is a little more than a foot square.

Private.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

13 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Wheatland County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

WIBAUX COUNTY (REGION 2)

W-Bar Ranch. (Ta) 15 miles northeast of Wibaux. 1883-1900.

Pierre Wibaux's ranch, one of the largest in the United States in the 1890's. An original stone barn still stands.

Private.

*Wibaux (Pierre) Home/Office Building. (Aa,Tc) At Wibaux. 1870's.

The Wibaux House was built in 1892 as a townhouse-office building by Pierre Wibaux, Eastern Montana cattleman. Initially it was built as a joint headquarters shared with Henry Boice of the Berry-Boice Cattle Co. The structure consisted of four rooms, an office and living quarters for each co-owner. The property-sharing ended in 1893 or 1894, with Wibaux becoming the sole owner. Shortly afterwards he had his employees begin beautification work to make the grounds into "The Park".

Public. NR.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

7 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Wibaux County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY (REGION 7)

Baker's Fight on the Yellowstone. (Ma) Four miles northeast of Billings. August 14, 1872.

Captain Eugene Baker commanded the escort for the west-end Northern Pacific Railway Survey of 1872. His force reached a point a few miles below the present site of Billings on August 13 and on the morning of the 14th, they were attacked by a large force of hostile Sioux. Baker's men beat off the attack effectively. This engagement was the first encounter of a number between survey parties and the Sioux in the Yellowstone Valley. In many ways these conflicts helped to pave the way for the major war with the Sioux in 1876-77.

Private.

Billings Buffalo Jump. (Ip) Near Billings. Middle to late prehistoric period.

Buffalo kill site.

Private.

+*Billings Chamber of Commerce Building. (Aa) 303 North 27th St., Billings. 1910.

This substantial building was constructed as an Elks Club. Its bar and some fixtures were bought at the 1904 St. Louis Exposition, although the building was not completed until 1910. The Elks were financially unable to operate the building and sold it in November, 1918 to the Billings Chamber of Commerce. The Billings Chamber declared it unusable for their purposes in 1970, and a private corporation composed of interested citizens purchased it to maintain it as an historic building.

Private. HABS. NR.

* Canyon Creek Fight Site. (Ma) Eight miles north of Laurel. September 12, 1877.

Here Col. Samuel Sturgis and the 7th Cavalry attempted to overrun a Nez Perce encampment strung along the creek. The Nez Perce warriors executed a successful delaying action in the canyon and at the mouth of the North Fork, allowing their families and herds to excape up the North Fork to the open prairie. This fight kept the Nez Perce on the run and further exhausted their supplies and wore down their horses.

State/Private. SHR (P)

The Castle of Billings. (Aa) 622 N. 29th St., Billings. 1903.

One of the most unusual houses in Billings. It was built by Austin North for the purpose - some say - of attracting the wealthy of Billings to invest in his sub-division. The three-story building is well-named "The Castle" due to its medieval appearance. It has a steep pitched roof, crow-stepped gable and a round turret capped by a battlement. The foundation is of sandstone quarried from the nearby rimrocks. The walls are of red brick with sandstone trim. It served as a residence for many years and is today a museum with apartments on the second and third floors.

Private.

Coulson. (Tc) On the east side of Billings. 1877-1882.

Founded in 1878 as a commercial town at the head of navigation on the Yellowstone, Coulson reached a substantial level of development before the coming of the railroad. The town died out in importance after Billings became the railroad town.

Private.

Coulson Boothill. (Ss) Black Otter Trail, Billings. 1880's.

A typical pioneer graveyard, well-preserved. The most notable personality here is "Muggins" Taylor, well-known throughout this part of the territory as a wolfer, trader, interpreter and guide. His best-known feat was the courier ride with news of the Custer fight to Fort Ellis. He was a constable in Coulson and was killed while trying to arrest an offender.

Public.

* Hoskins Basin Archaeological District. (Ip, Ih) Near Billings. Late prehistoric to historic period.

The Hoskins Basin district contains the remains of two types of aboriginal wooden dwellings. Both conical and cribbed house types are present. Either type is an increasing rarity on the Northwest Plains. Reports of early explorers indicated that dwellings of this type were once common. Due to loss through natural causes (weathering, floods, fire) many of the structures have been lost. Destruction by people using them for firewood and fence posts seem to account for other losses.

Public. NR.

Jones and Immel Ambush Site. (Ma, Tf) East of Billings. May, 1823.

Blackfeet attacked twenty-nine members of the Missouri Fur Company killing seven, wounding four and taking trade goods, traps and twenty packs of furs.

Private.

Josephine Park. (Tc) On the east side of Billings. June 7, 1875.

Named for the famed sternwheeler, Josephine, which reached the Billings site in 1875.

Public.

Junction City. (Tc) One mile northeast of Custer. 1880's.

A frontier town of several dozen structures founded by a Bozeman merchant, Paul McCormick, this town served as a freight forwarding point until the coming of the railroad. Its most famous resident was Calamity Jane.

Private.

Moss (P.B.) Mansion. (Aa,Tc) 914 Division St., Billings. 1903

The large stone mansion was built for Preston B. Moss, one of Montana's wealthiest men, in 1902-03. The building was designed by R.J. Hardenbergh, a New York architect whose work on the Waldorf-Astoria had made him known throughout the country. The exterior walls of the three-story French Gothic structure are of reddish-brown Lake Superior sandstone. The foundation is of sandstone blocks quarried from the rimrocks to the north of the city. The building features two bay windows, one in the dining room and the other in the ballroom on the first floor. The building also has an all-glass conservatory. The house is still owned by the Moss family, and remains unaltered.

Private.

Northern Hotel. (Tc) 28th and 1st Ave., Billings. 1942.

The original Northern Hotel was built in 1903 by Preston B. Moss and Col. Henry W. Rowley. It was designed by J.G. Link, architect. After Rowley's death in 1930, Moss operated the hotel with Mrs. Rowley. A disasterous fire destroyed the original hotel on September 11, 1940. At the time Moss was president of the Billings Investment Company and he immediately made plans to rebuild the hotel. The present ten-story building opened July 7, 1942 at a cost of one million dollars. The construction took place despite wartime shortages of building materials. At the time Moss was 79 years old.

The hotel is the convention center for eastern Montana as well as offering meeting rooms and banquet space for local functions.

Private.

O'Donnell (I.D.) House. (Aa) 105 Clark Avenue, Billings. 1903.

This tall three-story frame residence was built in 1903 for I.D. O'Donnell, one of Montana's pioneer agriculturalists, and is a noteworthy example of Victorian architecture. Distinctive features are the octagonal turret, a wide front porch, bay windows, steep gable roofs with dormer windows and diagonal window panes, all of which give the building its character.

Private.

+*Parmly Billings Memorial Library. (Aa,E) 2822 Montana Ave., Billings. 1899.

The two-story Parmly Billings Memorial Library was built in 1901, and was given to the city by Federick Billings, Jr., a son of Frederick Billings, Sr., for whom the city was named. Frederick, Jr., financed the building as a tribute to the memory of his brother, Parmly, a one-time Billings resident.

Public. HABS. NR.

*Pictograph Cave State Monument. (Ip) Seven miles southeast of Billings. About 2,000 B.C.

Pictograph Cave is one of the major archaeological sites used to determine the sequence of prehistoric occupation in the Northwestern Plains. For cultural levels were recognized, ranging from middle prehistoric to historic times. The walls once displayed many original Indian pictographs. Because of excavation, weathering and vandalism, few remain.

State. NHL.

*Pompey's Pillar. (Xe) 30 miles southeast of Billings on the Yellowstone River. July 15, 1806.

Pompey's Pillar is a massive sandstone block about 150 feet high. It is a well-known landmark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. In 1806, Clark named the rock for Sacajawea's baby son. He also carved his signature which still remains visible today.

Private. NHL.

The Rex Hotel. (Aa,Tc) 2401 Montana Ave., Billings. 1916.

This hotel served travelers on the Northern Pacific railroad; the recent decline in railroad travel, coupled with an automobile-oriented society, caused it to close in 1974. The large three-story brick structure features stringer courses beneath the windows and has a projecting false cornice. Noteworthy also are the two projecting bay windows extending from the second floor through the third floor spaced equally on either side of a single window. Restoration and recycling of the building is planned.

Private.

Sacrifice Cliff. (Ih) On the east side of Billings. 1837.

A smallpox epidemic raged among the Indian tribes of the Northwest, and the Indian's custom of taking sweat baths to cure disease increased the fatalities. Sacrifice Cliff is so called because legend has it that many Indians, either in desperation or to appease the wrath of their gods, leaped from its crest to death in the river below.

Private.

Smallpox Epidemic of 1837 Sites. (Ih) On the east side of Billings. 1837.

These sites are of great traditional importance to the Crow Indians. They are associated in Crow tradition with the 1837 smallpox epidemic in which many Crows died when they were camped at the lower end of what is now Billings. Some Crows threw themselves from Sacrifice Cliff; others were placed after their death at "Place of the Skulls", in typical Crow cliff interments. Where-the-White-Horse-Went-Down memorializes an incident in which two young men mounted a white horse and jumped from the butte, offering themselves in an effort to end the epidemic. Crow tradition says they succeeded.

Private.

Terry's Landing. (Ma) One mile northeast of Custer. 1876-1883.

Terry's Landing was established as a quarter-master facility for receiving and forwarding freight to Fort Ellis, Fort Custer and Fort McKinney.

Private.

Yellowstone (Luther S.) Kelly Gravesite. (Ss) Black Otter Trail, Billings. 1870's.

Luther Sage "Yellowstone" Kelly, as a soldier, miner, hunter, trapper, guide and scout, distinguished himself with a colorful career of service and adventure on the Montana frontier, in Alaska and the Philippines. Equally at home in buckskins, U.S. Army uniform, or civilian garb, this intrepid old-timer was an important guide and interpreter for Colonel Nelson A. Miles in the Indian campaigns.

Public.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

143 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Yellowstone County. The county is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Gardiner Entrance Arch (Roosevelt Arch). (Aa) At Gardiner Entrance to Yellowstone Park. 1903.

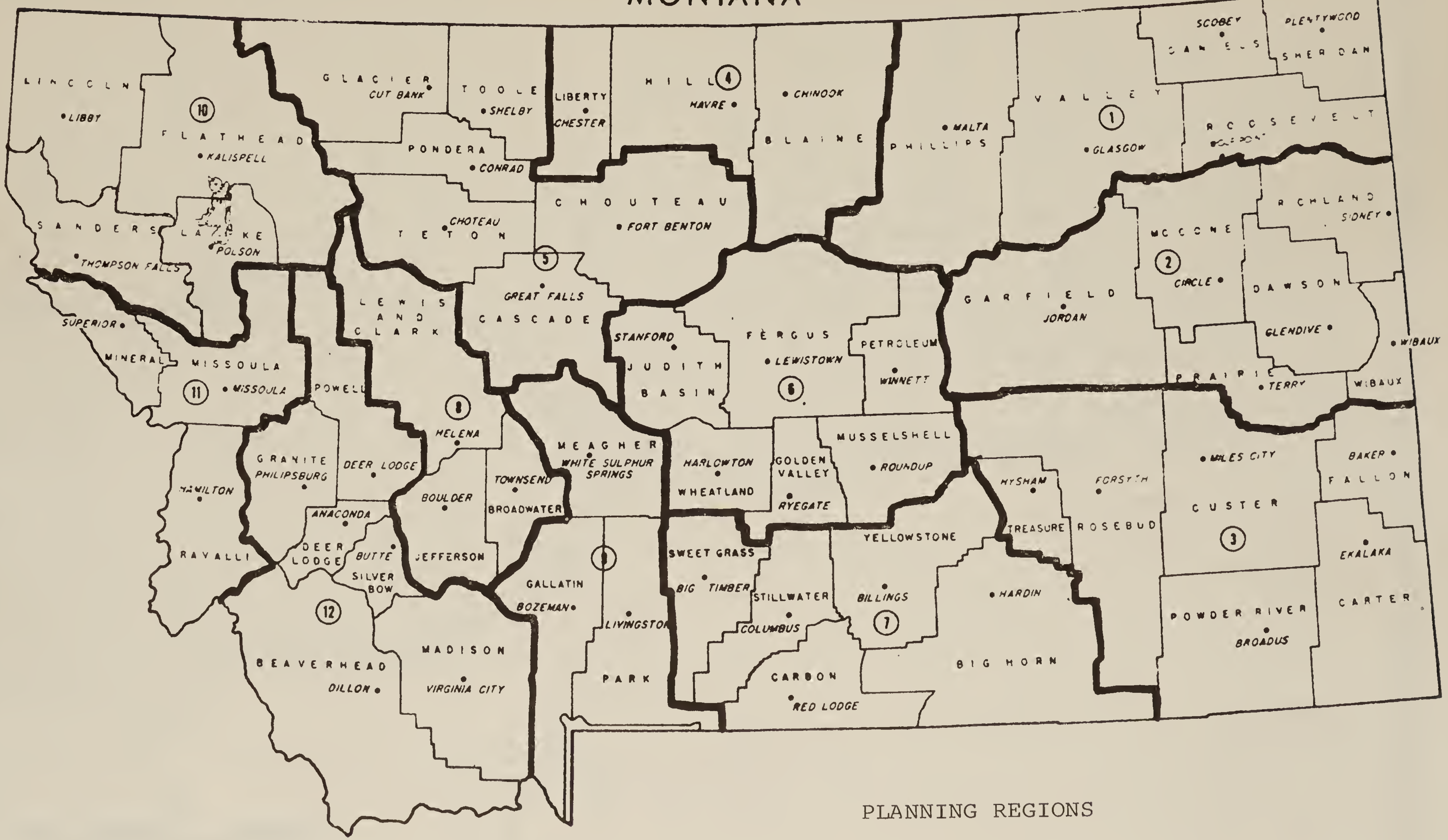
The unique arch was designed and built by Hiram M. Chittenden, then U.S. Engineer Officer assigned to the park and in charge of road development. At this same time, Chittenden had already begun his immensely successful career as an historian of the West. President Theodore Roosevelt, in a visit to the park in 1903, laid the cornerstone for the arch. It has become a symbol that commemorates not only the contributions of these two men in history and conservation, but also the concept of the National Parks.

Federal.

Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Countywide. Prehistoric to historic period.

43 archaeological sites of various types have been identified in Yellowstone National Park. The Park is rated as having high future archaeological potential.

MONTANA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CONRAD
TETON
CHOTEAU
LIBERTY
CHESTER
HILL
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CHOUTEAU
FORT BENTON
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GREAT FALLS
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LEWIS AND CLARK
HELENA
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POWELL
GRANITE
PHILIPSBURG
DEER LODGE
ANACONDA
DEER LODGE
BUTTE
SILVER BOW
RAVALLI
HAMILTON
BOULDER
JEFFERSON
TOWNSEND
BROADWATER
BEAVERHEAD
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MADISON
VIRGINIA CITY
BLAINE
CHINOOK
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ROOSEVELT
JUDITH BASIN
STANFORD
FERGUS
LEWISTOWN
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PETROLEUM
WINNETT
MEAGHER
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS
GALLATIN
BOZEMAN
9
PARK
LIVINGSTON
HARLOWTON
WHEATLAND
GOLDEN VALLEY
RYEGATE
MUSSELSHELL
ROUNDUP
SWEET GRASS
BIG TIMBER
STILLWATER
COLUMBUS
CARBON
RED LODGE
YELLOWSTONE
BILLINGS
7
BIG HORN
HARDIN
TREASURE
HYSHAM
ROSEBUD
FORSYTH
GARFIELD
JORDAN
MC CONE
CIRCLE
2
RICHLAND
SIDNEY
DAWSON
GLENDIVE
PRAIRIE
TERRY
WIBAUX
WIBAUX
CUSTER
MILES CITY
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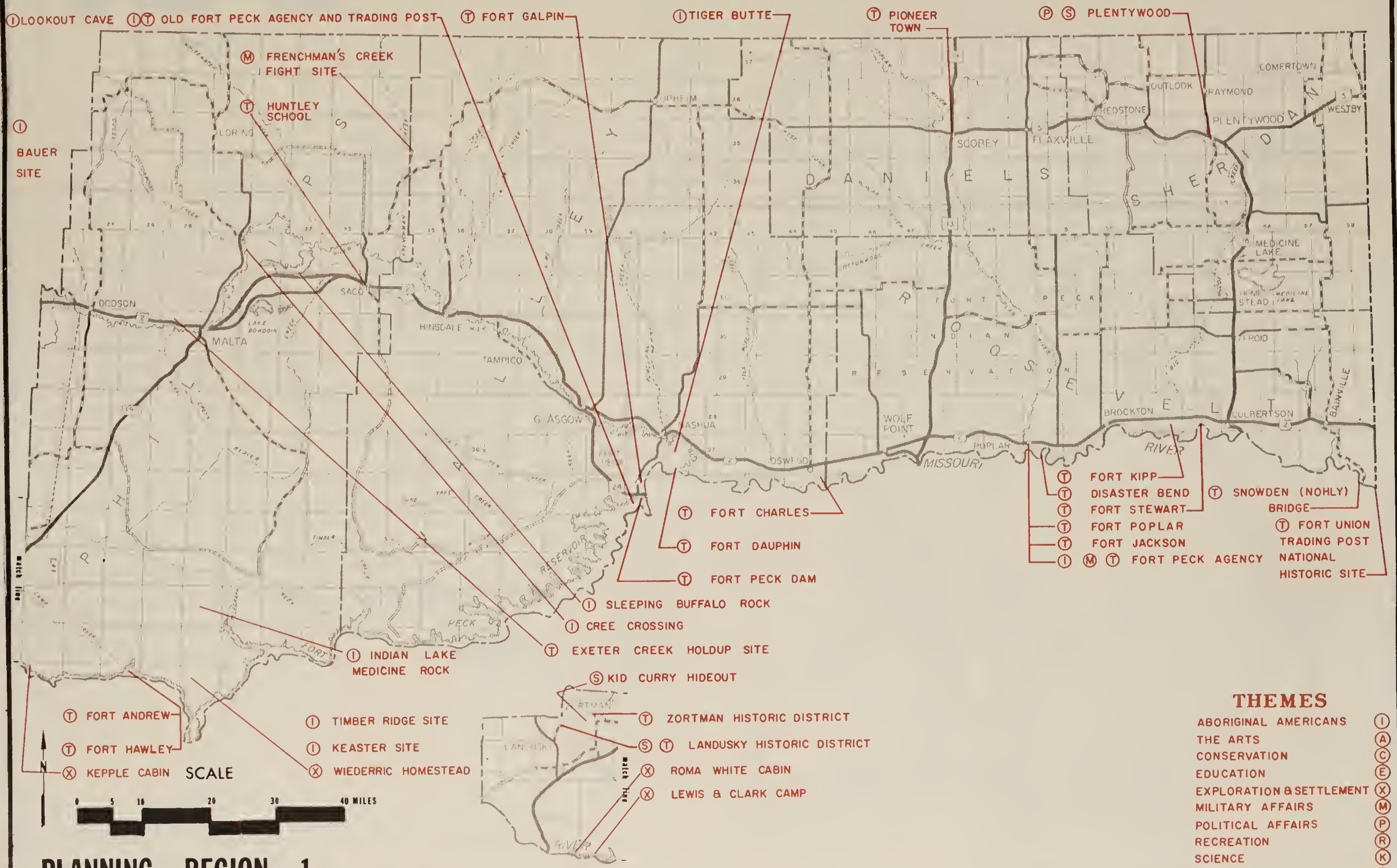
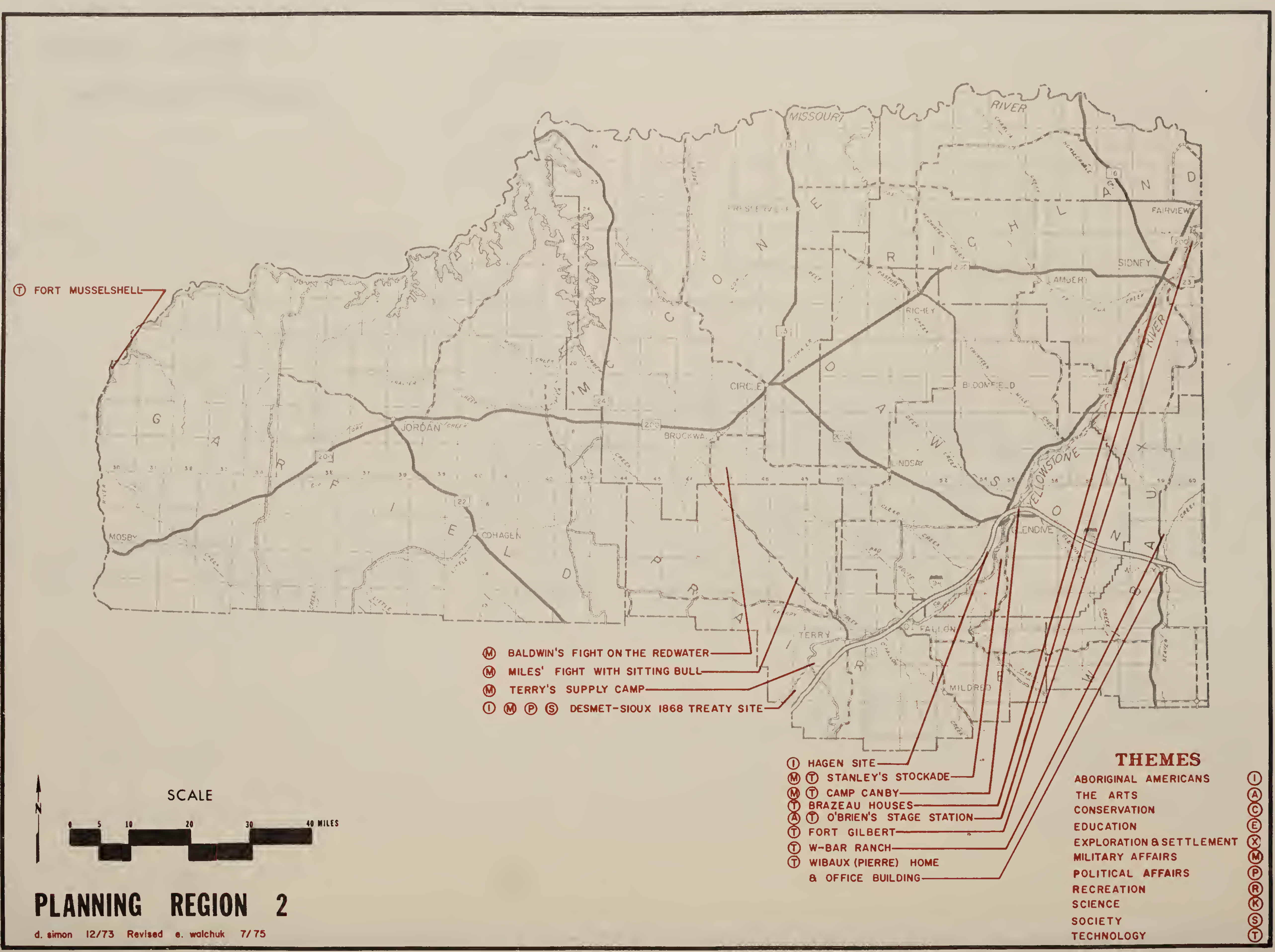
FALLON
BAKER
CARTER
EKALAKA
POWDER RIVER
BROADUS

PLANNING REGIONS


Ⓘ LOOKOUT CAVE
Ⓘ Ⓣ OLD FORT PECK AGENCY AND TRADING POST
Ⓣ FORT GALPIN
Ⓘ TIGER BUTTE
Ⓣ PIONEER TOWN
Ⓟ Ⓢ PLENTYWOOD
Ⓜ FRENCHMAN'S CREEK FIGHT SITE
Ⓣ HUNTLEY SCHOOL
Ⓘ BAUER SITE
Ⓣ FORT CHARLES
Ⓣ FORT DAUPHIN
Ⓣ FORT PECK DAM
Ⓣ FORT KIPP
Ⓣ DISASTER BEND
Ⓣ FORT STEWART
Ⓣ FORT POPLAR
Ⓣ FORT JACKSON
Ⓘ Ⓜ Ⓣ FORT PECK AGENCY
Ⓣ SNOWDEN (NOHLY) BRIDGE
Ⓣ FORT UNION TRADING POST NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Ⓘ SLEEPING BUFFALO ROCK
Ⓘ CREE CROSSING
Ⓣ EXETER CREEK HOLDUP SITE
Ⓘ INDIAN LAKE MEDICINE ROCK
Ⓢ KID CURRY HIDEOUT
Ⓣ ZORTMAN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓢ Ⓣ LANDUSKY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓧ ROMA WHITE CABIN
Ⓧ LEWIS & CLARK CAMP
Ⓣ FORT ANDREW
Ⓣ FORT HAWLEY
Ⓧ KEPPLE CABIN
Ⓘ TIMBER RIDGE SITE
Ⓘ KEASTER SITE
Ⓧ WIEDERRIC HOMESTEAD
COMERTOWN
WESTBY
OUTLOOK
RAYMOND
REDSTONE
PLENTYWOOD
SCOBEY
FLAXVILLE
MEDICINE LAKE
HOMESTEAD LAKE
FROID
BAINVILLE
CULBERTSON
BROCKTON
POPLAR
WOLF POINT
OSWEGO
NASHUA
OPHEIM
GLASGOW
TAMPICO
HINSDALE
SACO
LORING
DODSON
MALTA
LAKE BOWDOIN
SHERIDAN
DANIELS
VALLEY
PHILLIPS
ROOSEVELT
FORT PECK INDIAN RESERVATION
MISSOURI RIVER
FORT PECK RESERVOIR
ZORTMAN
LANDUSKY
RIVER
match line
N
SCALE
0 5 10 20 30 40 MILES
THEMES
ABORIGINAL AMERICANS Ⓘ
THE ARTS Ⓐ
CONSERVATION Ⓒ
EDUCATION Ⓔ
EXPLORATION & SETTLEMENT Ⓧ
MILITARY AFFAIRS Ⓜ
POLITICAL AFFAIRS Ⓟ
RECREATION Ⓡ
SCIENCE Ⓚ
SOCIETY Ⓢ
TECHNOLOGY Ⓣ

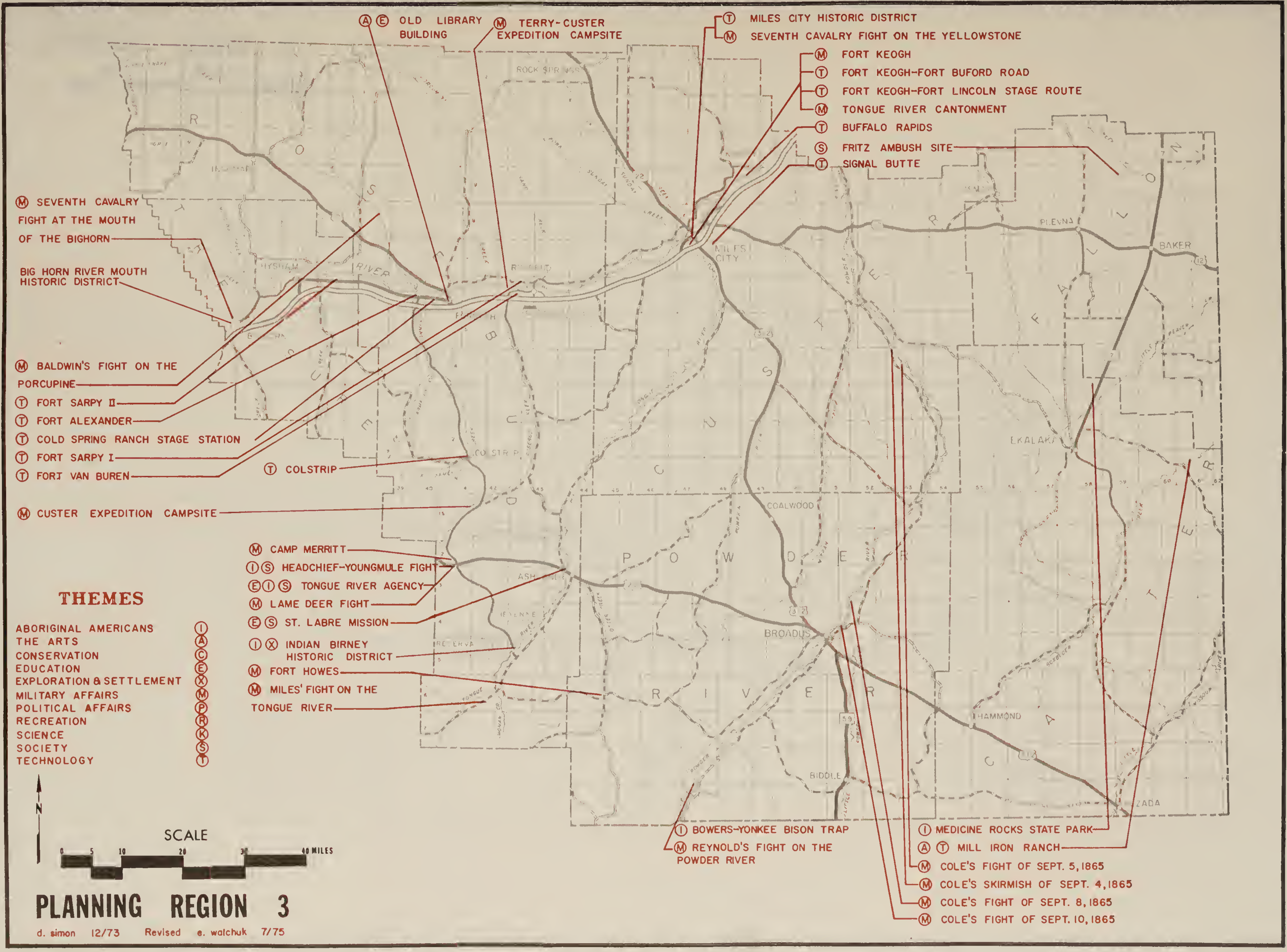
PLANNING REGION 1

d. simon 12/73 Revised e. walchuk 7/75


Ⓣ FORT MUSSELSHELL
Ⓜ BALDWIN'S FIGHT ON THE REDWATER
Ⓜ MILES' FIGHT WITH SITTING BULL
Ⓜ TERRY'S SUPPLY CAMP
Ⓘ Ⓜ Ⓟ Ⓢ DESMET-SIOUX 1868 TREATY SITE
Ⓘ HAGEN SITE
Ⓜ Ⓣ STANLEY'S STOCKADE
Ⓜ Ⓣ CAMP CANBY
Ⓣ BRAZEAU HOUSES
Ⓐ Ⓣ O'BRIEN'S STAGE STATION
Ⓣ FORT GILBERT
Ⓣ W-BAR RANCH
Ⓣ WIBAUX (PIERRE) HOME & OFFICE BUILDING
THEMES
ABORIGINAL AMERICANS Ⓘ
THE ARTS Ⓐ
CONSERVATION Ⓒ
EDUCATION Ⓔ
EXPLORATION & SETTLEMENT Ⓧ
MILITARY AFFAIRS Ⓜ
POLITICAL AFFAIRS Ⓟ
RECREATION Ⓡ
SCIENCE Ⓚ
SOCIETY Ⓢ
TECHNOLOGY Ⓣ
SCALE
0 5 10 20 30 40 MILES
N
MISSOURI RIVER
YELLOWSTONE RIVER
GARFIELD
McCONE
RICHLAND
DAWSON
PRAIRIE
WIBAUX
FAIRVIEW
SIDNEY
LAMBERT
RICHEY
BLOOMFIELD
CIRCLE
BROCKWAY
JORDAN
MOSBY
COHAGEN
LINDSAY
GLENDIVE
TERRY
FALLON
MILDRED

PLANNING REGION 2

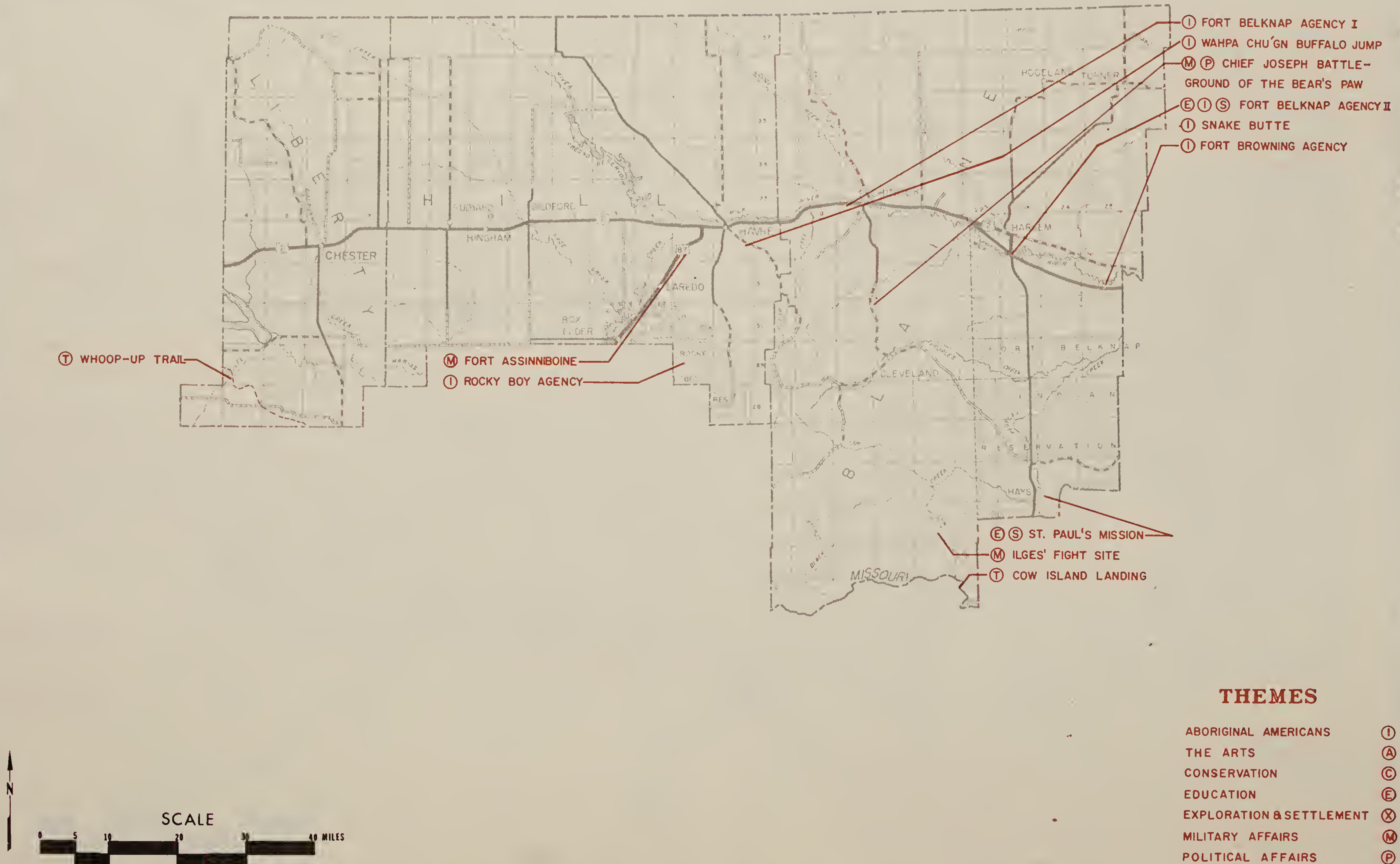
d. simon 12/73 Revised e. walchuk 7/75



PLANNING REGION 3

d. simon 12/73 Revised e. walchuk 7/75

Ⓐ Ⓔ OLD LIBRARY BUILDING
Ⓜ TERRY-CUSTER EXPEDITION CAMPSITE
Ⓣ MILES CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓜ SEVENTH CAVALRY FIGHT ON THE YELLOWSTONE
Ⓜ FORT KEOGH
Ⓣ FORT KEOGH-FORT BUFORD ROAD
Ⓣ FORT KEOGH-FORT LINCOLN STAGE ROUTE
Ⓜ TONGUE RIVER CANTONMENT
Ⓣ BUFFALO RAPIDS
Ⓢ FRITZ AMBUSH SITE
Ⓣ SIGNAL BUTTE
Ⓜ SEVENTH CAVALRY FIGHT AT THE MOUTH OF THE BIGHORN
BIG HORN RIVER MOUTH HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓜ BALDWIN'S FIGHT ON THE PORCUPINE
Ⓣ FORT SARPY II
Ⓣ FORT ALEXANDER
Ⓣ COLD SPRING RANCH STAGE STATION
Ⓣ FORT SARPY I
Ⓣ FORT VAN BUREN
Ⓣ COLSTRIP
Ⓜ CUSTER EXPEDITION CAMPSITE
Ⓜ CAMP MERRITT
Ⓘ Ⓢ HEADCHIEF-YOUNGMULE FIGHT
Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓢ TONGUE RIVER AGENCY
Ⓜ LAME DEER FIGHT
Ⓔ Ⓢ ST. LABRE MISSION
Ⓘ Ⓧ INDIAN BIRNEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓜ FORT HOWES
Ⓜ MILES' FIGHT ON THE TONGUE RIVER
Ⓘ BOWERS-YONKEE BISON TRAP
Ⓜ REYNOLD'S FIGHT ON THE POWDER RIVER
Ⓘ MEDICINE ROCKS STATE PARK
Ⓐ Ⓣ MILL IRON RANCH
Ⓜ COLE'S FIGHT OF SEPT. 5, 1865
Ⓜ COLE'S SKIRMISH OF SEPT. 4, 1865
Ⓜ COLE'S FIGHT OF SEPT. 8, 1865
Ⓜ COLE'S FIGHT OF SEPT. 10, 1865
ROSEBUD
TREASURE
CUSTER
POWDER RIVER
PRAIRIE
FALLON
CARTER
ROCK SPRINGS
HYSHAM
MILES CITY
PLEVNA
BAKER
EKALAKA
COLSTRIP
COALWOOD
ASH
BROADUS
HAMMOND
BIDDLE
ALZADA
THEMES
ABORIGINAL AMERICANS Ⓘ
THE ARTS Ⓐ
CONSERVATION Ⓒ
EDUCATION Ⓔ
EXPLORATION & SETTLEMENT Ⓧ
MILITARY AFFAIRS Ⓜ
POLITICAL AFFAIRS Ⓟ
RECREATION Ⓡ
SCIENCE Ⓚ
SOCIETY Ⓢ
TECHNOLOGY Ⓣ
N
SCALE
0 5 10 20 30 40 MILES

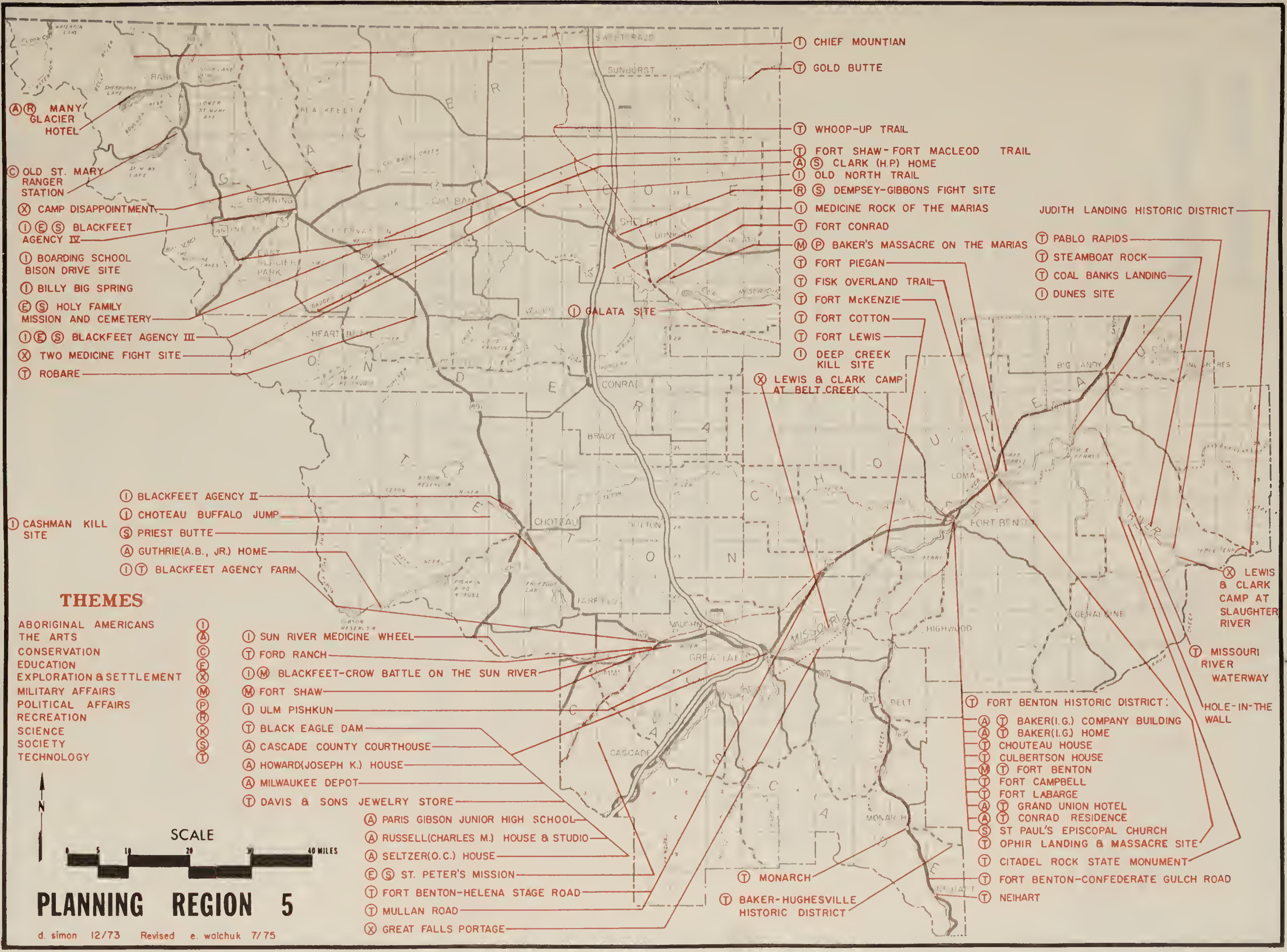

Ⓘ FORT BELKNAP AGENCY I
Ⓘ WAHPA CHU'GN BUFFALO JUMP
Ⓜ Ⓟ CHIEF JOSEPH BATTLE-GROUND OF THE BEAR'S PAW
Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓢ FORT BELKNAP AGENCY II
Ⓘ SNAKE BUTTE
Ⓘ FORT BROWNING AGENCY
Ⓣ WHOOP-UP TRAIL
Ⓜ FORT ASSINNIBOINE
Ⓘ ROCKY BOY AGENCY
Ⓔ Ⓢ ST. PAUL'S MISSION
Ⓜ ILGES' FIGHT SITE
Ⓣ COW ISLAND LANDING
LIBERTY
HILL
BLAINE
CHESTER
RUDYARD
HINGHAM
GILDFORD
HAVRE
HARLEM
HOGELAND
TURNER
LAREDO
BOX ELDER
ROCKY BOY RES
CLEVELAND
HAYS
FORT BELKNAP INDIAN RESERVATION
MISSOURI
N
SCALE
0 5 10 20 30 40 MILES

PLANNING REGION 4

d. simon 12/73 Revised e. walchuk 7/75

THEMES

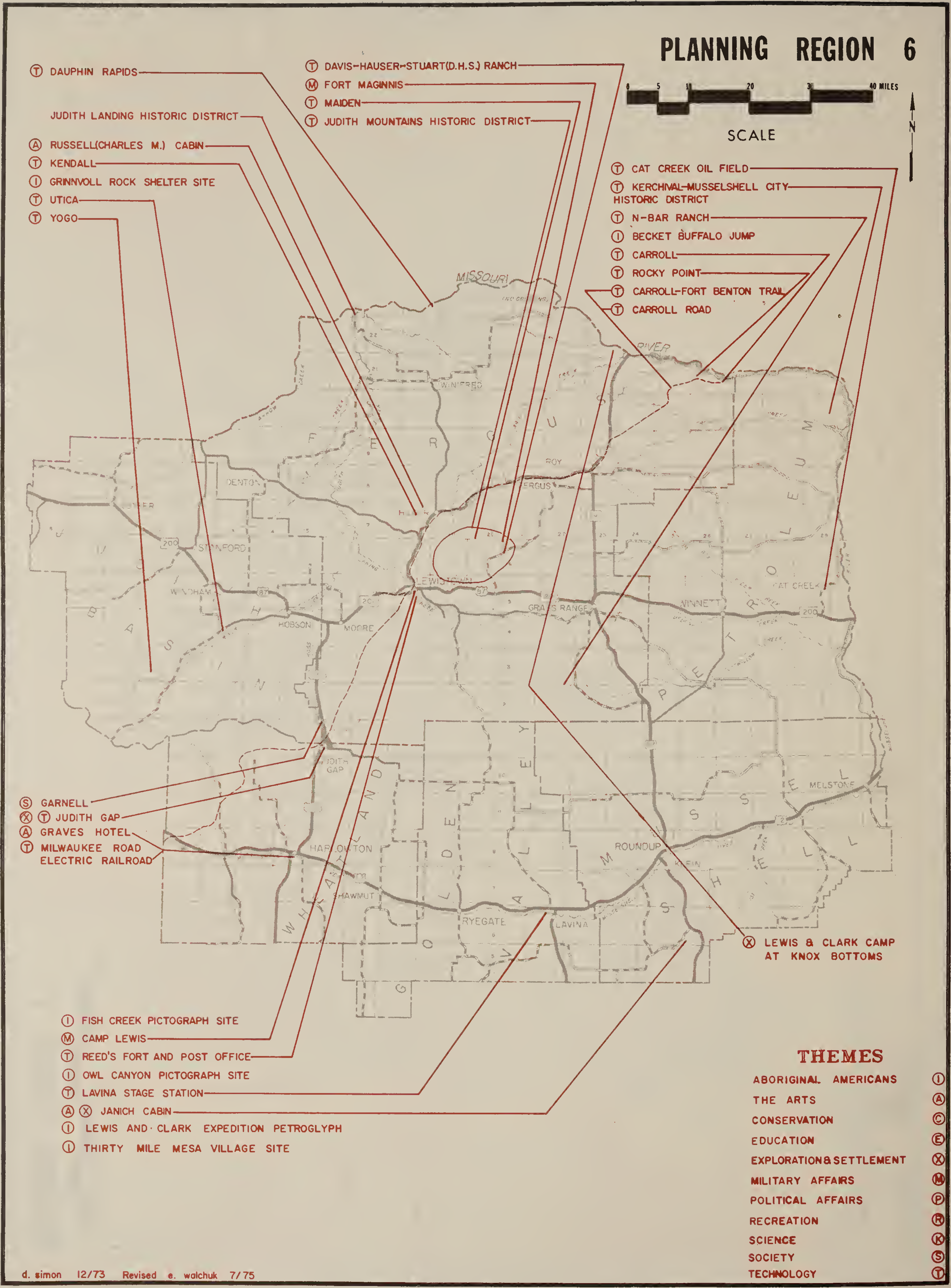
ABORIGINAL AMERICANS	Ⓘ
THE ARTS	Ⓐ
CONSERVATION	Ⓒ
EDUCATION	Ⓔ
EXPLORATION & SETTLEMENT	Ⓧ
MILITARY AFFAIRS	Ⓜ
POLITICAL AFFAIRS	Ⓟ
RECREATION	Ⓡ
SCIENCE	Ⓚ
SOCIETY	Ⓢ
TECHNOLOGY	Ⓣ


Ⓘ CHIEF MOUNTIAN
Ⓣ GOLD BUTTE
Ⓣ WHOOP-UP TRAIL
Ⓣ FORT SHAW-FORT MACLEOD TRAIL
Ⓐ Ⓢ CLARK (H.P.) HOME
Ⓘ OLD NORTH TRAIL
Ⓡ Ⓢ DEMPSEY-GIBBONS FIGHT SITE
Ⓘ MEDICINE ROCK OF THE MARIAS
Ⓣ FORT CONRAD
Ⓜ Ⓟ BAKER'S MASSACRE ON THE MARIAS
Ⓣ FORT PIEGAN
Ⓣ FISK OVERLAND TRAIL
Ⓣ FORT McKENZIE
Ⓣ FORT COTTON
Ⓣ FORT LEWIS
Ⓘ DEEP CREEK KILL SITE
Ⓧ LEWIS & CLARK CAMP AT BELT CREEK
Ⓘ GALATA SITE
JUDITH LANDING HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓣ PABLO RAPIDS
Ⓣ STEAMBOAT ROCK
Ⓣ COAL BANKS LANDING
Ⓘ DUNES SITE
Ⓧ LEWIS & CLARK CAMP AT SLAUGHTER RIVER
Ⓣ MISSOURI RIVER WATERWAY
HOLE-IN-THE WALL
Ⓐ Ⓡ MANY GLACIER HOTEL
Ⓒ OLD ST. MARY RANGER STATION
Ⓧ CAMP DISAPPOINTMENT
Ⓘ Ⓔ Ⓢ BLACKFEET AGENCY IV
Ⓘ BOARDING SCHOOL BISON DRIVE SITE
Ⓘ BILLY BIG SPRING
Ⓔ Ⓢ HOLY FAMILY MISSION AND CEMETERY
Ⓘ Ⓔ Ⓢ BLACKFEET AGENCY III
Ⓧ TWO MEDICINE FIGHT SITE
Ⓣ ROBARE
Ⓘ CASHMAN KILL SITE
Ⓘ BLACKFEET AGENCY II
Ⓘ CHOTEAU BUFFALO JUMP
Ⓢ PRIEST BUTTE
Ⓐ GUTHRIE(A.B., JR.) HOME
Ⓘ Ⓣ BLACKFEET AGENCY FARM
Ⓘ SUN RIVER MEDICINE WHEEL
Ⓣ FORD RANCH
Ⓘ Ⓜ BLACKFEET-CROW BATTLE ON THE SUN RIVER
Ⓜ FORT SHAW
Ⓘ ULM PISHKUN
Ⓣ BLACK EAGLE DAM
Ⓐ CASCADE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Ⓐ HOWARD(JOSEPH K.) HOUSE
Ⓐ MILWAUKEE DEPOT
Ⓣ DAVIS & SONS JEWELRY STORE
Ⓐ PARIS GIBSON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
Ⓐ RUSSELL(CHARLES M.) HOUSE & STUDIO
Ⓐ SELTZER(O.C.) HOUSE
Ⓔ Ⓢ ST. PETER'S MISSION
Ⓣ FORT BENTON-HELENA STAGE ROAD
Ⓣ MULLAN ROAD
Ⓧ GREAT FALLS PORTAGE
Ⓣ MONARCH
Ⓣ BAKER-HUGHESVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓣ FORT BENTON HISTORIC DISTRICT:
Ⓐ Ⓣ BAKER(I.G.) COMPANY BUILDING
Ⓐ Ⓣ BAKER(I.G.) HOME
Ⓣ CHOUTEAU HOUSE
Ⓣ CULBERTSON HOUSE
Ⓜ Ⓣ FORT BENTON
Ⓣ FORT CAMPBELL
Ⓣ FORT LABARGE
Ⓐ Ⓣ GRAND UNION HOTEL
Ⓐ Ⓣ CONRAD RESIDENCE
Ⓢ ST PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Ⓣ OPHIR LANDING & MASSACRE SITE
Ⓣ CITADEL ROCK STATE MONUMENT
Ⓣ FORT BENTON-CONFEDERATE GULCH ROAD
Ⓣ NEIHART
THEMES
ABORIGINAL AMERICANS Ⓘ
THE ARTS Ⓐ
CONSERVATION Ⓒ
EDUCATION Ⓔ
EXPLORATION & SETTLEMENT Ⓧ
MILITARY AFFAIRS Ⓜ
POLITICAL AFFAIRS Ⓟ
RECREATION Ⓡ
SCIENCE Ⓚ
SOCIETY Ⓢ
TECHNOLOGY Ⓣ
N
SCALE
0 5 10 20 30 40 MILES
GLACIER
TOOLE
PONDERA
TETON
CHOUTEAU
CASCADE
SWEETGRASS
SUNBURST
BABB
BROWNING
CUT BANK
SHELBY
DUNKIRK
EAST GLACIER PARK
HEART BUTTE
VALIER
CONRAD
BRADY
CHOTEAU
DUTTON
FAIRFIELD
VAUGHN
GREAT FALLS
CASCADE
BELT
HIGHWOOD
MONARCH
NEIHART
LOMA
FORT BENTON
GERALDINE
BIG SANDY
MISSOURI
RIVER

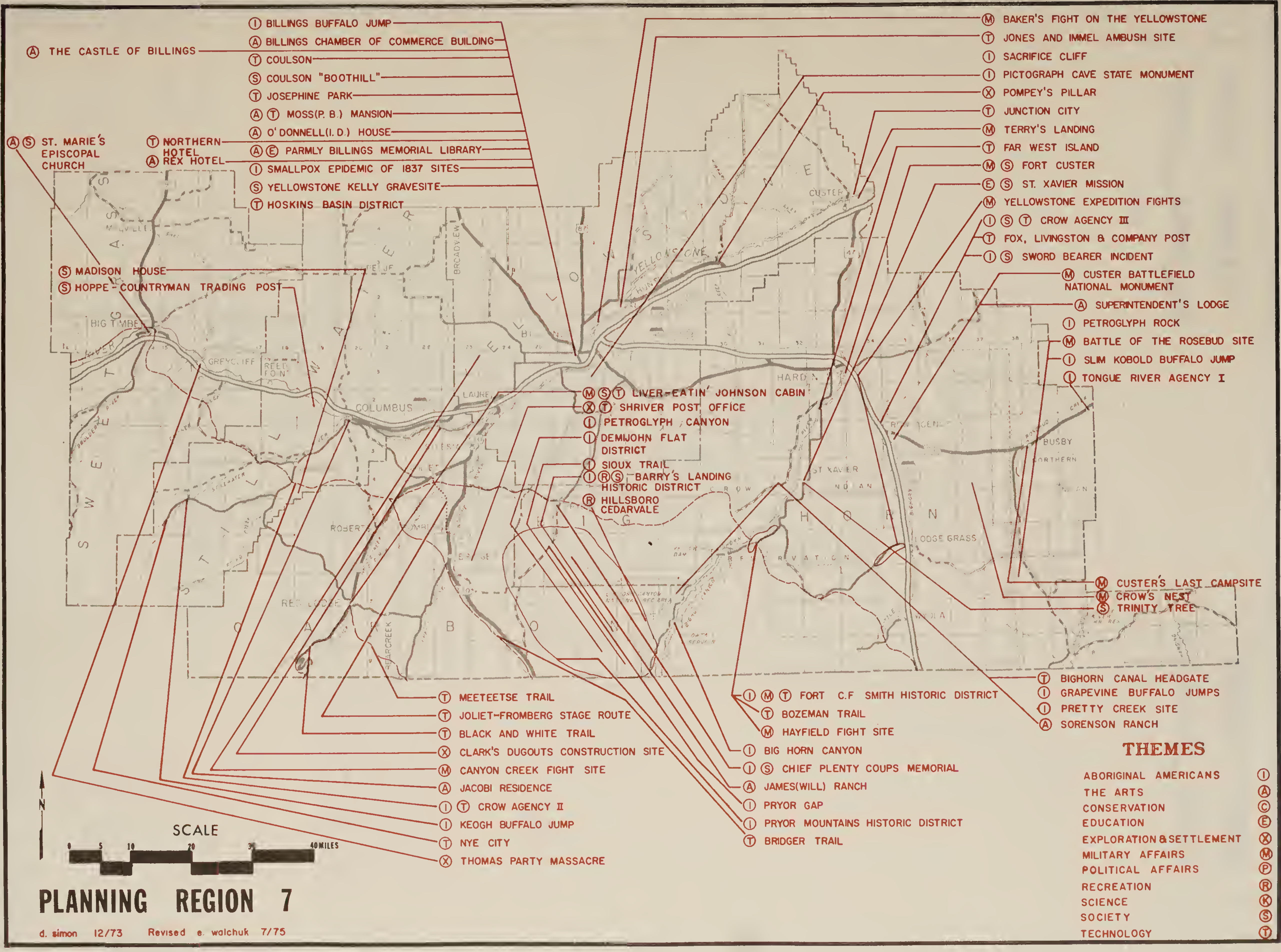
PLANNING REGION 5

d. simon 12/73 Revised e. walchuk 7/75

PLANNING REGION 6


0 5 10 20 30 40 MILES
SCALE
N
Ⓣ DAUPHIN RAPIDS
JUDITH LANDING HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓐ RUSSELL(CHARLES M.) CABIN
Ⓣ KENDALL
Ⓘ GRINNVOLL ROCK SHELTER SITE
Ⓣ UTICA
Ⓣ YOGO
Ⓣ DAVIS-HAUSER-STUART(D.H.S.) RANCH
Ⓜ FORT MAGINNIS
Ⓣ MAIDEN
Ⓣ JUDITH MOUNTAINS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓣ CAT CREEK OIL FIELD
Ⓣ KERCHIVAL-MUSSELSHELL CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓣ N-BAR RANCH
Ⓘ BECKET BUFFALO JUMP
Ⓣ CARROLL
Ⓣ ROCKY POINT
Ⓣ CARROLL-FORT BENTON TRAIL
Ⓣ CARROLL ROAD
MISSOURI RIVER
FERGUS
JUDITH BASIN
WHEATLAND
GOLDEN VALLEY
MUSSELSHELL
PETROLEUM
WINIFRED
DENTON
ROY
GEYSER
STANFORD
WINDHAM
HOBSON
MOORE
HILGER
LEWISTOWN
GRASS RANGE
WINNETT
CAT CREEK
MELSTONE
ROUNDUP
KLEIN
LAVINA
RYEGATE
SHAWMUT
HARLOWTON
JUDITH GAP
200
87
191
12
Ⓢ GARNELL
Ⓧ Ⓣ JUDITH GAP
Ⓐ GRAVES HOTEL
Ⓣ MILWAUKEE ROAD ELECTRIC RAILROAD
Ⓧ LEWIS & CLARK CAMP AT KNOX BOTTOMS
Ⓘ FISH CREEK PICTOGRAPH SITE
Ⓜ CAMP LEWIS
Ⓣ REED'S FORT AND POST OFFICE
Ⓘ OWL CANYON PICTOGRAPH SITE
Ⓣ LAVINA STAGE STATION
Ⓐ Ⓧ JANICH CABIN
Ⓘ LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION PETROGLYPH
Ⓘ THIRTY MILE MESA VILLAGE SITE
THEMES
ABORIGINAL AMERICANS Ⓘ
THE ARTS Ⓐ
CONSERVATION Ⓒ
EDUCATION Ⓔ
EXPLORATION & SETTLEMENT Ⓧ
MILITARY AFFAIRS Ⓜ
POLITICAL AFFAIRS Ⓟ
RECREATION Ⓡ
SCIENCE Ⓚ
SOCIETY Ⓢ
TECHNOLOGY Ⓣ

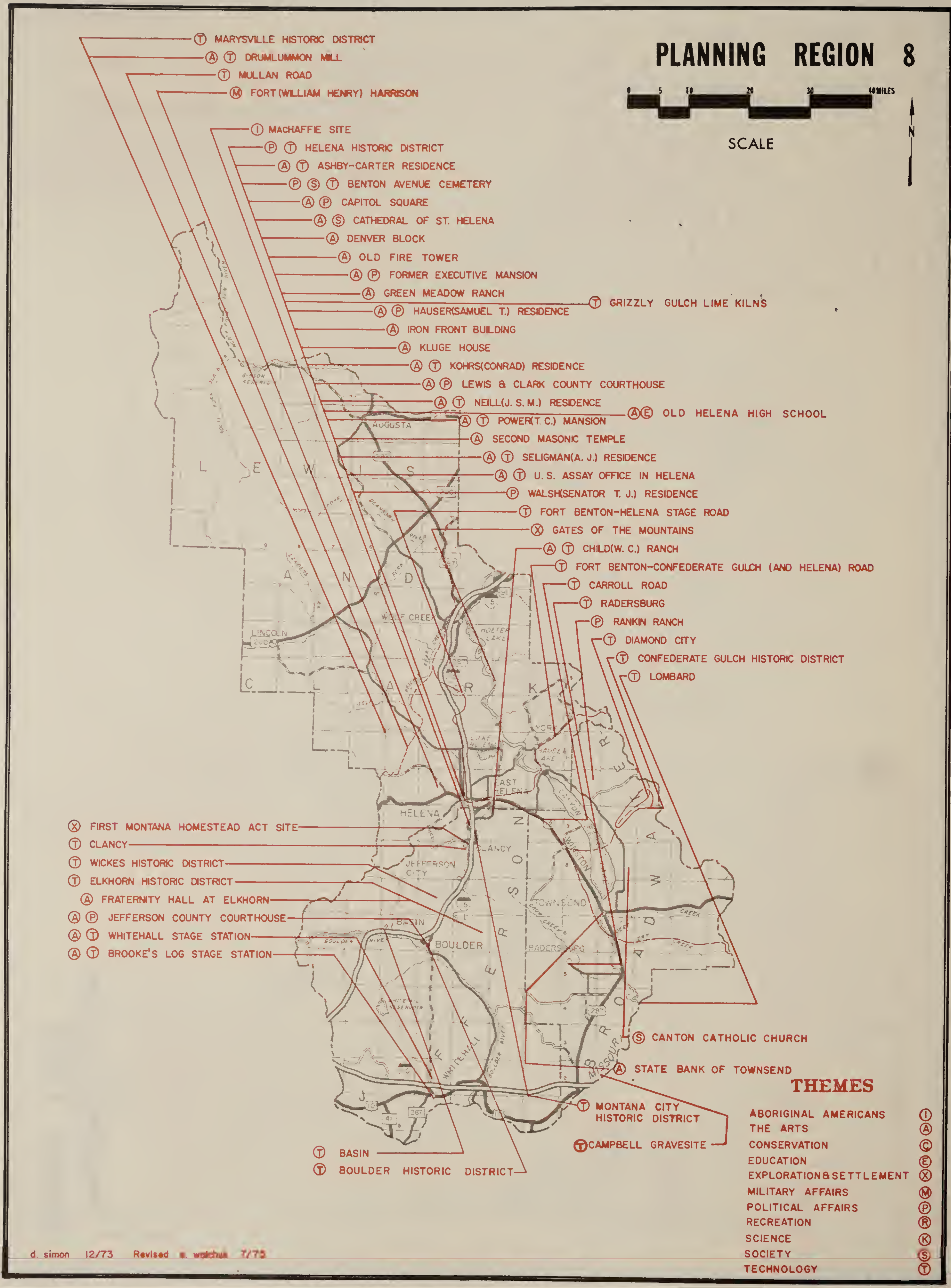
d. simon 12/73 Revised e. walchuk 7/75


Ⓘ BILLINGS BUFFALO JUMP
Ⓐ BILLINGS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
Ⓐ THE CASTLE OF BILLINGS
Ⓣ COULSON
Ⓢ COULSON "BOOTHILL"
Ⓣ JOSEPHINE PARK
Ⓐ Ⓣ MOSS(P. B.) MANSION
Ⓐ O'DONNELL(I. D.) HOUSE
Ⓐ Ⓢ ST. MARIE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Ⓣ NORTHERN HOTEL
Ⓐ REX HOTEL
Ⓐ Ⓔ PARMLY BILLINGS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
Ⓘ SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC OF 1837 SITES
Ⓢ YELLOWSTONE KELLY GRAVESITE
Ⓣ HOSKINS BASIN DISTRICT
Ⓢ MADISON HOUSE
Ⓢ HOPPE - COUNTRYMAN TRADING POST
Ⓜ BAKER'S FIGHT ON THE YELLOWSTONE
Ⓣ JONES AND IMMEL AMBUSH SITE
Ⓘ SACRIFICE CLIFF
Ⓘ PICTOGRAPH CAVE STATE MONUMENT
Ⓧ POMPEY'S PILLAR
Ⓣ JUNCTION CITY
Ⓜ TERRY'S LANDING
Ⓣ FAR WEST ISLAND
Ⓜ Ⓢ FORT CUSTER
Ⓔ Ⓢ ST. XAVIER MISSION
Ⓜ YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION FIGHTS
Ⓘ Ⓢ Ⓣ CROW AGENCY III
Ⓣ FOX, LIVINGSTON & COMPANY POST
Ⓘ Ⓢ SWORD BEARER INCIDENT
Ⓜ CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT
Ⓐ SUPERINTENDENT'S LODGE
Ⓘ PETROGLYPH ROCK
Ⓜ BATTLE OF THE ROSEBUD SITE
Ⓘ SLIM KOBOLD BUFFALO JUMP
Ⓘ TONGUE RIVER AGENCY I
Ⓜ Ⓢ Ⓣ LIVER-EATIN' JOHNSON CABIN
Ⓧ Ⓣ SHRIVER POST OFFICE
Ⓘ PETROGLYPH CANYON
Ⓘ DEMIJOHN FLAT DISTRICT
Ⓘ SIOUX TRAIL
Ⓘ Ⓡ Ⓢ BARRY'S LANDING HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓡ HILLSBORO CEDARVALE
Ⓜ CUSTER'S LAST CAMPSITE
Ⓜ CROW'S NEST
Ⓢ TRINITY TREE
Ⓣ BIGHORN CANAL HEADGATE
Ⓘ GRAPEVINE BUFFALO JUMPS
Ⓘ PRETTY CREEK SITE
Ⓐ SORENSON RANCH
Ⓘ Ⓜ Ⓣ FORT C.F SMITH HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓣ BOZEMAN TRAIL
Ⓜ HAYFIELD FIGHT SITE
Ⓘ BIG HORN CANYON
Ⓘ Ⓢ CHIEF PLENTY COUPS MEMORIAL
Ⓐ JAMES(WILL) RANCH
Ⓘ PRYOR GAP
Ⓘ PRYOR MOUNTAINS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓣ BRIDGER TRAIL
Ⓣ MEETEETSE TRAIL
Ⓣ JOLIET-FROMBERG STAGE ROUTE
Ⓣ BLACK AND WHITE TRAIL
Ⓧ CLARK'S DUGOUTS CONSTRUCTION SITE
Ⓜ CANYON CREEK FIGHT SITE
Ⓐ JACOBI RESIDENCE
Ⓘ Ⓣ CROW AGENCY II
Ⓘ KEOGH BUFFALO JUMP
Ⓣ NYE CITY
Ⓧ THOMAS PARTY MASSACRE
THEMES
ABORIGINAL AMERICANS Ⓘ
THE ARTS Ⓐ
CONSERVATION Ⓒ
EDUCATION Ⓔ
EXPLORATION & SETTLEMENT Ⓧ
MILITARY AFFAIRS Ⓜ
POLITICAL AFFAIRS Ⓟ
RECREATION Ⓡ
SCIENCE Ⓚ
SOCIETY Ⓢ
TECHNOLOGY Ⓣ
N
SCALE
0 5 10 20 30 40 MILES
YELLOWSTONE
SWEET GRASS
STILLWATER
CARBON
BIG HORN
CROW INDIAN RESERVATION
BIG TIMBER
GREYCLIFF
REED POINT
MELVILLE
COLUMBUS
LAUREL
BROADVIEW
CUSTER
HARDIN
ST XAVIER
BUSBY
NORTHERN
LODGE GRASS
ROBERTS
RED LODGE
BEARCREEK

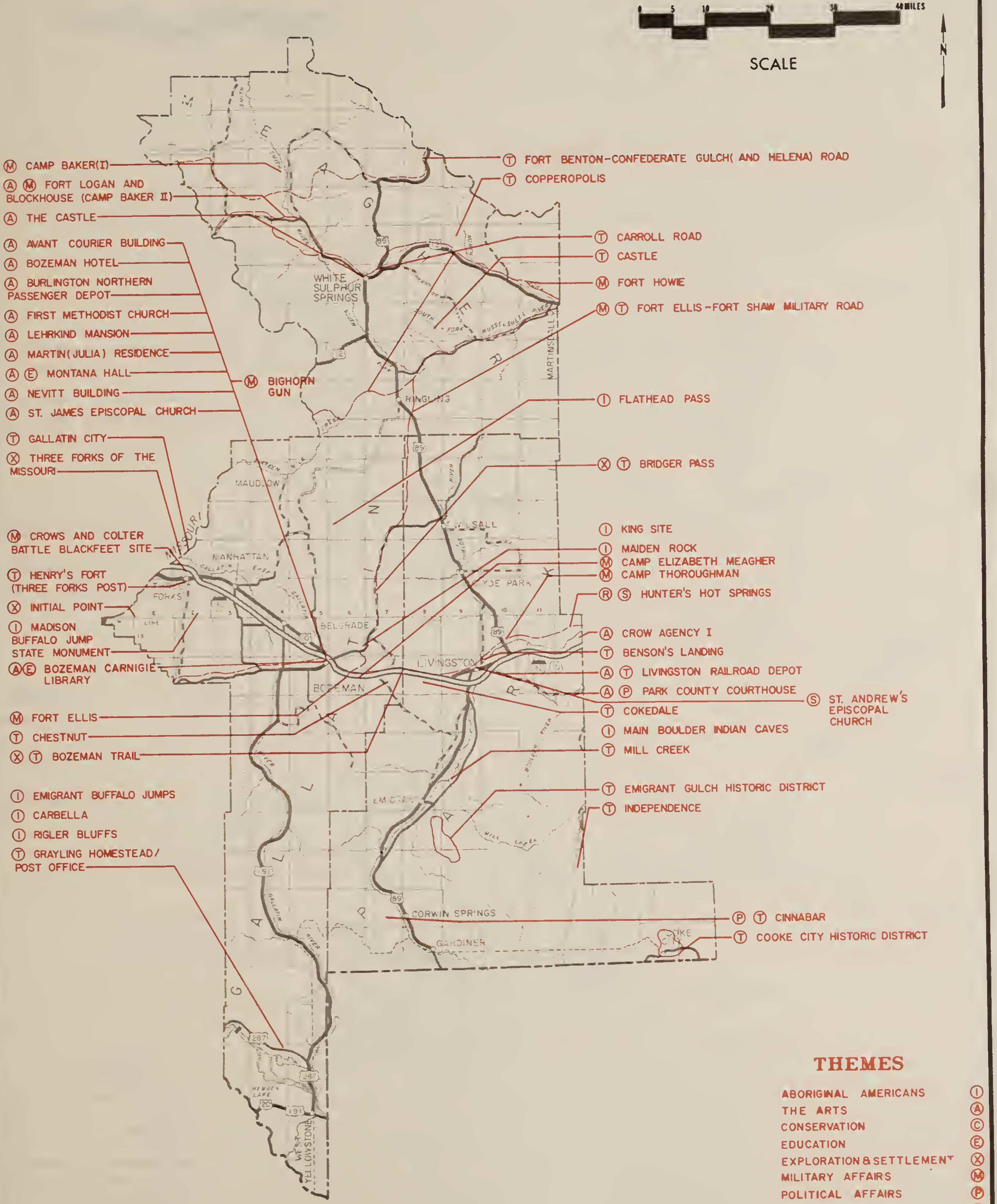
PLANNING REGION 7

d. simon 12/73 Revised e. walchuk 7/75

PLANNING REGION 8


0 5 10 20 30 40 MILES
SCALE
N
Ⓣ MARYSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓐ Ⓣ DRUMLUMMON MILL
Ⓣ MULLAN ROAD
Ⓜ FORT (WILLIAM HENRY) HARRISON
Ⓘ MACHAFFIE SITE
Ⓟ Ⓣ HELENA HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓐ Ⓣ ASHBY-CARTER RESIDENCE
Ⓟ Ⓢ Ⓣ BENTON AVENUE CEMETERY
Ⓐ Ⓟ CAPITOL SQUARE
Ⓐ Ⓢ CATHEDRAL OF ST. HELENA
Ⓐ DENVER BLOCK
Ⓐ OLD FIRE TOWER
Ⓐ Ⓟ FORMER EXECUTIVE MANSION
Ⓐ GREEN MEADOW RANCH
Ⓐ Ⓟ HAUSER(SAMUEL T.) RESIDENCE
Ⓣ GRIZZLY GULCH LIME KILNS
Ⓐ IRON FRONT BUILDING
Ⓐ KLUGE HOUSE
Ⓐ Ⓣ KOHRS(CONRAD) RESIDENCE
Ⓐ Ⓟ LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Ⓐ Ⓣ NEILL(J. S. M.) RESIDENCE
ⒶⒺ OLD HELENA HIGH SCHOOL
Ⓐ Ⓣ POWER(T. C.) MANSION
Ⓐ SECOND MASONIC TEMPLE
Ⓐ Ⓣ SELIGMAN(A. J.) RESIDENCE
Ⓐ Ⓣ U. S. ASSAY OFFICE IN HELENA
Ⓟ WALSH(SENATOR T. J.) RESIDENCE
Ⓣ FORT BENTON-HELENA STAGE ROAD
Ⓧ GATES OF THE MOUNTAINS
Ⓐ Ⓣ CHILD(W. C.) RANCH
Ⓣ FORT BENTON-CONFEDERATE GULCH (AND HELENA) ROAD
Ⓣ CARROLL ROAD
Ⓣ RADERSBURG
Ⓟ RANKIN RANCH
Ⓣ DIAMOND CITY
Ⓣ CONFEDERATE GULCH HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓣ LOMBARD
Ⓧ FIRST MONTANA HOMESTEAD ACT SITE
Ⓣ CLANCY
Ⓣ WICKES HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓣ ELKHORN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓐ FRATERNITY HALL AT ELKHORN
Ⓐ Ⓟ JEFFERSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Ⓐ Ⓣ WHITEHALL STAGE STATION
Ⓐ Ⓣ BROOKE'S LOG STAGE STATION
Ⓢ CANTON CATHOLIC CHURCH
Ⓐ STATE BANK OF TOWNSEND
Ⓣ MONTANA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓣ CAMPBELL GRAVESITE
Ⓣ BASIN
Ⓣ BOULDER HISTORIC DISTRICT
LEWIS AND CLARK
JEFFERSON
BROADWATER
AUGUSTA
LINCOLN
WOLF CREEK
HOLTER LAKE
YORK
HAUSER LAKE
EAST HELENA
HELENA
CLANCY
JEFFERSON CITY
BASIN
BOULDER
TOWNSEND
RADERSBURG
MISSOURI R.
WHITEHALL
THEMES
ABORIGINAL AMERICANS Ⓘ
THE ARTS Ⓐ
CONSERVATION Ⓒ
EDUCATION Ⓔ
EXPLORATION & SETTLEMENT Ⓧ
MILITARY AFFAIRS Ⓜ
POLITICAL AFFAIRS Ⓟ
RECREATION Ⓡ
SCIENCE Ⓚ
SOCIETY Ⓢ
TECHNOLOGY Ⓣ
d. simon 12/73 Revised s. wolchuk 7/75

PLANNING REGION 9

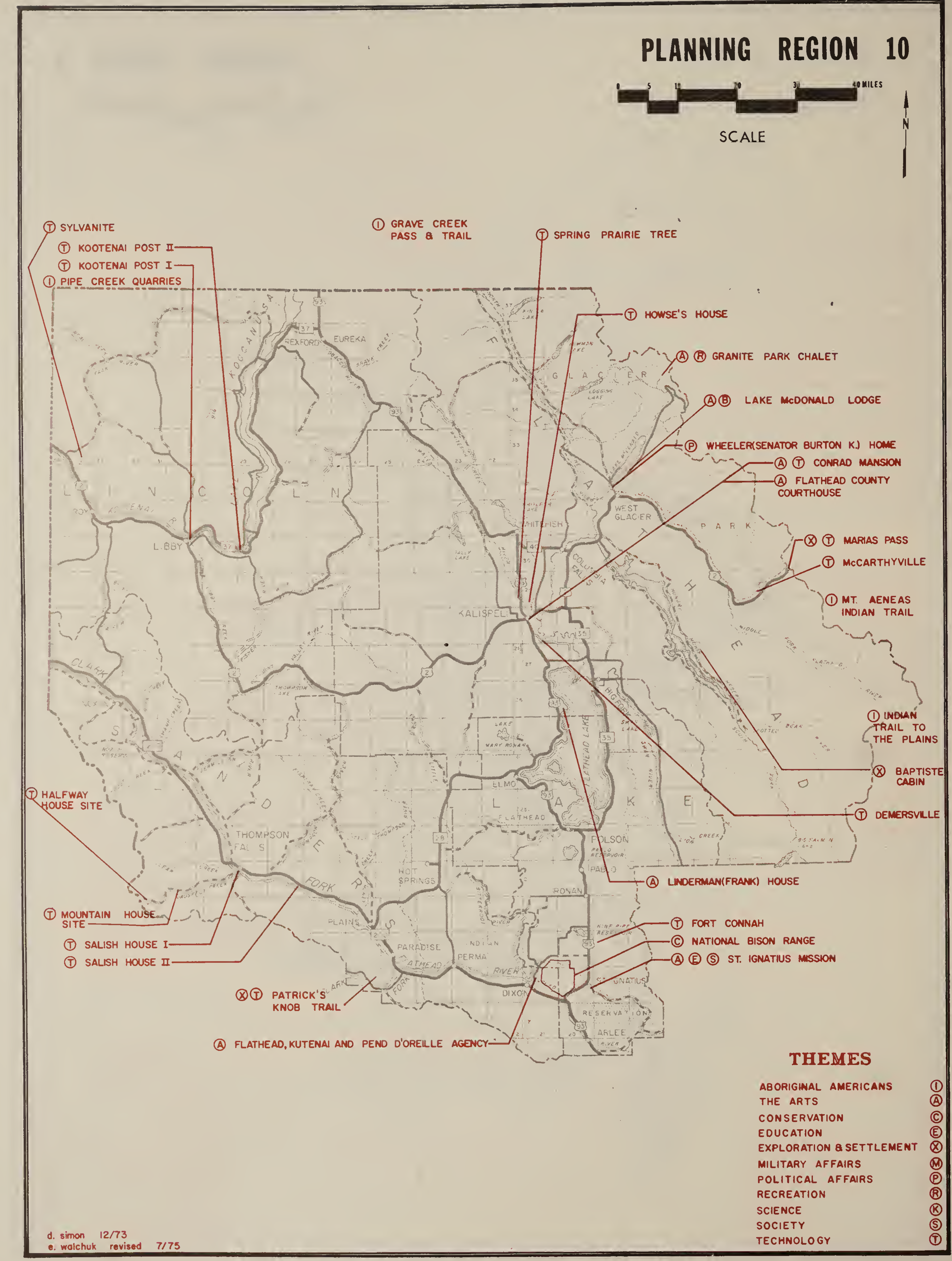

0 5 10 20 30 40 MILES
SCALE
N
Ⓜ CAMP BAKER(I)
Ⓐ Ⓜ FORT LOGAN AND BLOCKHOUSE (CAMP BAKER II)
Ⓐ THE CASTLE
Ⓐ AVANT COURIER BUILDING
Ⓐ BOZEMAN HOTEL
Ⓐ BURLINGTON NORTHERN PASSENGER DEPOT
Ⓐ FIRST METHODIST CHURCH
Ⓐ LEHRKIND MANSION
Ⓐ MARTIN (JULIA) RESIDENCE
Ⓐ Ⓔ MONTANA HALL
Ⓐ NEVITT BUILDING
Ⓐ ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Ⓣ GALLATIN CITY
Ⓧ THREE FORKS OF THE MISSOURI
Ⓜ CROWS AND COLTER BATTLE BLACKFEET SITE
Ⓣ HENRY'S FORT (THREE FORKS POST)
Ⓧ INITIAL POINT
Ⓘ MADISON BUFFALO JUMP STATE MONUMENT
Ⓐ Ⓔ BOZEMAN CARNIGIE LIBRARY
Ⓜ FORT ELLIS
Ⓣ CHESTNUT
Ⓧ Ⓣ BOZEMAN TRAIL
Ⓘ EMIGRANT BUFFALO JUMPS
Ⓘ CARBELLA
Ⓘ RIGLER BLUFFS
Ⓣ GRAYLING HOMESTEAD/ POST OFFICE
Ⓜ BIGHORN GUN
Ⓣ FORT BENTON-CONFEDERATE GULCH(AND HELENA) ROAD
Ⓣ COPPEROPOLIS
Ⓣ CARROLL ROAD
Ⓣ CASTLE
Ⓜ FORT HOWIE
Ⓜ Ⓣ FORT ELLIS-FORT SHAW MILITARY ROAD
Ⓘ FLATHEAD PASS
Ⓧ Ⓣ BRIDGER PASS
Ⓘ KING SITE
Ⓘ MAIDEN ROCK
Ⓜ CAMP ELIZABETH MEAGHER
Ⓜ CAMP THOROUGHMAN
Ⓡ Ⓢ HUNTER'S HOT SPRINGS
Ⓐ CROW AGENCY I
Ⓣ BENSON'S LANDING
Ⓐ Ⓣ LIVINGSTON RAILROAD DEPOT
Ⓐ Ⓟ PARK COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Ⓢ ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Ⓣ COKEDALE
Ⓘ MAIN BOULDER INDIAN CAVES
Ⓣ MILL CREEK
Ⓣ EMIGRANT GULCH HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓣ INDEPENDENCE
Ⓟ Ⓣ CINNABAR
Ⓣ COOKE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT
MEAGHER
GALLATIN
PARK
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS
RINGLING
MARTINSDALE
MAUDLOW
WILSALL
CLYDE PARK
MANHATTAN
THREE FORKS
BELGRADE
BOZEMAN
LIVINGSTON
EMIGRANT
CORWIN SPRINGS
GARDINER
COOKE
HEBGEN LAKE
WEST YELLOWSTONE
MISSOURI
GALLATIN RIVER
YELLOWSTONE RIVER
SMITH RIVER
SHIELDS RIVER
BOULDER RIVER
MILL CREEK
MUSSELSHELL RIVER
89
12
10
191
287
20

THEMES

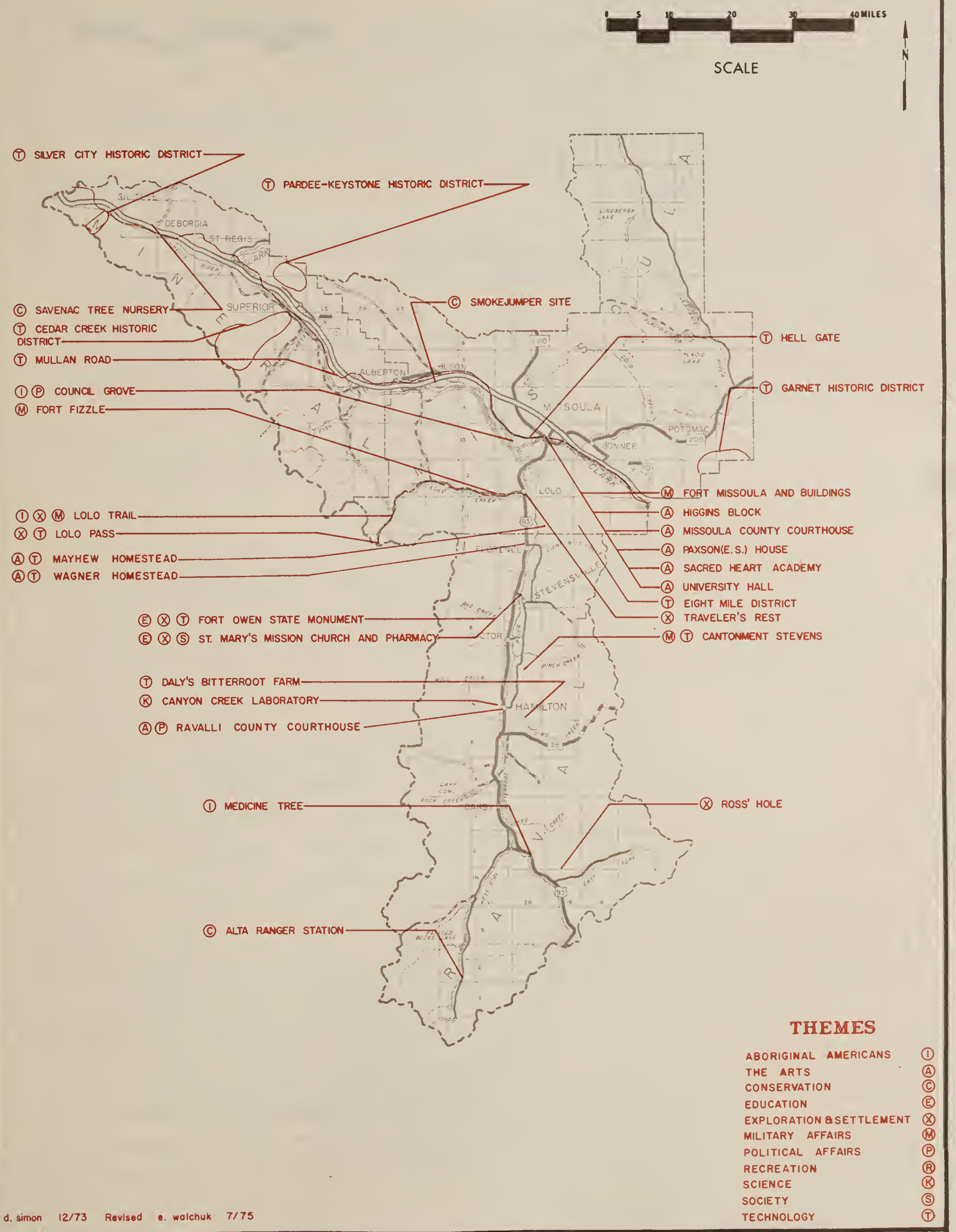
ABORIGINAL AMERICANS	Ⓘ
THE ARTS	Ⓐ
CONSERVATION	Ⓒ
EDUCATION	Ⓔ
EXPLORATION & SETTLEMENT	Ⓧ
MILITARY AFFAIRS	Ⓜ
POLITICAL AFFAIRS	Ⓟ
RECREATION	Ⓡ
SCIENCE	Ⓚ
SOCIETY	Ⓢ
TECHNOLOGY	Ⓣ

d. simon 12/73 Revised e. walchuk 7/75

PLANNING REGION 10


0 5 10 20 30 40 MILES
SCALE
N
Ⓣ SYLVANITE
Ⓣ KOOTENAI POST II
Ⓣ KOOTENAI POST I
Ⓘ PIPE CREEK QUARRIES
Ⓘ GRAVE CREEK PASS & TRAIL
Ⓣ SPRING PRAIRIE TREE
Ⓣ HOWSE'S HOUSE
Ⓐ Ⓡ GRANITE PARK CHALET
Ⓐ Ⓑ LAKE McDONALD LODGE
Ⓟ WHEELER(SENATOR BURTON K.) HOME
Ⓐ Ⓣ CONRAD MANSION
Ⓐ FLATHEAD COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Ⓧ Ⓣ MARIAS PASS
Ⓣ McCARTHYVILLE
Ⓘ MT. AENEAS INDIAN TRAIL
Ⓘ INDIAN TRAIL TO THE PLAINS
Ⓧ BAPTISTE CABIN
Ⓣ DEMERSVILLE
Ⓐ LINDERMAN(FRANK) HOUSE
Ⓣ FORT CONNAH
Ⓒ NATIONAL BISON RANGE
Ⓐ Ⓔ Ⓢ ST. IGNATIUS MISSION
Ⓐ FLATHEAD, KUTENAI AND PEND D'OREILLE AGENCY
Ⓧ Ⓣ PATRICK'S KNOB TRAIL
Ⓣ SALISH HOUSE II
Ⓣ SALISH HOUSE I
Ⓣ MOUNTAIN HOUSE SITE
Ⓣ HALFWAY HOUSE SITE
EUREKA
REXFORD
KOOCANUSA
LINCOLN
LIBBY
KOOTENAI
WHITEFISH
WEST GLACIER
GLACIER
PARK
COLUMBIA FALLS
KALISPELL
FLATHEAD
CLARK
SANDERS
THOMPSON FALLS
HOT SPRINGS
ELMO
FLATHEAD LAKE
POLSON
PABLO
RONAN
LAKE
PLAINS
PARADISE
PERMA
DIXON
ST. IGNATIUS
RESERVATION
ARLEE
THEMES
ABORIGINAL AMERICANS Ⓘ
THE ARTS Ⓐ
CONSERVATION Ⓒ
EDUCATION Ⓔ
EXPLORATION & SETTLEMENT Ⓧ
MILITARY AFFAIRS Ⓜ
POLITICAL AFFAIRS Ⓟ
RECREATION Ⓡ
SCIENCE Ⓚ
SOCIETY Ⓢ
TECHNOLOGY Ⓣ
d. simon 12/73
e. walchuk revised 7/75

PLANNING REGION 11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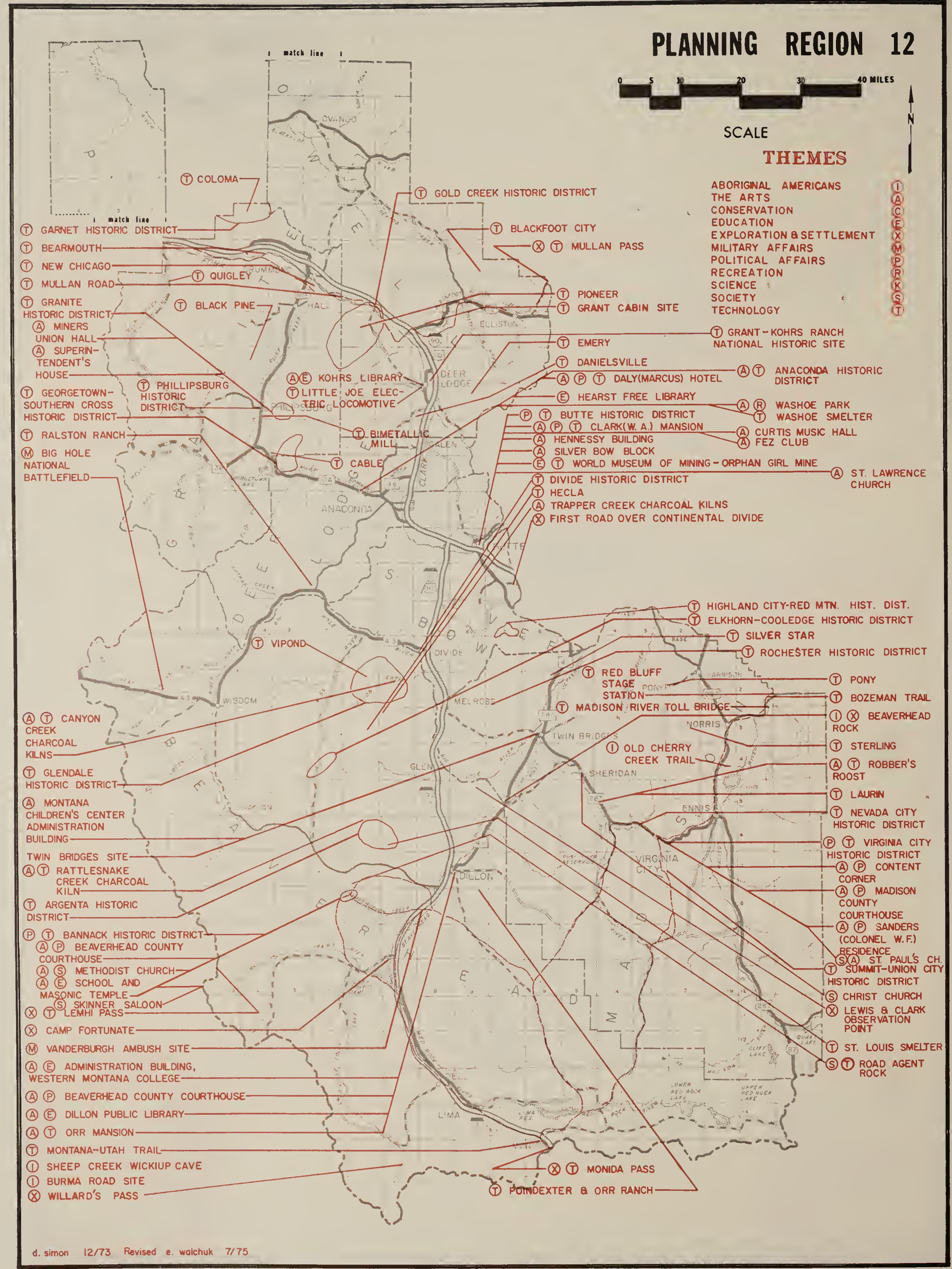
SCALE
N
Ⓣ SILVER CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓣ PARDEE-KEYSTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓒ SAVENAC TREE NURSERY
Ⓣ CEDAR CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓣ MULLAN ROAD
Ⓘ Ⓟ COUNCIL GROVE
Ⓜ FORT FIZZLE
Ⓒ SMOKEJUMPER SITE
Ⓣ HELL GATE
Ⓣ GARNET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓜ FORT MISSOULA AND BUILDINGS
Ⓐ HIGGINS BLOCK
Ⓐ MISSOULA COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Ⓐ PAXSON(E. S.) HOUSE
Ⓐ SACRED HEART ACADEMY
Ⓐ UNIVERSITY HALL
Ⓣ EIGHT MILE DISTRICT
Ⓧ TRAVELER'S REST
Ⓜ Ⓣ CANTONMENT STEVENS
Ⓘ Ⓧ Ⓜ LOLO TRAIL
Ⓧ Ⓣ LOLO PASS
Ⓐ Ⓣ MAYHEW HOMESTEAD
Ⓐ Ⓣ WAGNER HOMESTEAD
Ⓔ Ⓧ Ⓣ FORT OWEN STATE MONUMENT
Ⓔ Ⓧ Ⓢ ST. MARY'S MISSION CHURCH AND PHARMACY
Ⓣ DALY'S BITTERROOT FARM
Ⓚ CANYON CREEK LABORATORY
Ⓐ Ⓟ RAVALLI COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Ⓘ MEDICINE TREE
Ⓧ ROSS' HOLE
Ⓒ ALTA RANGER STATION
DEBORGIA
ST REGIS
SUPERIOR
ALBERTON
HUSON
MISSOULA
BONNER
POTOMAC
LOLO
FLORENCE
STEVENSVILLE
VICTOR
HAMILTON
DARBY
CLARK
MINERAL
MISSOULA
RAVALLI
93
200
THEMES
ABORIGINAL AMERICANS Ⓘ
THE ARTS Ⓐ
CONSERVATION Ⓒ
EDUCATION Ⓔ
EXPLORATION & SETTLEMENT Ⓧ
MILITARY AFFAIRS Ⓜ
POLITICAL AFFAIRS Ⓟ
RECREATION Ⓡ
SCIENCE Ⓚ
SOCIETY Ⓢ
TECHNOLOGY Ⓣ

d. simon 12/73 Revised e. walchuk 7/75

PLANNING REGION 12
0 5 10 20 30 40 MILES
SCALE
N
THEMES
ABORIGINAL AMERICANS Ⓘ
THE ARTS Ⓐ
CONSERVATION Ⓒ
EDUCATION Ⓔ
EXPLORATION & SETTLEMENT Ⓧ
MILITARY AFFAIRS Ⓜ
POLITICAL AFFAIRS Ⓟ
RECREATION Ⓡ
SCIENCE Ⓚ
SOCIETY Ⓢ
TECHNOLOGY Ⓣ
match line
match line
Ⓣ COLOMA
Ⓣ GOLD CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓣ GARNET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓣ BEARMOUTH
Ⓣ NEW CHICAGO
Ⓣ MULLAN ROAD
Ⓣ QUIGLEY
Ⓣ BLACKFOOT CITY
Ⓧ Ⓣ MULLAN PASS
Ⓣ GRANITE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓐ MINERS UNION HALL
Ⓐ SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE
Ⓣ BLACK PINE
Ⓣ PIONEER
Ⓣ GRANT CABIN SITE
Ⓣ EMERY
Ⓣ GRANT-KOHRS RANCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Ⓣ DANIELSVILLE
Ⓐ Ⓟ Ⓣ DALY(MARCUS) HOTEL
Ⓐ Ⓣ ANACONDA HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓐ Ⓔ KOHRS LIBRARY
Ⓣ LITTLE JOE ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE
Ⓣ GEORGETOWN-SOUTHERN CROSS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓣ PHILLIPSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓔ HEARST FREE LIBRARY
Ⓐ Ⓡ WASHOE PARK
Ⓣ WASHOE SMELTER
Ⓟ Ⓣ BUTTE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓐ Ⓟ Ⓣ CLARK(W. A.) MANSION
Ⓐ CURTIS MUSIC HALL
Ⓐ FEZ CLUB
Ⓣ RALSTON RANCH
Ⓣ BIMETALLIC MILL
Ⓐ HENNESSY BUILDING
Ⓐ SILVER BOW BLOCK
Ⓜ BIG HOLE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
Ⓣ CABLE
Ⓔ Ⓣ WORLD MUSEUM OF MINING-ORPHAN GIRL MINE
Ⓐ ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH
Ⓣ DIVIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓣ HECLA
Ⓐ TRAPPER CREEK CHARCOAL KILNS
Ⓧ FIRST ROAD OVER CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
Ⓣ HIGHLAND CITY-RED MTN. HIST. DIST.
Ⓣ ELKHORN-COOLEDGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓣ SILVER STAR
Ⓣ VIPOND
Ⓣ ROCHESTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓣ RED BLUFF STAGE STATION
Ⓣ PONY
Ⓣ BOZEMAN TRAIL
Ⓣ MADISON RIVER TOLL BRIDGE
Ⓘ Ⓧ BEAVERHEAD ROCK
Ⓐ Ⓣ CANYON CREEK CHARCOAL KILNS
Ⓘ OLD CHERRY CREEK TRAIL
Ⓣ STERLING
Ⓐ Ⓣ ROBBER'S ROOST
Ⓣ GLENDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓣ LAURIN
Ⓐ MONTANA CHILDREN'S CENTER ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
Ⓣ NEVADA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓟ Ⓣ VIRGINIA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT
TWIN BRIDGES SITE
Ⓐ Ⓟ CONTENT CORNER
Ⓐ Ⓣ RATTLESNAKE CREEK CHARCOAL KILN
Ⓐ Ⓟ MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Ⓣ ARGENTA HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓐ Ⓟ SANDERS (COLONEL W. F.) RESIDENCE
Ⓟ Ⓣ BANNACK HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓢ Ⓐ ST. PAUL'S CH.
Ⓐ Ⓟ BEAVERHEAD COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Ⓣ SUMMIT-UNION CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Ⓐ Ⓢ METHODIST CHURCH
Ⓐ Ⓔ SCHOOL AND MASONIC TEMPLE
Ⓢ CHRIST CHURCH
Ⓢ SKINNER SALOON
Ⓧ LEWIS & CLARK OBSERVATION POINT
Ⓧ Ⓣ LEMHI PASS
Ⓧ CAMP FORTUNATE
Ⓣ ST. LOUIS SMELTER
Ⓜ VANDERBURGH AMBUSH SITE
Ⓢ Ⓣ ROAD AGENT ROCK
Ⓐ Ⓔ ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, WESTERN MONTANA COLLEGE
Ⓐ Ⓟ BEAVERHEAD COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Ⓐ Ⓔ DILLON PUBLIC LIBRARY
Ⓐ Ⓣ ORR MANSION
Ⓣ MONTANA-UTAH TRAIL
Ⓘ SHEEP CREEK WICKIUP CAVE
Ⓧ Ⓣ MONIDA PASS
Ⓘ BURMA ROAD SITE
Ⓣ POINDEXTER & ORR RANCH
Ⓧ WILLARD'S PASS
POWELL
OVANDO
DEER LODGE
ELLISTON
HALL
PHILIPSBURG
GALEN
ANACONDA
BUTTE
WISDOM
DIVIDE
MELROSE
PONY
HARRISON
NORRIS
TWIN BRIDGES
SHERIDAN
GLEN
ENNIS
VIRGINIA CITY
DILLON
DELL
LIMA
MONIDA
LOWER RED ROCK LAKE
UPPER RED ROCK LAKE
CLIFF LAKE
GRANITE
DEER LODGE
SILVER BOW
BEAVERHEAD
MADISON
d. simon 12/73 Revised e. walchuk 7/75

MONTANA HISTORIC SITES COMPENDIUM

--1975 INVENTORY BY THEME--

* - National or State Register Site
+ - National Survey Site

ABORIGINAL AMERICANS (I)
-Prehistoric (Ip)
-Historic (Ih)

Armell's Creek Tepee Ring Site. (Ip) Rosebud County.

Barry's Landing Historic District. (Ip) Carbon County.

Bauer Site. (Ip) Phillips County.

*Beaverhead Rock. (Ih) Madison County

Becket Buffalo Jump. (Ip) Fergus County.

*Big Horn Canal Headgate. (Ih) Big Horn County.

Big Horn Canyon. (Ip) Big Horn and Carbon Counties.

Billings Buffalo Jump. (Ip) Yellowstone County.

Billy Big Spring Site. (Ip) Glacier County.

Blackfeet-Crow Battle on the Sun River. (Ih) Cascade County.

Blackfeet Agency I. (Ih) Chouteau County.

Blackfeet Agency Farm. (Ih) Cascade County.

Blackfeet Agency II. (Ih) Teton County.

Blackfeet Agency III. (Ih) Glacier County.

Blackfeet Agency IV. (Ih) Glacier County.

Blackfeet-Crow Battle on the Sun River. (Ih) Cascade County.

Boarding School Bison Drive Site. (Ip) Glacier County.

Burma Road Buffalo Jump. (Ip) Madison County

Camp Creek Tipi Rings. (destroyed) (Ip) Powell County

Carbella Site. (Ip) Park County.

Cashman Kill Site. (Ip) Teton County.

Chief Mountain. (Ih) Glacier County.

Chief Plenty Coups Memorial State Monument. (Ih) Big Horn County.

Choteau Buffalo Jump. (Ip) Teton County.

Council Grove. (Ih) Missoula County.

Cree Crossing. (Ip, Ih) Phillips County.

Crow Agency I. (Fort Parker). (Ih) Park County.

Crow Agency II. (Ih) Stillwater County.

Crow Agency III. (Ih) Big Horn County.

ABORIGINAL AMERICANS (continued)

Eagle Child Peak. (Ip, Ih) Blaine County.

Emigrant Buffalo Jumps. (Ip) Park County.

Fish Creek Pictograph Site. (Ip) Wheatland County.

Flathead-Blackfeet 1846 Negotiation Site. (Ih) Chouteau County.

Flathead, Kootenai, Pend d'Oreilles Agency. (Ih) Sanders County.

Flathead Pass. (Ip) Gallatin County.

Fort Belknap Agency I. (Ih) Blaine County.

Fort Belknap Agency II. (Ih) Blaine County.

*Fort Benton. (Ih) Chouteau County.

Fort Browning Agency. (Ih) Blaine County.

Fort C. F. Smith Historic District. (Ih) Big Horn County.

*Fort Peck Agency. (Ih) Roosevelt County.

Galata Site. (Ip) Toole County.

Grapevine Buffalo Jumps. (Ip) Big Horn County.

Grave Creek Pass and Trail. (Ip) Lincoln County.

Grinnvoll Rock Shelter Site. (Ip) Judith Basin County.

*Hagen Site. (Ip) Dawson County.

Headchief-Youngmule Fight. (Ih) Rosebud County

Hoskins Basin Archaeological District. (Ip, Ih) Yellowstone County.

Indian Birney Historic District. (Ih) Rosebud County.

Indian Lake Medicine Rock. (Ih) Phillips County.

Indian Trail to the Plains. (Ip) Flathead County.

Keaster Site. (Ip) Phillips County.

Keogh Buffalo Jump. (Ip) Stillwater County.

Kerr Dam Pictographs. (Ih) Lake County.

King Site. (Ip) Gallatin County.

Lewis and Clark Petroglyph. (Ih) Musselshell County.

*Lolo Trail. (Ih) Missoula County.

Lookout Cave. (Ip) Phillips County.

MacHaffie Site. (Ip) Jefferson County.

*Madison Buffalo Jump State Monument. (Ip) Gallatin County.

Maiden Rock. (Ip) Gallatin County.

Main Boulder Indian Caves. (Ip) Park County.

Medicine Rock of the Marias Site. (Ip) Toole County.

Medicine Rocks State Park. (Ip) Carter County.

Medicine Tree. (Ip, Ih) Ravalli County.

ABORIGINAL AMERICANS (continued)

Montana Industrial Institute. (Ih) Big Horn County.

Mount Aeneas Indian Trail. (Ip) Flathead County.

Musselshell Crossing. (Ih) Golden Valley County.

Old Cherry Creek Trail. (Ip) Madison County.

Old North Trail. (Ip) Glacier County.

Owl Canyon Pictograph Site. (Ip) Wheatland County.

Petroglyph Canyon. (Ip) Carbon County.

Petroglyph Rock. (Ip) Big Horn County.

*Pictograph Cave State Monument. (Ip) Yellowstone County.

Pipe Creek Quarries. (Ih) Lincoln County.

Powers-Yonkee Bison Trap. (Ip) Powder River County.

Pretty Creek Archaeological Site. (Ip) Carbon County.

Pryor Gap. (Ip, Ih) Big Horn County.

Pryor Mountains Historic District. (Ip) Big Horn County.

Rigler Bluffs. (Ip) Park County.

Rocky Boy Agency. (Ih) Hill County.

*S. C. Wickiup Cave. (Ip) Beaverhead County.

Sacrifice Cliff. (Ih) Yellowstone County.

Sioux Trail (Bad Pass Trail). (Ip) Big Horn County.

Sleeping Buffalo Rock. (Ip) Phillips County.

*Slim Kobold Buffalo Jump. (Ip) Big Horn County.

Smallpox Epidemic of 1837 Sites. (Ih) Yellowstone County.

Snake Butte. (Ip) Blaine County.

Sun River Medicine Wheel. (Ip) Teton County.

Sword Bearer Incident. (Ih) Big Horn County.

Tiger Butte (Panther Mountain). (Ih) Valley County.

Timber Ridge Bison Trap. (Ip) Blaine County.

Thirty Mile Mesa Village Site. (Ip) Musselshell County.

Tipi Hills Site. (Ip) Sheridan County.

Tongue River Agency I. (Ih) Big Horn County.

Tongue River Agency II. (Ih) Rosebud County.

Ulm Pishkun State Monument. (Ip) Cascade County.

Wahkpa-Chu'gn Buffalo Jump. (Ip) Hill County.

2,076 Archaeological Sites Inventoried But Not Listed Above. (I) Statewide.

36. Gillian and Fraternity Halls, Elkhorn.

THE ARTS (A)
  -Architecture (Aa)
  -Landscape Architecture/Urban Planning (Al)
  -Music/Literature/Theatre (Am)
  -Painting/Sculpture (Ap)

Administration Building, Western Montana College. (Aa) Beaverhead County.

Anaconda Historic Site. (Aa, Al) Deer Lodge County.

+Ashby-Carter Residence. (Aa) Lewis and Clark County.

Avant Courier Building. (Aa) Gallatin County.

Baker (I.G.) Company Building. (Aa) Chouteau County.

Baker (I.G.) Home (McLeish House). (Aa) Chouteau County.

+Beaverhead County Courthouse at Bannack. (Aa) Beaverhead County.

Beaverhead County Courthouse at Dillon. (Aa) Beaverhead County.

+*Billings Chamber of Commerce Building. (Aa) Yellowstone County.

Bozeman Carnegie Library. (Aa) Gallatin County.

~~Bozeman City Hall and Opera House~~. (destroyed) (Aa) Gallatin County.

Bozeman Hotel. (Aa) Gallatin County.

~~Broadwater Hotel and Spa~~. (destroyed) (Aa) Lewis and Clark County.

Brooke's Log Stage Station. (Aa) Jefferson County.

Burlington Northern Passenger Depot. (Aa) Gallatin County.

Canyon Creek Charcoal Kilns. (Aa) Beaverhead County.

Capitol Square. (Aa, Al) Lewis and Clark County.

Cascade County Courthouse. (Aa) Cascade County.

*Caroline Lockhart Ranch. (Aa) Carbon County.

The Castle. (Aa) Meagher County.

The Castle of Billings. (Aa) Yellowstone County.

Cathedral of St. Helena. (Aa) Lewis and Clark County.

THE ARTS (continued)

+Child (W.C.) Ranch. (Aa) Jefferson County.

Christ Church. (Aa) Madison County.

Clark (Helen P.) Home and Gravesite. (Aa) Glacier County.

*Clark (W.A.) Mansion. (Aa) Silver Bow County.

~~Columbia Gardens~~. (destroyed) (Al) Silver Bow County.

*Conrad House. (Aa) Flathead County.

Conrad (William G.) Residence. (Aa) Chouteau County.

+Content Corner in Virginia City. (Aa) Madison County.

Curtis Music Hall. (Aa) Silver Bow County.

+*Daly (Marcus) Hotel (The Montana Hotel). (Aa) Deer Lodge County.

Davis & Sons Jewelry Store. (Aa) Silver Bow County.

Denver Block. (Aa) Lewis and Clark County.

Dillon Public Library. (Aa) Beaverhead County.

Drumlummon Mill. (Aa) Lewis and Clark County.

Fez Club. (Aa) Silver Bow County.

First Methodist Church. (Aa) Gallatin County.

Flathead County Courthouse. (Aa) Flathead County.

+*Former Executive Mansion. (Aa) Lewis and Clark County.

+*Fort Logan and Blockhouse (Camp Baker II). (Aa) Meagher County.

Fort McKenzie Site. (Ap) Chouteau County.

+*Fraternity Hall at Elkhorn. (Aa) Jefferson County.

Gardiner Entrance Arch. (Aa) Yellowstone National Park.

+Grand Union Hotel. (Aa) Chouteau County.

Granite Park Chalet. (Aa) Flathead County.

Graves Hotel. (Aa) Wheatland County.

Green Meadow Ranch. (Aa) Lewis and Clark County.

Guthrie (A.B.,Jr.) Home. (Am) Teton County.

+Hauser (Samuel T.) Residence. (Aa) Lewis and Clark County.

Helena Historic District. (Aa) Lewis and Clark County.

Hennessy Building. (Aa) Silver Bow County.

Higgins Block. (Aa) Missoula County.

Howard (Joseph Kinsey) House. (Am) Cascade County.

Iron Front Building. (Aa) Lewis and Clark County.

Jacobi Residence. (Aa) Stillwater County.

Janich Cabin. (Aa) Musselshell County.

THE ARTS (continued)

Jefferson County Courthouse. (Aa) Jefferson County.

+*Kluge House. (Aa) Lewis and Clark County.

Kohrs (William K.) Free Memorial Library. (Aa) Powell County.

+Kohrs (Conrad) Residence. (Aa) Lewis and Clark County.

Lake McDonald Lodge. (Aa) Flathead County.

Lehrkind Mansion. (Aa) Gallatin County.

+Lewis and Clark County Courthouse. (Aa) Lewis and Clark County.

Linderman (Frank) House. (Am) Flathead County.

Livingston Railroad Depot. (Aa) Park County.

+Madison County Courthouse. (Aa) Madison County.

Many Glacier Hotel. (Aa) Glacier County.

Martin (Julia) Residence. (Aa) Gallatin County.

Mayhew Homestead. (Aa) Ravalli County.

+Methodist Church at Bannack. (Aa) Beaverhead County.

~~Miles (General Nelson A.) Residence~~. (destroyed) (Aa) Custer County.

Mill Iron Ranch. (Aa) Carter County.

Milwaukee Railroad Depot at Great Falls. (Aa) Cascade County.

+*Miners Union Hall at Granite. (Aa) Granite County.

Missoula County Courthouse. (Aa) Missoula County.

Montana Children's Center Administration Building. (Aa) Madison County.

Montana Hall. (Aa) Gallatin County.

Moss (P.B.) Mansion. (Aa) Yellowstone County.

+Neill (J.S.M.) Residence. (Aa) Lewis and Clark County.

Nevitt Building. (Aa) Gallatin County.

O'Brien's Stage Station. (Aa) Richland County.

O'Donnell (I.D.) House. (Aa) Yellowstone County.

Old Fire Tower. (Aa) Lewis and Clark County.

Old Helena High School. (Aa) Lewis and Clark County

Old Library Building. (Aa) Rosebud County.

Old Montana Territorial and United States Prison. (Aa) Powell County.

Orr Mansion. (Aa) Beaverhead County.

+*Parmly Billings Memorial Library. (Aa) Yellowstone County.

Paris Gibson Junior High. (Aa) Cascade County.

Park County Courthouse. (Aa) Park County.

Paxson (E.S.) House. (Aa) Missoula County.

+Power (T.C.) Mansion. (Aa) Lewis and Clark County.

Radersburg. (Am) Broadwater County.

Rattlesnake Creek Charcoal Kiln. (Aa) Beaverhead County.

Ravalli County Courthouse. (Aa) Ravalli County.

Red Bluff Stage Station. (Aa) Madison County.

The Rex Hotel. (Aa) Yellowstone County.

Robber's Roost. (Aa) Madison County.

Russell (Charles M.) Cabin. (Ap) Fergus County

*Russell (Charles M.) House and Studio. (Ap) Cascade County.

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. (Aa) Park County.

St. Francis Xavier Church. (Aa) Missoula County.

*St. Ignatius Mission. (Aa) Lake County.

St. James Episcopal Church. (Aa) Gallatin County.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church. (Aa) Sweet Grass County.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Virginia City. (Aa) Madison County.

*St. Peter's Mission. (Am) Cascade County.

Sacred Heart Academy. (Aa) Missoula County.

+Sanders (Colonel W. F.) Residence. (Aa) Madison County.

+School and Masonic Temple at Bannack. (Aa) Beaverhead County.

+Second Masonic Temple (State Publishing Building). (Aa) Lewis and Clark County.

+Seligman (A.J.) Residence. (Aa) Lewis and Clark County.

Seltzer (O.C.) House. (Am) Cascade County.

Sharp (J.H.) Cabin. (Ap) Big Horn County.

Silver Bow Block. (Aa) Silver Bow County.

State Bank of Townsend. (Aa) Broadwater County.

+*Superintendent's House at Granite. (Aa) Granite County.

+Superintendent's Lodge at Custer Battlefield. (Aa) Big Horn County.

Trapper Creek Charcoal Kilns. (Aa) Beaverhead County.

University Hall. (Aa) Missoula County.

+U.S. Assay Office in Helena. (Aa) Lewis and Clark County.

Wagner Homestead. (Aa) Ravalli County.

Washoe Park. (Al) Deer Lodge County.

Whitetail Stage Station. (Tc) Jefferson County.

*Wibaux (Pierre) Home/Office Building. (Tc) Wibaux County.

Will James Ranch and Studio. (Aa) Big Horn County.

37. *Michael Pablo, the Buffalo King.*

CONSERVATION. (C)

Alta Ranger Station. Ravalli County.

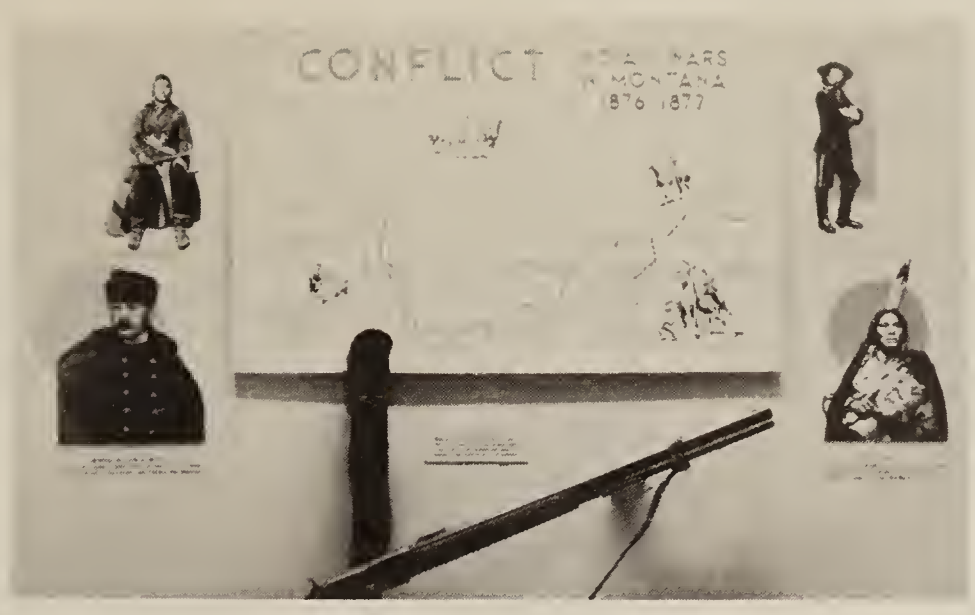
Essex Station. Flathead County.

National Bison Range. Lake and Sanders County.

Old St. Mary Ranger Station. Glacier County.

Savenac Tree Nursery. Mineral County.

Smokejumper Site. Missoula County.



38. *An exhibit at the Montana Historical Society Museum.*

EDUCATION. (E)

Administration Building, Western Montana College. Beaverhead County.

Blackfeet Agency III. Glacier County.

Blackfeet Agency IV. Glacier County.

Bozeman Carnegie Library. Gallatin County.

Dillon Public Library. Beaverhead County.

Fort Belknap Agency II. Blaine County.

+*Fort Owen State Monument. Ravalli County.

*Hearst Free Library. Deer Lodge County.

Holy Family Mission and Cemetery. Glacier County.

Huntley (Chet) School House. Phillips County.

Kohrs (William K.) Free Memorial Library. Powell County.

Montana Hall. Gallatin County.

Montana Industrial Institute. Big Horn County.

Old Helena High School. Lewis and Clark County.

Old Library Building. Rosebud County.

Paris Gibson Junior High. Cascade County.

+*Parmly Billings Memorial Library. Yellowstone County.

St. Ignatius Mission. Lake County.

St. Labre Mission. Rosebud County.

+*St. Mary's Mission Church and Pharmacy. Ravalli County.

St. Paul's Mission. Blaine County.

*St. Peter's Mission. Cascade County.

St. Xavier Mission. Big Horn County.

EDCUCATION (continued)

+School and Masonic Temple at Bannack. Beaverhead County.

World Museum of Mining - Orphan Girl Mine. Silver Bow County.

39. *An early photo looking south at the Three Forks of the Missouri.*

EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT. (X)

-Exploration (Xe)
-Settlement (Xs)

Baptiste Cabin. (Xs) Flathead County.

*Beaverhead Rock. (Xe) Madison County.

Bozeman Pass. (Xe, Xs) Gallatin County.

Bridger Pass. (Xs) Gallatin County.

*Camp Disappointment. (Xe) Glacier County.

~~Camp Fortunate~~. (destroyed) (Xe) Beaverhead County.

Chief Mountain. (Xe) Glacier County.

Clark's Dugouts Construction Site (Canoe Camp). (Xe) Stillwater County.

Fisk Overland Trail (Minnesota-Montana Road). (Xs) Chouteau County.

First Montana Homestead Act Site. (Xs) Jefferson County.

+*Fort Owen State Monument. (Xs) Ravalli County.

Gates of the Mountains. (Xe) Lewis and Clark County.

*Great Falls Portage. (Xe) Cascade County.

Indian Birney Historic District. (Xs) Rosebud County.

Initial Point. (Xs) Gallatin County.

Janich Cabin. (Xs) Musselshell County.

Judith Gap. (Xe) Wheatland County.

Lewis and Clark Camp at Belt Creek (Portage Creek). (Xe) Cascade County.

Lewis and Clark Camp at Knox Bottoms. (Xe) Fergus County.

*Lewis and Clark Camp at Slaughter River. (Xe) Chouteau County.

Lewis and Clark Camp at White Bottoms. (Xe) Phillips County.

EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT. (continued)

Lewis and Clark Observation Point. (Xe) Beaverhead County.

Lewis and Clark Petroglyph. (Xe) Musselshell County.

*Lemhi Pass. (Xe) Beaverhead County.

Lolo Pass. (Xe) Missoula County.

*Lolo Trail. (Xe) Missoula County.

Madison River Toll Bridge Site. (Xs) Madison County.

Marias Pass. (Xe) Flathead County.

Monida Pass. (Xe) Beaverhead County.

Mullan Pass. (Xe) Powell County.

Patrick's Knob Trail. (Xe) Sanders County.

*Pompey's Pillar. (Xe) Yellowstone County.

Ross's Hole. (Xe) Ravalli County.

+*St. Mary's Mission Church and Pharmacy. (Xs) Ravalli County.

Salish House I (Saleesh House). (Xe) Sanders County.

Shorty Kepple's Cabin (Texas Jack's Saloon). (Xs) Phillips County.

Shriver Post Office. (Xs) Carbon County.

Thomas Party Massacre Site. (Xs) Sweet Grass County.

*Three Forks of the Missouri (Missouri River Headwaters State Monument. (Xe) Gallatin County.

*Travelers Rest. (Xe) Missoula County.

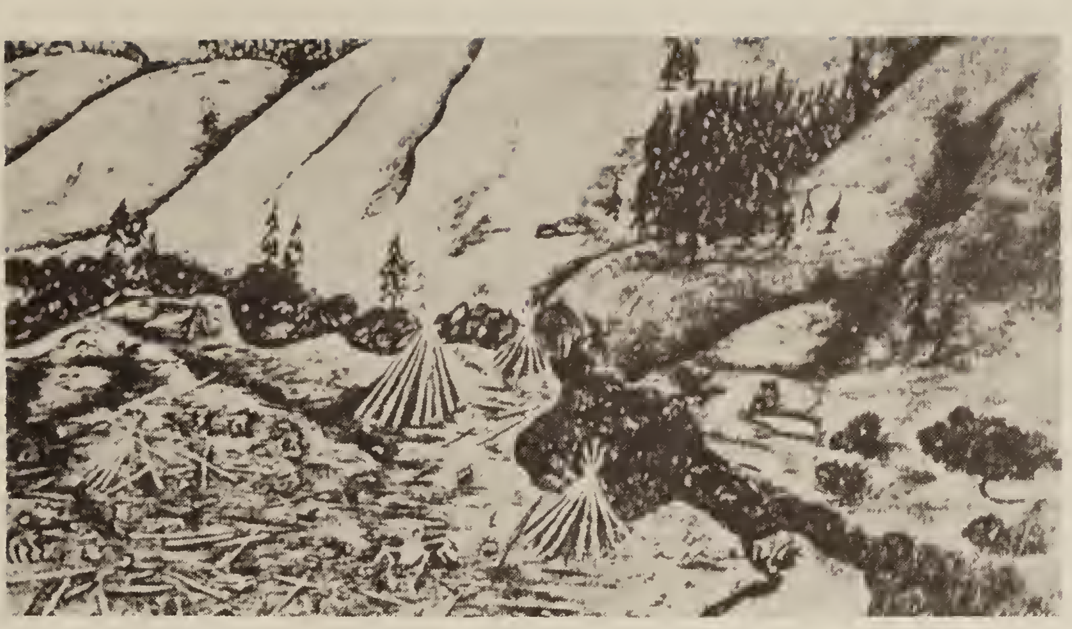
*Two Medicine Fight Site. (Xe) Pondera County.

White (Roma) Cabin. (Xs) Phillips County.

Wiederrick Homestead. (Xs) Phillips County.

Willards Pass. (Xe) Beaverhead County.

~~Wratislaw Cabins~~. (destroyed) (Xs) Phillips County.



40. *A Granville Stuart sketch of the Big Hole Battlefield as it appeared in the spring of 1878.*

MILITARY AFFAIRS. (M)
-Army-Indian Wars (Ma)
-Other Military (Mo)

Baker's Fight on the Yellowstone. (Ma) Yellowstone County.

Baker's Massacre on the Marias. (destroyed) (Ma) Toole County.

Baldwin's Fight on the Redwater. (Ma) McCone County.

Baldwin's Fight on the Porcupine. (Ma) Rosebud County.

*Battle of the Rosebud Site. (Ma) Big Horn County.

*Big Hole National Battlefield. (Ma) Beaverhead County.

Big Horn Gun. (Mo) Gallatin County.

Blackfeet-Crow Battle on the Sun River. (Mo) Cascade County.

Camp Baker (I). (Ma) Meagher County.

Camp Baker (II) (Fort Logan). (Ma) Meagher County.

Camp Canby. (Ma) Dawson County.

Camp Cooke. (Ma) Fergus County.

Camp Elizabeth Meagher. (Ma) Gallatin County.

Camp Lewis. (Ma) Fergus County.

Camp Merritt. (Ma) Rosebud County.

Camp (Ida) Thoroughman (Camp T. Meagher, Camp Green Clay Smith). (Ma) Park County.

Cantonment Stevens. (Mo) Ravalli County.

Canyon Creek Fight Site. (Ma) Yellowstone County.

*Chief Joseph Battleground of the Bear's Paw State Monument. (Ma) Blaine County

Cole's Skirmish of September 4, 1865. (Ma) Custer County.

Cole's Fight of September 5, 1865. (Ma) Custer County.

MILITARY AFFAIRS. (continued)

Cole's Fight of September 8, 1865. (Ma) Powder River County.

Cole's Fight of September 10, 1865. (Ma) Powder River County.

Crows and Colter Battle Blackfeet Site. (Mo) Gallatin County.

Crow's Nest. (Ma) Big Horn County.

*Custer Battlefield (Battle of the Little Bighorn) National Monument. (Ma) Big Horn County.

Custer Expedition Campsite. (Ma) Rosebud County.

Custer's Last Campsite. (Ma) Big Horn County.

deSmet-Sioux 1868 Treaty Site. (Mo) Prairie County.

*Fort Assinniboine. (Ma) Hill County.

*Fort Benton. (Ma) Chouteau County.

Fort C. F. Smith Historic District. (Ma) Big Horn County.

Fort Custer. (Ma) Big Horn County.

Fort Ellis. (Ma) Gallatin County

Fort Ellis-Fort Shaw Military Road. (Ma) Gallatin County.

Fort Fizzle. (Ma) Missoula County.

Fort (William Henry) Harrison. (Ma) Lewis and Clark County.

Fort Howes. (Ma) Powder River County.

Fort Howie. (Ma) Meagher County.

*Fort Keogh. (Ma) Custer County.

+*Fort Logan and Blockhouse (Camp Baker II). (Ma) Meagher County.

*Fort Maginnis State Monument. (Ma) Fergus County.

Fort Missoula and Buildings. (Ma) Missoula County.

Fort (F.D.) Pease. (Ma) Treasure County.

*Fort Peck Agency. (Ma) Roosevelt County.

Fort Shaw. (Ma) Cascade County.

Frenchman's Creek Fight Site. (Ma) Valley County.

Hayfield Fight Site. (Ma) Big Horn County.

Ilges' Fight. (Ma) Blaine County.

Jones and Immel Ambush Site. (Ma) Yellowstone County.

Lame Deer Fight. (Ma) Rosebud County.

Liver Eatin' (John) Johnson Cabin. (Ma) Carbon County.

Miles' Fight on the Tongue River (Battle of Wolf Mountain). (Ma) Rosebud County.

Miles' Fight with Sitting Bull. (Ma) Prairie County.

~~Miles (General Nelson A.) Residence~~. (destroyed) (Ma) Custer County.

+N.C.O. Living Quarters at Fort Missoula. (Ma) Missoula County.

MILITARY AFFAIRS. (continued)

+Powder Magazine at Fort Missoula. (Ma) Missoula County.

Reynold's Fight on the Powder River. (Ma) Powder River County.

Seventh Cavalry Fight on the Yellowstone. (Ma) Custer County.

Seventh Cavalry Fight at the Mouth of the Bighorn. (Ma) Treasure County.

Signal Butte. (Tc) Custer County.

Stanley's Stockade. (Ma) Dawson County.

Terry-Custer Expedition Campsite. (Ma) Dawson County.

Terry's Landing. (Mo) Yellowstone County.

Terry's Supply Camp. (Ma) Prairie County.

Tongue River Cantonment. (Ma) Custer County.

Vanderburgh Ambush Site. (Mo) Beaverhead County.

Yellowstone Expedition Fights. (Ma) Big Horn County.

41. *Capitol Square in Helena*

POLITICAL AFFAIRS. (P)

~~Baker's-Massacre-on-the-Marias~~. (destroyed) Toole County.

*Bannack Historic District State Monument. Beaverhead County.

+Beaverhead County Courthouse at Bannack. Beaverhead County.

Beaverhead County Courthouse at Dillon. Beaverhead County.

Benton Avenue Cemetery. Lewis and Clark County.

Boulder Historic District. Jefferson County.

*Butte Historic District. Silver Bow County.

Campbell (Major James B.) Gravesite. Broadwater County.

Capitol Square. Lewis and Clark County.

Cascade County Courthouse. Cascade County.

*Chief Joseph Battleground of the Bear's Paw State Monument. Blaine County.

Cinnabar. Park County.

*Clark (W.A.) Mansion. Silver Bow County.

+Content Corner in Virginia City. Madison County.

Council Grove. Missoula County.

+*Daly (Marcus) Hotel (The Montana Hotel). Deer Lodge County.

deSmet-Sioux 1868 Treaty Site. Prairie County.

+*Former Executive Mansion. Lewis and Clark County.

Flathead County Courthouse. Flathead County.

+Hauser (Samuel T.) Residence. Lewis and Clark County.

*Helena Historic District. Lewis and Clark County.

Iron Front Building. Lewis and Clark County.

Jefferson County Courthouse. Jefferson County.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS. (continued)

+Lewis and Clark County Courthouse. Lewis and Clark County.

+Madison County Courthouse. Madison County.

~~Montana City Historic District~~. (destroyed) Jefferson County.

Missoula County Courthouse. Missoula County.

Old Montana Territorial and U.S. Prison. Powell County.

Park County Courthouse. Park County.

Plentywood. Sheridan County.

Rankin (Wellington D., Representative Jeannette) Ranch. Broadwater County.

Ravalli County Courthouse. Ravalli County.

+Sanders (Colonel W.F.) Residence. Madison County.

Stevens' 1855 Treaty Site. Chouteau County.

*Virginia City Historic District. Madison County.

Walsh (Senator T.J.) Residence. Lewis and Clark County.

Wheeler (Senator Burton K.) Home. Flathead County.

42. *The Broadwater Hotel and Spa west of Helena.*

RECREATION. (R)

Barry's Landing Historic District. Carbon County.

~~Broadwater-Hotel-and-Spa~~. (destroyed) Lewis and Clark County.

Dempsey-Gibbons Fight Site. Toole County.

Granite Park Chalet. Flathead County.

*Hillsboro (Cedarvale). Big Horn County.

Hunter's Hot Springs. Park County.

Lake McDonald Lodge. Flathead County.

Many Glacier Hotel. Glacier County.

Washoe Park. Deer Lodge County

43. *Canyon Creek Laboratory in Hamilton.*

SCIENCE. (K)

Canyon Creek Laboratory. Ravalli County.

44. St. Ignatius Mission before the turn of the century.

SOCIETY. (S)
-Religion/Philosophy (Sr)
-Social/Humanitarian (Ss)

Barry's Landing Historic District. (Ss) Carbon County.

Benton Avenue Cemetery. (Ss) Lewis and Clark County.

Blackfeet Agency III. (Ss) Glacier County.

Blackfeet Agency IV. (Ss) Glacier County.

Canton (St. Joseph) Catholic Church. (Sr) Broadwater County.

Cathedral of St. Helena. (Sr) Lewis and Clark County.

*Chief Plenty Coups Memorial State Monument. (Ss) Big Horn County.

Christ Church. (Sr) Madison County.

Clark (Helen P.) Home and Gravesite. (Ss) Glacier County.

Colstrip. (Ss) Rosebud County.

Coulson Boothill. (Ss) Yellowstone County.

Crow Agency III. (Ss) Big Horn County.

Dempsey-Gibbons Fight Site. (Ss) Toole County.

deSmet-Sioux 1868 Treaty Site. (Sr) Prairie County.

Fez Club. (Ss) Silver Bow County.

Fort Belknap Agency II. (Ss) Blaine County.

Fort Campbell Site. (Sr) Chouteau County.

Fort Custer. (Ss) Big Horn County.

+*Fraternity Hall at Elkhorn. (Ss) Jefferson County.

Fritz Ambush Site. (Ss) Fallon County.

Garneill. (Ss) Fergus County.

Headchief-Youngmule Fight. (Ss) Rosebud County.

SOCIETY. (continued)

Holy Family Mission and Cemetery. (Sr) Glacier County.

Hoppe-Countryman Trading Post. (Ss) Stillwater County.

Hunter's Hot Springs. (Ss) Park County.

Kid Curry Hideout. (Ss) Phillips County.

Landusky Historic District. (Ss) Phillips County.

Liver Eatin' (John) Johnson Cabin. (Ss) Carbon County.

Madson (J.E.) Homestead. (Sr) Stillwater County.

+Methodist Church at Bannack. (Sr) Beaverhead County.

*Old Montana Territorial and United States Prison. (Ss) Powell County.

Plentywood. (Ss) Sheridan County.

Priest Butte. (Sr) Teton County.

Road Agent Rock. (Ss) Beaverhead County.

Sacred Heart Academy. (Sr) Missoula County.

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. (Sr) Park County.

St. Francis Xavier Church. (Sr) Missoula County.

*St. Ignatius Mission. (Sr) Lake County.

St. Labre Mission. (Sr) Rosebud County.

St. Laurence Roman Catholic Church. (Sr) Silver Bow County.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church. (Sr) Sweet Grass County.

+*St. Mary's Mission Church and Pharmacy. (Sr) Ravalli County.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Fort Benton. (Sr) Chouteau County.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Virginia City. (Sr) Madison County.

St. Paul's Mission. (Sr) Blaine County.

St. Peter's Mission. (Sr) Cascade County.

St. Xavier Mission. (Sr) Lake County.

Shorty Kepple's Cabin. (Texas Jack's Saloon). (Ss) Phillips County.

Skinner Saloon. (Ss) Beaverhead County.

Sword Bearer Incident. (Ss) Big Horn County.

Tongue River Agency II. (Ss) Rosebud County.

Trinity Tree. (Sr) Big Horn County.

Wickes Historic District. (Ss) Jefferson County.

Yellowstone (Luther S.) Kelly Gravesite. (Ss) Yellowstone County.

45. *Garnet's Main Street in 1889.*

TECHNOLOGY. (T)
-Agriculture/Animal Husbandry/Farming/Ranching (Ta)
-Commerce/Communications/Transportation (Tc)
-Engineering/Industry (Te)
-Fur Trade (Tf)
-Mining Frontier (Tm)

Anaconda Historic District. (Te) Deer Lodge County.

Argenta Historic District. (Tm) Beaverhead County.

+Ashby-Carter Residence. (Tc) Lewis and Clark County.

Baker (I.G.) Company Store. (Tc) Chouteau County.

Baker (I.G.) Home (McLeish House). (Tc) Chouteau County.

Barker-Hughesville Historic District. (Tm) Cascade County.

Basin. (Tm) Jefferson County.

Boulder Historic District. (Tm) Jefferson County.

Bear Creek (Smith) Mine Disaster. (Tm) Carbon County.

Bearmouth. (Tm) Granite County.

Benson's Landing. (Tc) Park County.

Benton Avenue Cemetery. (Ta) Lewis and Clark County.

*Big Horn Canal Headgate. (Te) Big Horn County.

Big Horn Post (I & II). (Tf) Treasure County.

Bi-Metallic Mill. (Te, Tm) Granite County.

Black Pine. (Tm) Granite County.

Black and White Trail. (Tc) Carbon County.

Black Eagle Dam. (Te) Cascade County.

Blackfeet Agency I. (Tc, Tf) Chouteau County.

Blackfeet Agency Farm. (Ta) Cascade County.

Blackfoot City. (Tm) Powell County.

TECHNOLOGY (continued)

Bozeman Pass. (Tc) Gallatin County.

Bozeman Trail. (Tc) Big Horn County.

Brazeau Houses. (Tc) Richland County.

Bridger Pass. (Tc) Gallatin County.

Bridger Trail. (Tc) Carbon County.

~~Broadwater Hotel and Spa~~. (destroyed) (Tc) Lewis and Clark County.

Brooke's Log Stage Station. (Tc) Jefferson County.

Buffalo Rapids. (Tc) Custer County.

*Butte Historic District. (Tm) Silver Bow County.

Cable. (Tm) Granite County.

Camp Canby. (Tc) Dawson County.

Cantonment Stevens. (Tc) Ravalli County.

Canyon Creek Charcoal Kilns. (Te) Beaverhead County.

Caroline Lockhart Ranch. (Ta) Carbon County.

Carroll. (Tc) Fergus County.

Carroll-Fort Benton Trail. (Tc) Fergus and Chouteau Counties.

Carroll Road. (Tc) Fergus County.

Castle Historic District. (Tm) Meagher County.

Cat Creek Oil Field. (Te) Petroleum County.

Cedar Creek Historic District. (Tm) Mineral County.

Chestnut. (Tm) Gallatin County.

+Child (W.C.) Ranch. (Ta) Jefferson County.

Chouteau House. (Tc) Chouteau County.

Cinnabar. (Tm) Park County.

*Citadel Rock State Monument. (Tc) Chouteau County.

Clagett Post Office and Store. (Tc) Fergus County.

Clancy. (Tm) Jefferson County.

*Clark (W.A.) Mansion. (Tm) Silver Bow County.

Cokedale. (Tm) Park County.

Coal Banks Landing. (Tc) Chouteau County.

Cold Spring Ranch Stage Station. (Tc) Rosebud County.

Coloma. (Tm) Granite County.

Colstrip. (Tm) Rosebud County.

Confederate Gulch Historic District. (Tm) Broadwater County.

*Conrad House. (Tc) Flathead County.

TECHNOLOGY (continued)

Conrad (William G.) Residence. (Tc) Chouteau County.

Cooke City Historic District. (Tm) Park County.

Copperopolis. (Tm) Meagher County.

Coulson. (Tc) Yellowstone County.

Cow Island Landing. (Tc) Blaine County.

Crow Agency II. (Tc) Stillwater County.

Crow Agency III. (Tc) Big Horn County.

Culbertson House. (Tc) Chouteau County.

Daly's Bitterroot Farm. (Tm, Ta) Ravalli County.

+*Daly (Marcus) Hotel (The Montana Hotel). (Te) Deer Lodge County.

Danielsville. (Tm) Granite County.

Dauphin Rapids. (Tc) Fergus County.

Davis-Hauser-Stuart (DHS) Ranch. (Ta) Fergus County.

Demersville. (Tc) Flathead County.

Diamond City. (Tm) Broadwater County.

Disaster Bend. (Tc) Roosevelt County.

Drumlummon Mill. (Tj) Lewis and Clark County.

Eight Mile District. (Tm) Ravalli County.

Elkhorn Historic District. (Tm) Jefferson County.

Elkhorn (Cooledge) Historic District. (Tm) Beaverhead County.

Emery. (Tm) Powell County.

Emigrant Gulch Historic District. (Tm) Park County.

Exeter Creek Holdup Site. (Tc) Phillips County.

Far West Island. (Tc) Big Horn County.

First Electric Locomotive. (Tc) Powell County.

First Road Over the Continental Divide. (Tc) Silver Bow County.

Fisk Overland Trail (Minnesota-Montana Road). (Tc) Chouteau County.

Ford (Robert S.) Ranch. (Ta) Cascade County.

Fort Alexander. (Tf) Rosebud County.

~~Fort Andrew Site~~. (destroyed) (Tf) Phillips County.

Fort Benton I. (Tc) Treasure County.

*Fort Benton. (Tf) Chouteau County.

Fort Benton-Confederate Gulch Road. (Tc) Chouteau County.

Fort Benton-Helena Stage Road. (Tc) Chouteau County.

*Fort Benton Historic District. (Tc, Tf) Chouteau County.

TECHNOLOGY (continued)

Fort C. F. Smith Historic District. (Tc) Big Horn County.
Fort Campbell Site. (Tf) Chouteau County.
Fort Cass. (Tf) Treasure County.
Fort (F.A.) Chardon Site. (Tf) Chouteau County.
Fort Charles. (Tf) Valley County.
Fort Clagett. (Tc) Fergus County.
Fort Connah. (Tf) Lake County.
Fort Conrad. (Tc) Toole County.
Fort Cotton Site. (Tf) Chouteau County.
Fort Dauphin. (Tf) Valley County.
Fort Ellis-Fort Shaw Military Road. (Tc) Gallatin County.
Fort Galpin. (Tf) Valley County.
Fort Gilbert Site. (Tc) Richland County.
~~Fort-Hawley-Site~~. (destroyed) (Tf) Phillips County.
Fort Jackson. (Tf) Roosevelt County.
Fort Keogh-Fort Buford Road. (Tc) Custer County.
Fort Keogh-Fort Lincoln Stage Route. (Tc) Custer County.
Fort Kipp. (Tf) Roosevelt County.
Fort LaBarge Site. (Tf) Chouteau County.
Fort Lewis Site. (Tf) Chouteau County.
Fort Manuel Lisa (Fort Raymond). (Tf) Treasure County.
Fort McKenzie Site. (Tf) Chouteau County.
~~Fort-Musselshell-Site~~. (destroyed) (Tf) Garfield County.
+*Fort Owen State Monument. (Tc) Ravalli County.
Fort (F.D.) Pease. (Tc) Treasure County.
*Fort Peck Agency. (Tf) Roosevelt County.
Fort Peck Dam. (Te) Valley County.
Fort Piegan Site. (Tf) Chouteau County.
Fort Poplar. (Tc) Roosevelt County.
Fort Raymond (Fort Manuel Lisa). (Tf) Treasure County.
Fort Sarpy I. (Tf) Rosebud County.
Fort Sarpy II. (Tf) Treasure County.
Fort Shaw-Fort McLeod Trail. (Tc) Cascade County.
Fort Stewart. (Tc) Roosevelt County.
*Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site. (Tf) Roosevelt County.

TECHNOLOGY (continued)

Fort Van Buren. (Tf) Rosebud County.

Fox, Livingston and Company Post. (Tf) Big Horn County.

Gallatin City. (Tc) Gallatin County.

Garnet Historic District. (Tm) Granite County.

Georgetown-Southern Cross Historic District. (Tm) Deer Lodge County.

Glendale Historic District. (Tm) Beaverhead County.

Gold Butte. (Tm) Toole County.

Gold Creek Historic District. (Tm) Powell County.

+Grand Union Hotel. (Tc) Chouteau County

Granite Historic District. (Tm) Granite County.

Grant (Johnnie) Cabin Site. (Ta) Powell County.

*Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site. (Ta) Powell County.

Grayling Homestead/Post Office. (Tc) Gallatin County.

Grizzly Gulch Lime Kilns. (Te) Lewis and Clark County.

Halfway House Historic Site (Tc) Sanders County.

Hecla. (Tm) Beaverhead County.

*Helena Historic District. (Tc) Lewis and Clark County.

Hell Gate. (Tc) Missoula County.

Henry's Fort (Three Forks Post). (Tf) Gallatin County.

Highland City-Red Mountain Historic District. (Tm) Silver Bow County.

Hole-in-the-Wall. (Tc) Chouteau County.

Howse's Post (Hudson's Bay Company Post). (Tf) Flathead County.

Huntley (Chet) School House. (Tc) Phillips County.

Independence. (Tm) Park County.

Jardine. (Tm) Park County.

Joliet-Fromberg Stage Route. (Tc) Carbon County.

Jones and Immel Ambush Site. (Tf) Yellowstone County.

Josephine Park. (Tc) Yellowstone County.

Judith Gap. (Tc) Wheatland County.

Judith Mountains Historic District. (Tm) Fergus County.

Junction City. (Tc) Yellowstone County.

Kendall. (Tm) Fergus County.

Kerchival-Musselshell City Historic District. (Tc) Petroleum County.

Kootenai Post I. (Tf) Lincoln County.

Kootenai Post II. (Tf) Lincoln County.

TECHNOLOGY (continued)

+Kohrs (Conrad) Residence. (Ta) Lewis and Clark County.

Landusky Historic District. (Tm) Phillips County.

Laurin. (Tc) Madison County.

Lavina Stage Station. (Tc) Golden Valley County.

*Lemhi Pass. (Tc) Beaverhead County.

"Little Joe" Electric Locomotive. (Tc) Powell County.

Lion City. (Tm) Beaverhead County.

Liver Eatin' (John) Johnson Cabin. (Tf) Carbon County.

Livingston Railroad Depot. (Tc) Park County.

Lombard. (Tc) Broadwater County.

Madison River Toll Bridge Site. (Tc) Madison County.

Maiden. (Tm) Fergus County.

Marias Pass. (Tc) Flathead County.

Marysville Historic District. (Tm) Lewis and Clark County.

Mayhew Homestead. (Ta) Ravalli County.

McCartheyville. (Tm) Flathead County.

Meeteetse Trail. (Tc) Carbon County.

Miles City Historic District. (Ta) Custer County.

Miles (General Nelson A.) Residence. (destroyed) (Tc) Custer County.

Mill Creek. (Tc) Park County.

Mill Iron Ranch. (Ta) Carter County.

Milwaukee Road Electric Locomotive. (Tc) Wheatland County.

Milwaukee Railroad Depot at Great Falls. (Tc) Cascade County.

+*Miners Union Hall at Granite. (Tm) Granite County.

Minnesota-Montana Road. (See Fisk Overland Trail)

Missouri River Waterway. (Tc) Chouteau County.

Monarch. (Tm) Cascade County.

Monida Pass. (Tc) Beaverhead County.

~~Montana City Historic District~~. (destroyed) (Tm) Jefferson County.

Montana-Utah Trail. (Tc) Beaverhead County.

Moss (P.B.) Mansion. (Tc) Yellowstone County.

Mountain House Historic Site. (Tc) Sanders County.

Mullan Pass. (Tc) Powell County.

Mullan Road. (Tc) Cascade County.

N-Bar Ranch. (Ta) Fergus County.

Neihart. (Tm) Cascade County.

TECHNOLOGY (continued)

+Neill (J.S.M.) Residence. (Tc) Lewis and Clark County.

Nevada City Historic District. (Tm) Madison County.

New Chicago. (Tc) Granite County.

Northern Hotel. (Tc) Yellowstone County.

Nye City. (Tm) Stillwater County.

O'Brien's Stage Station. (Tc) Richland County.

~~Old-Fort-Peck-Agency-and-Trading-Post~~. (destroyed) (Tf,Tc) Valley County.

Ophir Landing and Massacre Site. (Tc) Chouteau County.

Orr Mansion. (Ta) Beaverhead County.

Pablo Rapids. (Tc) Chouteau County.

Pardee-Keystone Historic District. (Tm) Mineral County.

Patrick's Knob Trail. (Tc) Sanders County.

Pioneer. (Tm) Powell County.

Pioneer Town. (Ta) Daniels County.

Philipsburg Historic District. (Tm) Granite County.

Poindexter and Orr Ranch. (Ta) Beaverhead County.

Pony. (Tm) Madison County.

+Power (T.C.) Mansion. (Ta, Tc) Lewis and Clark County.

Quigley. (Tm) Granite County.

Radersburg. (Tm) Broadwater County.

Ralston Ranch. (Ta) Beaverhead County.

Rattlesnake Creek Charcoal Kiln. (Tm) Beaverhead County.

Red Bluff Stage Station. (Tc) Madison County.

Reed's Fort and Post Office. (Tc) Fergus County.

The Rex Hotel. (Tc) Yellowstone County.

Road Agent Rock. (Tc) Beaverhead County.

Robare. (Tc) Pondera County.

Robber's Roost. (Tc) Madison County.

*Rocky Point. (Tc) Fergus County.

Rochester Historic District. (Tm) Madison County.

St. Louis Smelter at Argenta. (Tm) Beaverhead County.

Salish House I (Saleesh House). (Tf) Sanders County.

Salish House II. (Tf) Sanders County.

+Seligman (A.J.) Residence. (Tc) Lewis and Clark County.

Shriver Post Office. (Tc) Carbon County.

Signal Butte. (Tc) Custer County.

Silver City Historic District. (Tm) Mineral County.

TECHNOLOGY (continued)

Silver Star. (Tm) Madison County.

Sioux Trail (Bad Pass Trail). (Tf) Big Horn County.

Snowden (Nohly) Bridge. (Tc) Roosevelt County.

Sorenson Ranch. (Ta) Big Horn County.

Spring Prairie Tree. (Tc) Flathead County.

Stanley's Stockade. (Tc) Dawson County.

Steamboat Rock. (Tc) Chouteau County.

Sterling. (Tm) Madison County.

Summit-Union City Historic District. (Tm) Madison County.

+*Superintendent's House at Granite. (Tm) Granite County.

Sylvanite. (Tm) Lincoln County.

Three Forks of the Missouri. (Tc, Tf) Gallatin County.

Trapper Creek Charcoal Kilns. (Te) Beaverhead County.

Tiger Butte (Panther Mountain). (Tc) Valley County.

Twin Bridges Site. (Tc) Madison County.

U.S. Assay Office in Helena. (Tm) Lewis and Clark County.

Utica. (Ta) Judith Basin County.

Vipond. (Tm) Beaverhead County.

*Virginia City Historic District. (Tm) Madison County.

W-Bar Ranch. (Ta) Wibaux County.

Wagner Homestead. (Ta) Ravalli County.

Washoe Smelter. (Te) Deer Lodge County.

Whitehall Stage Station. (Tc) Jefferson County.

Whoop-Up Trail. (Tc) Chouteau County.

*Wibaux (Pierre) Home/Office Building. (Tc) Wibaux County.

Wickes Historic District. (Tm) Jefferson County.

World Museum of Mining - Orphan Girl Mine. (Tm) Silver Bow County.

Yogo. (Tm) Judith Basin County..

Zortman Historic District. (Te,Tm) Phillips County.

VOLUME II--PHOTO CREDITS

34. How a prehistoric Indian camp at the Madison Buffalo Jump probably appeared--Dick Ellis sketch, Montana Department of Fish and Game.

35. Cheyenne account of the Headchief-Youngmule fight at Tongue River Agency, 1890--Bureau of American Ethnology--courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.

36. Gillian and Fraternity Halls, Elknorn--courtest of Dr. Don Miller, University of Montana.

37. Michael Pablo, the Buffalo King--N. A. Forsyth photo--courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.

38. An exhibit at the Montana Historical Society Museum--courtesy of the Montana Historical Society

39. An early photo looking south at the Three Forks of the Missouri--courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.

40. A Granville Stuart sketch of the Big Hole Battlefield as it appeared in the spring of 1878--courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.

41. Capitol Square in Helena--courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.

42. The Broadwater Hotel and Spa west of Helena--Montana Department of Fish and Game photo.

43. Canyon Creek Laboratory in Hamilton--Montana Department of Fish and Game photo.

44. St. Ignatius Mission before the turn of the Century--N. A. Forsyth photo--courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.

45. Garnet's Main Street in 1899--courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.

MONTANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

VOLUME III

THE ANNUAL PRESERVATION PROGRAM

--FISCAL YEAR 1975/1976--

SECOND EDITION, JUNE 30, 1975

46. *Restoring the Skinner Saloon in historic Bannack State Monument.*

Copies of this plan are available from:

Recreation and Parks Division
Montana Fish and Game Department
Helena, Montana 59601

VOLUME III
THE ANNUAL PRESERVATION PROGRAM
--FISCAL YEAR 1975/1976--

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Long-term historic preservation goals and objectives are set forth here based on the principles formulated as part of the preservation philosophy presented in Volume I.

Plans and Programs for Fiscal Year 1975/1976 to 1977/1978 30

Montana's historic preservation program is outlined for the upcoming three fiscal years, detailing work to be completed during the upcoming fiscal year.

Current Members of the Historic Sites and Antiquities Advisory Council 40

Appointed by the Governor under Federal and State law and professionally competent in the fields of history, archaeology, architecture and other related disciplines, this seven-member state review body must approve Montana's Historic Preservation Plan and all nominations of historic properties to State and National Registers.

Current Members of the State Historic Preservation Staff 47

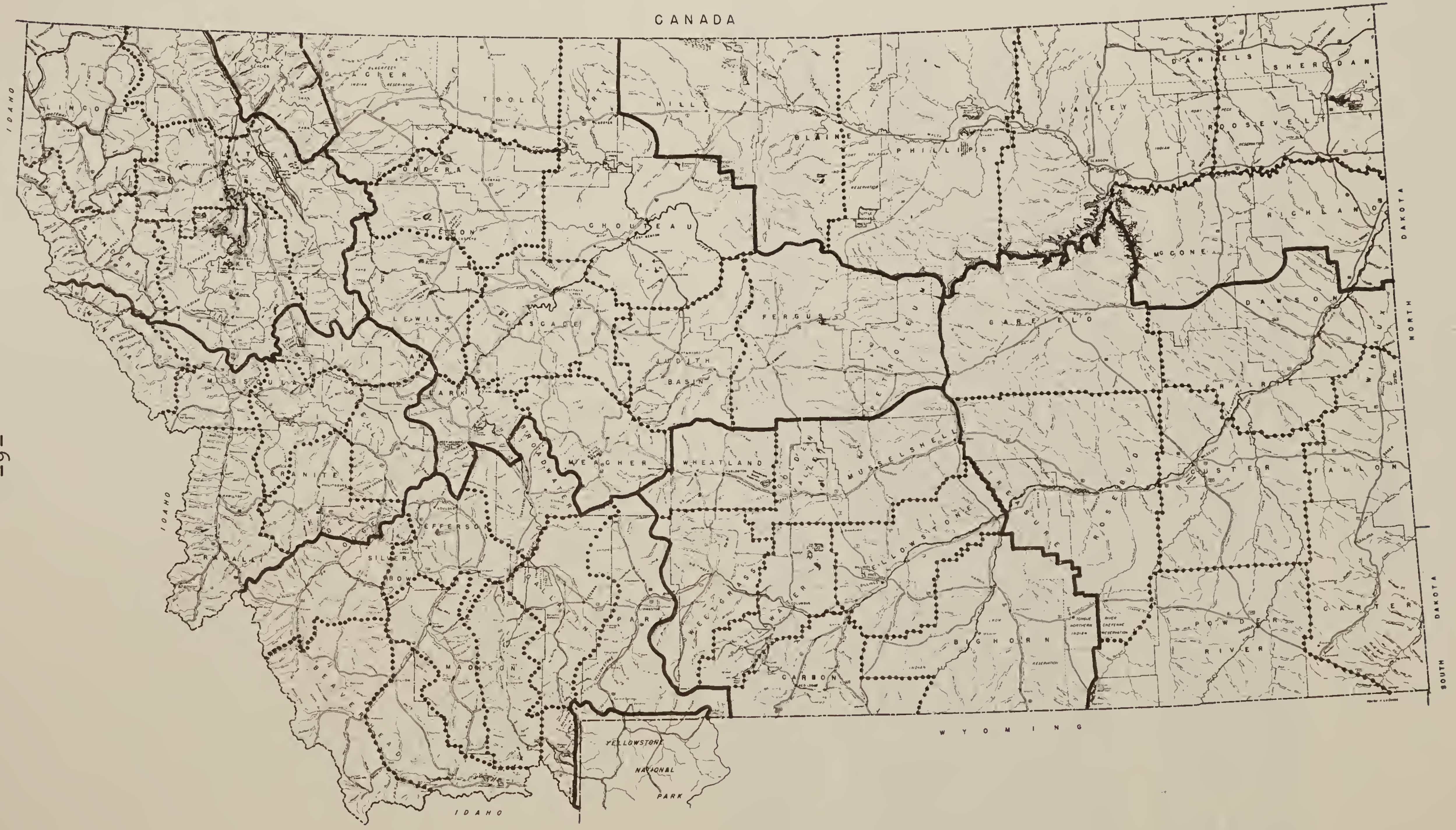
This staff, part of the Recreation and Parks Division, directly supervises the preparation of Montana's Historic Preservation Plan and the survey of properties for possible entry on State and National Registers. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), appointed by the Governor, is responsible for the program.

PREFACE

The following pages contain the Annual Preservation Program for fiscal year 1975/1976 as submitted to the National Park Service for approval. This is the annual planning document for state historic preservation efforts. As such, it describes eligible historic preservation activities for which federal aid is desired.

These activities include the conduct of statewide surveys to identify historic resources worthy of preservation, the development of state historic preservation planning, and the acquisition and/or development of historic resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The use of fifty percent matching grants-in-aid is limited strictly to activities that have received National Park Service approval as part of the Annual Preservation Program. All federally aided projects must also be in public ownership under Montana law and be approved by the Governor's Historic Sites and Antiquities Advisory Council.

This volume also contains resumes of the current members of the Historic Sites and Antiquities Advisory Council as well as the state historic preservation staff of the Recreation and Parks Division.


CANADA
IDAHO
IDAHO
IDAHO
WYOMING
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
LINCOLN
GLACIER
TOOLE
HILL
BLAINE
PHILLIPS
VALLEY
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
ROOSEVELT
RICHLAND
McCONE
PONDERA
TETON
CHOUTEAU
LEWIS
CASCADE
FERGUS
PETROLEUM
GARFIELD
DAWSON
WIBAUX
PRAIRIE
JUDITH BASIN
MEAGHER
BROADWATER
WHEATLAND
GOLDEN VALLEY
MUSSELSHELL
TREASURE
ROSEBUD
CUSTER
FALLON
CARTER
POWDER RIVER
BIG HORN
CARBON
STILLWATER
SWEET GRASS
PARK
GALLATIN
MADISON
BEAVERHEAD
SILVER BOW
JEFFERSON
GRANITE
MISSOULA
RAVALLI
SANDERS
FLATHEAD
MINERAL
YELLOWSTONE

Montana Department of Fish and Game Administrative Regions

STATUS OF MONTANA'S PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Review of Preceding Grants

Under the National Park Service numbering system, there will be gaps in the numerical sequence. The omission of a number in the sequence indicates that a project was withdrawn and approved under a subsequent number. The numbering sequence is as follows:

State of Montana	Fiscal Year	Project Number
30-	70-	00001

COMPLETED GRANTS

30-70-00001 Survey and Planning

Federal Share	- $2,500	Total	- $5,000
State Share	- $2,500	Expended	- $5,000

The Division of Recreation and Parks developed its planning effort to present a comprehensive balanced program. Work included research on National Register Nominations, preparation of the annual work program, coordination with agency officials, and the services of the Historic Sites Advisory Committee.

30-71-00002-00-E Beaverhead Rock Acquisition
30-75-00050

	1971	1975		
Federal Share	- $29,900	$23,375	Total	- $106,550
State Share	- $29,900	$23,375	Expended	- $106,550

This prominent landmark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition is one of the few easily recognizable ones that have not undergone noticeable change since 1805. A portion of the landmark was being mined as a rock quarry and acquisition was underway, but condemnation proceedings have proven necessary. Work consisted of negotiations and funds expended on lawyers fees and court costs associated with the condemnation proceedings.

30-72-00002-01 Survey and Planning

Federal Share	- $1,250	Total	- $2,500
State Share	- $1,250	Expended	- $2,500

The Division renewed its survey and continued its planning effort. Work included research on National Register nominations, preparation of the annual work program, coordination with agencies, Historic Sites Advisory Council meetings, and revision of the state historic preservation plan.

30-72-00003 Bannack Historic District: Bootleggers (Vanatta) Cabin Acquisition

Federal Share - $880
Total - $1,760

State Share - $880
Expended - $1,760

The acquisition of this 1860 vintage log building and lot of .32 acres eliminated another private inholding limiting the development of Bannack National Historic Landmark as a State Monument. The exterior walls of the cabin are hand-hewn squared logs, chinked, with a roof of green roofing paper and a natural stone foundation. Its acquisition helps to retain the frontier atmosphere of Bannack.

30-72-00004 Bannack Historic District: Methodist Church Donation Development

Federal Share - $7,500
Total - $15,000

State Share - $7,500 (donated value)
Expended - $17,378

The donation of this 1877 vintage church by the Methodist Conference added a unique structure to Bannack State Monument. The small frame church is important for its architecture, and the outstanding role it played in the community. The exterior walls of horizontal wood siding were removed, restored and replaced. Windows were replaced, the roof reshingled, interior walls and ceiling replastered, front steps and porch rebuilt, and part of the foundation replaced.

30-72-00010 Bannack Historic District: General Stabilization Development--Phase I

Federal Share - $7,500
Total - $15,000

State Share - $7,500
Expended - $15,000

Stabilization work on several structures in the historic gold camp of Bannack was begun in this phase. It is desired to retain the frontier atmosphere of these buildings while making them safe and sound. Work was undertaken and will continue under future projects on the following structures:

Skinner Saloon - rebuilding of walls, roof, front siding.

Bannack Bootleggers (Vanatta) Cabin - Roof shingled, porch and foundation shored up.

Jackson House - Lower walls and foundation stabilized.

Mathews House - Foundation, roof and chimney stabilized.

Ryburn House - Roof shingled, lower walls and foundation stabilized.

McManis House - Walls and foundation stabilized.

Casey House - Roof shingled

Gibson House - Foundation and exterior siding restored.

Second Residence East of Methodist Church - Foundation stabilized, exterior siding restored.

Spokane Mines House - Roof shingled, exterior siding restored.

30-72-00011-00-E Survey and Planning Project 30-70-00001 Cost Overrun

Federal Share	- $1,477	Total	- $2,954
State Share	- $1,477	Expended	- $2,954

Funding to complete fiscal year 1970 Survey and Planning Project.

30-72-00011-02 Bannack Historic District: Hope Placer (Alborn) Acquisition
30-74-00018

	1972	1974		
Federal Share	- $6,270	$6,847	Total	- $26,235
State Share	- $6,270	$6,848	Expended	- $26,235

The Hope Placer acquisition was funded under two fiscal years and consists of two parcels. Parcel I consists of several lots within the townsite of the gold camp, Bannack, containing historic structures of central importance to the interpretation of the frontier boom town era. Acquired were: the Brewer House and lot; a lot containing the historic Masonic Lodge and School building; a lot containing a log warehouse and portions of two historic sod roofed log jail buildings; a 3-room log cabin and lot; and a lot containing two frame buildings, one a house and the other presently a garage.

Parcel II consists of the majority of the original Hope Placer mining claim and is a 90-acre tract of rolling hills to the north of and bordering the immediate townsite of Bannack. This land preserves the remnants of the wagon road to Virginia City and Bannack's first cemetery as well as the open rolling terrain to the north of Bannack.

30-73-00012 Survey and Planning

Federal Share	- $2,500	Total	- $5,000
State Share	- $2,500	Expended	- $3,667

While work has continued on the plan, portions of this effort have not been charged to the project. Work has consisted of periodic research on the inventory of sites together with the research necessary for National Register Nominations, a number of which were held in abeyance for further research. Plans were made for an expanded survey for the historic sites inventory. A consultant was engaged to update and enhance the historic sites category and a consultant was also engaged to undertake the survey of architectural and cultural resources. Emphasis was given to the prehistoric-archaeologic aspects of the inventory as well. Consultants engaged were professionals in the respective fields of historic and architecture.

30-73-00015 Fort Benton Historic District: St. Paul's Episcopal Church Donation Restoration Development
30-74-00023
30-75-00034

	1973	1974	1975
Federal Share -	$32,000	$10,000	$32,207
State Share -	$32,000	$10,000 (donated value)	$32,207

Total - $148,414

Expended - $148,414

This was the first church built in the historic district of Fort Benton and is one of the oldest masonry buildings in the state. It was built in about 1879 and is brick Gothic in style. Restoration consisted of repair of brick work, partial site regrading, repair of window framing, preservation of stained glass windows, stabilization of walls and foundation, and replacement of the ceiling.

30-74-00019 Survey and Planning

Federal Share	- $5,000	Total	- $10,000
State Share	- $5,000	Expended	- $10,000

Efforts were concentrated this fiscal year on updating the State Historic Preservation Plan. Work included updating the historical background information in Volume I, surveys of historic sites and architecture for addition to the statewide inventory in Volume II, and preparing the annual work program for Volume III.

It is felt that most of the historic sites of major importance in the state have now been inventoried with the exception of sites of archaeologic and architectural significance. The architectural survey will be continued in the upcoming fiscal year and with full funding, may be completed by 1978. An initial survey of existing information in the Statewide Archaeological Survey files was also undertaken at the University of Montana. This survey of existing information on archaeologic sites will be continued as funds allow with site recommendations completed possibly by 1976.

A problem that has surfaced recently in carrying on the planning project has been the increasing calls for a determination by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and staff on the affects of federal projects on historic resources. Federal agencies are only recently becoming aware of their responsibilities and are demanding last-minute appraisals of their project proposals by the SHPO. These demands are proportionately reducing the staff time available for survey and planning activities. To keep up with these demands and carry out the planning project as well, additional funding is necessary from the federal level.

Additional planning projects completed were the development of a preliminary system for the determination of historic preservation potential, and setting up procedures for implementation of a recently enacted State Antiquities Act.

30-74-00020 Bannack Historic District: Leith Acquisition

Federal Share	- $3,657	Total	- $7,315
State Share	- $3,658	Expended	- $7,315

Leith Property - A log cabin with dugout garage and outbuilding in Hangman Gulch on the north side of Bannack was acquired from Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Leith.

The objective here is to gain control over as much of the original townsite of Bannack State Monument as possible to make it available to the public and to eliminate incompatible improvements.

Log and frame structures with their respective sites, were acquired as they became available from willing private sellers.

30-74-00020-03 Bannack Historic District: Appleman Acquisition

Federal Share - $5,545 Total - $11,090

State Share - $5,545 Expended - $11,090

Appleman Property - A log cabin with frame addition and outbuilding on the south side of Main Street in Bannack was acquired from Mr. and Mrs. Albert Appleman. This acquisition also involved the cost of relocating some personal property items.

30-74-00020-04 Bannack Historic District: Decker Acquisition

Federal Share - $7,940 Total - $15,880

State Share - $7,940 Expended - $15,880

Decker Property - A frame building with log outbuilding, this acquisition will help eliminate incompatible improvements from the sensitive central Bannack core area and was purchased from Mr. and Mrs. Ken Decker.

30-74-00024 Virginia City Historic District: Madison County Courthouse Stabilization Development

Federal Share - $17,500 Total - $35,000

State Share - $17,500 Expended - $35,000
(Madison County)

The Madison County Courthouse, built in 1875 in the Neo-Classic style in the New England tradition, underwent stabilization and restoration work following a fire. The work consisted of stabilizing the foundation and walls, restoring interior millwork including the partial rebuilding of stairways. Interior and exterior painting and refinishing also was done. This project was part of a larger overall rebuilding and restoration project by Madison County.

30-75-00026 Survey and Planning

Federal Share - $13,500 Total - $27,000

State Share - $13,500 Expended - $27,000

Expenditure by Object	
Personnel	-$11,400
Travel	- 1,800
Supplies	- 200
Other Services	- 2,600
TOTAL	$16,000

Expenditure by Program Segment	
Survey and Inventory	- $ 2,600
State Plan	- 2,400
National Register Nominations	- 6,000
Non-transferable Project Plans	- 1,000
SHPO Federal Project Reviews	- 4,000
TOTAL	$16,000

The fiscal year's expenditure included financing overruns from previous survey and planning projects as well as the current project. Major work this fiscal year included final editing and revision of Volume I of the State Historic Preservation Plan prior to publication. The largest task, however, was the compilation of data for a greatly expanded statewide inventory (Volume II) which will be published this year along with Volumes I and III. Data collection involved the evaluation of federal agency inventories, county and local organization inventories, Indian reservation inventories, and the Montana Bicentennial Administration files as well as division files.

A large number of additional sites were also added to the inventory through the research of an historian-architect and two graduate anthropology-archaeology students.

These efforts have increased the number of sites on the statewide inventory by five-fold in the last year and it is now estimated that about 60 percent of all cultural resources in Montana have now been inventoried, a ten percent increase since last fiscal year.

Another major work item consisted of preparing nominations to the State Historical Register and the National Register of Historic Places. To date, it has been state policy to nominate only those properties for which owner approval can be secured. A total of 38 sites were approved by the Governor's Historic Sites and Antiquities Advisory Council for nomination to the National Register. Of this number, owner approval could not be obtained for 23 (negotiations are still continuing), and 14 properties have been officially accepted onto the National Register and one property rejected. Of 52 properties approved for the State Register, owner approval and registration was secured for only three.

The last major work item consisted of responding to requests from federal and state agencies regarding the protection of National Register Properties and eligible properties from the adverse effects of federally sponsored projects.

UNCOMPLETED GRANTS

30-72-00005 Fort Benton Historic District: Baker (I. G.) Home (McLeish House) Donation Restoration Development
30-74-00025
30-75-00035

	1972	1974	1975
Federal Share -	$6,500	$6,500	$11,500
State Share -	$6,500	$6,500	$11,500

(donated value)

Total - $49,000

Expended - $15,030

The I. G. Baker Home, dating to 1867, is one of the oldest residences in Fort Benton and was used later to house officers of the fort. It is of the unique adobe construction first used at Fort Benton. The long-range objective of restoring the house to original appearance will be carried out in 3 phases due to funding limitations. Plans have been approved and work has recently begun on Phases I and II consisting of Phase I stabilization of foundation and exterior features and Phase II restoration of interior and exterior features. Phase III will be funded under a fiscal year 1974/1975 grant and will consist of completing interior restoration details.

30-73-00013 Bannack Historic District: Graves (Erwin) House Donation Stabilization Development
30-75-00030

	1973	1975
Federal Share -	$6,192	Cancelled
State Share -	$6,192	Cancelled

(part of donated value)

Total - $12,384

Expended - $9,386

One of the earliest frame houses in Montana, dating from the early 1860's, the Graves House is also the first frame residence in the gold camp of Bannack. It illustrates the town's transition from boom town to territorial capital. Work accomplished to date has been: completion of the donation transaction, reshingling the roof, and shoring up the porch. Stabilization work on the associated four frame outbuildings as well as additional work on the main house remains to be completed. Partial restoration of the interior is planned under a future fiscal year grant.

30-73-00014 Wibaux, Pierre, House and Grounds Restoration Development 30-75-00036

	1973	1975		
Federal Share -	$12,500	$1,000	Total	- $27,000
State Share - (Wibaux County)	$12,500	$1,000	Expended	- $ -0-

The Wibaux town house was built by Pierre Wibaux, a frenchman who at one time owned the largest cattle ranch in the world. Its significance in western history lies in the fact that Pierre Wibaux represented the importance of European capital in the open range cattle industry.

Restoration of the Wibaux estate consists of providing a proper foundation, restoring to original plan the roof-line and gables and shoring up the porch and restoring its original millwork. Also, the grounds consisting of a rock garden, arbor, and other structures will be restored and the interior of the house repartitioned and restored to reflect the original design. Plans and specifications have been completed and work began in June.

30-75-00027 Bannack Historic District: School and Masonic Temple Stabilization Development

Federal Share	- $8,700	Total	- $17,400
State Share	- $8,700	Expended	- $8,184

This two-story frame structure of modified Greek Revival Style, built in 1874, was the first Masonic Building in the state and included a school on the first floor. Stabilization will include the following: new roof, new siding, rebuilding of bell tower, stabilization of foundation and framing and replacement of exterior stairway and windows.

30-75-00028 Bannack Historic District: Beaverhead County Courthouse (Meade Hotel) Stabilization Development

Federal Share	- $3,250	Total	- $6,500
State Share	- $3,250	Expended	- $ -0-

Built in 1876, this was the first courthouse in the state. A two-story brick structure with front gable, it relates to the Greek Revival Style with aspects of the federal period. Long-range plans call for restoration to the later Meade Hotel period of use. Present stabilization will consist of roofing the rear frame addition, replacement of brick chimneys and windows, and stabilization of the foundation.

30-75-00029 Bannack Historic District: Skinner Saloon Restoration Development

Federal Share - $1,250 Total - $2,500

State Share - $1,250 Expended - $ -0-

Built in 1863, this hand-hewn log structure with board and batten roof and pilastered front typifies the early buildings of this mining town. Restoration will consist of finishing the roof, replacing the siding and floor, stabilizing the foundation and restoring the interior walls.

30-75-00031 Bannack Historic District: Hope Placer (Alborn) Stabilization Development

Federal Share - $1,000 Total - $2,000

State Share - $1,000 Expended - $ -0-

The original remaining residences on this property will be stabilized and preserved to retain the character of the mining town of Bannack. Stabilization will consist of repair and replacement of critical items as funds allow.

30-75-00032 Bannack Historic District: General Acquisition

Federal Share - $8,793 Total - $17,586

State Share - $8,793 Expended - $ -0-

This project consists of acquiring the remaining parcels and structures in the original townsite of Bannack as they become available to retain and preserve the frontier atmosphere at the townsite.

30-75-00037 Helena Historic District: Facade Restoration Development

Federal Share - $120,000 Total - $240,000

State Share - $120,000 Expended - $ -0-
(private cash donations to city)

The facades and certain exterior elements of two historic structures will be preserved which form an import-ant part of the business district urban renewal area. The Securities Building and the Sands Brothers and Capitol Transfer Block of the 1890's period will ultimately be restored to adaptive uses.

00001 - 00050 Totals for All Projects

Federal Share - $393,864.50   Total - $787,729

State Share - $393,864.50   Expended - $468,842

State - $139,657.50
Donation - $103,207.00
Local and private - $151,000.00

47. Stabilizing the Meade Hotel in Bannack.

Update of Volume I--The Historical Background

During the past fiscal year, Volume I has been completely revised and professionally edited in response to comments and suggestions from the National Park Service. Volume I is an illustrated narrative describing the historical background of Montana's preservation effort. The fundamental issues presented in Volume I are annually reviewed and re-evaluated in this section of Volume III. Major revisions to Volume I are incorporated into new editions published periodically at ten-year intervals as was the case this year.

The Historical Summary section of Volume I was revised and updated to provide a more scholarly, accurate and in-depth presentation of the state's history. While essentially completed last fiscal year, major additions were made to better describe the prehistoric cultural period in Montana and the state's preservation philosophy.

The Chapters, "Historic Preservation in Montana", "A Philosophy of Preservation", and "Preservation Planning in Montana", were also rewritten to reflect recent changes in the organization of the state's preservation effort.

A timely review was made of "Montana's Preservation Problems" to analyze the effects of progress on historic preservation. Finally, the approach to "The Historical Survey" was reported on, with emphasis on the need for additional survey work in the architectural and aboriginal categories. Presently a lack of funding at the state and federal levels combined with a scarcity of qualified specialists prevents carrying out the survey as rapidly as desired; however, progress is being made.

Much has been done during the last fiscal year in the Historical Survey work. Working relationships and information exchanges have been established with federal and local agencies with similar inventory responsibilities. Present methodology calls for expansion of the inventory in all theme areas in all regions by professional consultants on a limited basis as funds allow while continuing to encourage and monitor for the present, major inventory efforts in "critical" areas of the state where federally assisted projects threaten the continued existence of cultural resources. Efforts are also made to continually revise, update and gather more information on inventoried resources in order to monitor and assist in their preservation.

Update of Volume II--Montana Historic Sites Compendium

During the past fiscal year, Volume II has again been completely revised and is being submitted with Volume III for National Park Service review. In addition to sites newly added to the state inventory in Volume II which have demonstrated historic significance, evaluation was made of several hundred partially evaluated sites presently on file. A large percentage of these newly added sites are aboriginal and/or archaeological in nature and careful planning was necessary to determine how to refrain from jeopardizing their safety and integrity in an inventory listing.

Fiscal Year 1974/1975 National Register Additions

It was previously mentioned in the summary of last fiscal year's survey and planning project that 38 sites were approved for National Register listing during fiscal year 1974/1975. Owner approval (required under present state policy) was secured for nominating 15 sites to the Register of which all but one have been officially listed as of June 30, 1975.

The properties added to and presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places are summarized below in Table I and shown on the state map on the following page.

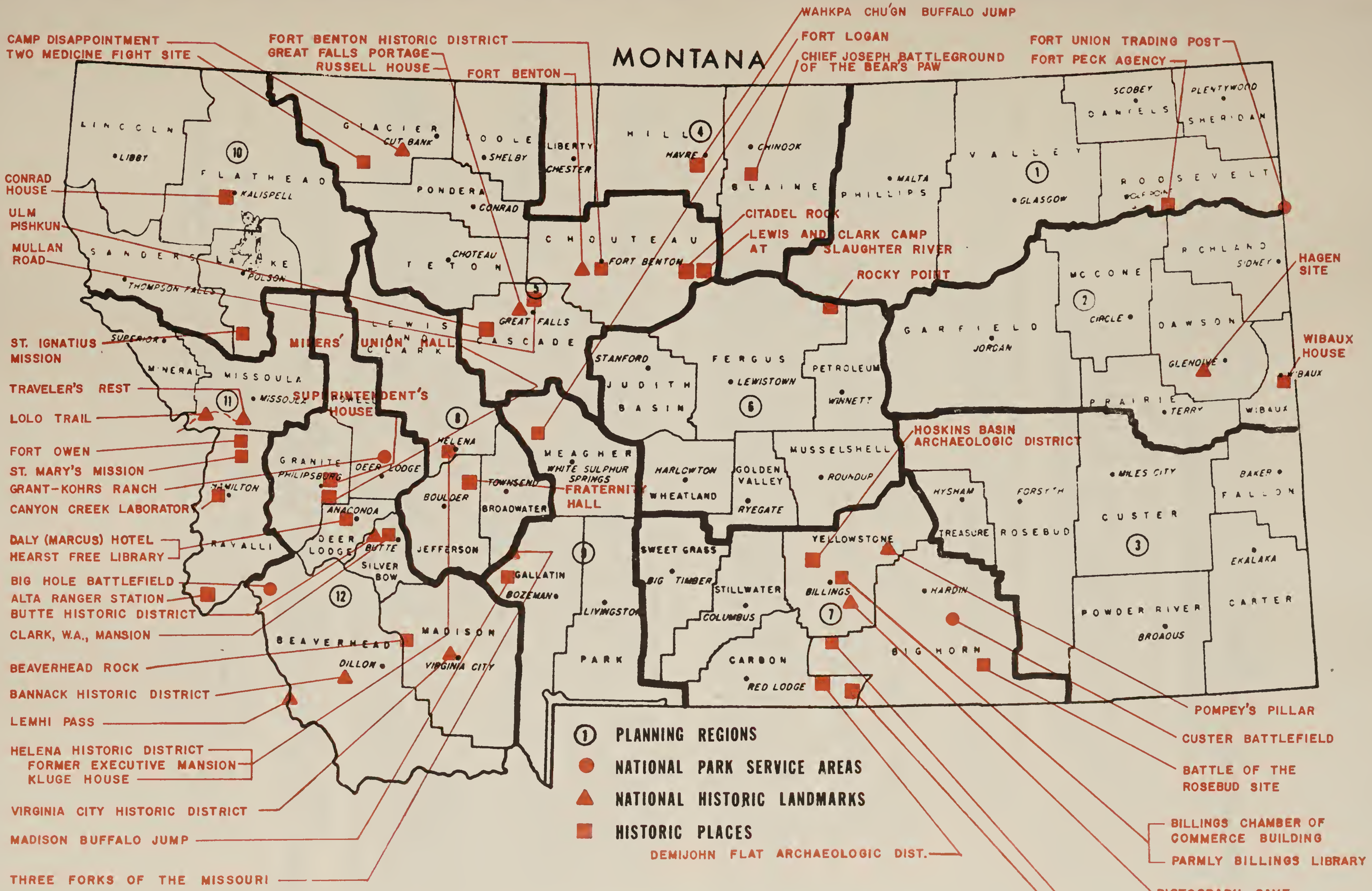
TABLE I--SUMMARY OF NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES

Totals by County	As of 6/30/75	FY 1974/75 Additions
Beaverhead	3	
Big Horn	3	
Blaine	1	
Carbon		2
Cascade	2	2
Chouteau	2	2
Dawson	1	
Deer Lodge	2	
Fergus		1
Flathead		1
Gallatin	2	

Totals by Themes	As of 6/30/74	FY 1974/75 Additions
(Some sites qualify under more than one theme)		
Aboriginal Americans		
prehistoric	3	5
historic	1	
The Arts		
architecture	5	4
art (painting, sculpture)	1	
music/literature/theatre	0	
landscape arch./urban planning	0	

Totals by County	As of 6/30/75	FY 1974/75 Additions
Glacier	1	
Granite		2
Hill		1
Jefferson		1
Lake	1	
Lewis & Clark	3	
Madison	2	
Meagher	1	
Missoula	2	
Pondera	1	
Powell	1	
Ravalli	3	1
Roosevelt	2	
Silver Bow	2	
Wibaux	1	
Yellowstone	4	1
PREVIOUS TOTAL	40	
NEW ADDITIONS		14
GRAND TOTAL	54	

Totals by Themes	As of 6/30/74	FY 1974/75 Additions
Conservation	0	1
Education	2	
Exploration & Settlement		
exploration	9	2
settlement	2	
Military Affairs		
Army-Indian wars	6	
Other	0	
Political Affairs	6	
Recreation	0	
Science	1	
Society		
religion/ philosophy	2	
social/ humanitarian	2	
Technology		
agriculture/ animal husb.	2	
commerce/ communication/ transportation	4	4
engineering/ industry	1	
fur trade era	2	1
mining frontier	4	3
PREVIOUS TOTALS	53	
NEW ADDITIONS		21
GRAND TOTAL	74	


MONTANA
CAMP DISAPPOINTMENT
TWO MEDICINE FIGHT SITE
CONRAD HOUSE
ULM PISHKUN
MULLAN ROAD
ST. IGNATIUS MISSION
TRAVELER'S REST
LOLO TRAIL
FORT OWEN
ST. MARY'S MISSION
GRANT-KOHRS RANCH
CANYON CREEK LABORATORY
DALY (MARCUS) HOTEL
HEARST FREE LIBRARY
BIG HOLE BATTLEFIELD
ALTA RANGER STATION
BUTTE HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLARK, W.A., MANSION
BEAVERHEAD ROCK
BANNACK HISTORIC DISTRICT
LEMHI PASS
HELENA HISTORIC DISTRICT
FORMER EXECUTIVE MANSION
KLUGE HOUSE
VIRGINIA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT
MADISON BUFFALO JUMP
THREE FORKS OF THE MISSOURI
FORT BENTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
GREAT FALLS PORTAGE
RUSSELL HOUSE
FORT BENTON
WAHKPA CHU'GN BUFFALO JUMP
FORT LOGAN
CHIEF JOSEPH BATTLEGROUND OF THE BEAR'S PAW
CITADEL ROCK
LEWIS AND CLARK CAMP AT SLAUGHTER RIVER
ROCKY POINT
MINERS' UNION HALL
SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE
FRATERNITY HALL
HOSKINS BASIN ARCHAEOLOGIC DISTRICT
FORT UNION TRADING POST
FORT PECK AGENCY
HAGEN SITE
WIBAUX HOUSE
POMPEY'S PILLAR
CUSTER BATTLEFIELD
BATTLE OF THE ROSEBUD SITE
BILLINGS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
PARMLY BILLINGS LIBRARY
PICTOGRAPH CAVE
CHIEF PLENTY COUPS MEMORIAL
PRETTY CREEK ARCHAEOLOGIC DIST.
DEMIJOHN FLAT ARCHAEOLOGIC DIST.
LINCOLN
LIBBY
FLATHEAD
KALISPELL
SANDERS
LAKE
POLSON
THOMPSON FALLS
SUPERIOR
MINERAL
MISSOULA
MISSOULA
RAVALLI
HAMILTON
GRANITE
PHILIPSBURG
POWELL
DEER LODGE
DEER LODGE
ANACONDA
SILVER BOW
BUTTE
BEAVERHEAD
DILLON
MADISON
VIRGINIA CITY
JEFFERSON
BOULDER
LEWIS AND CLARK
HELENA
BROADWATER
TOWNSEND
GALLATIN
BOZEMAN
PARK
LIVINGSTON
MEAGHER
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS
GLACIER
CUT BANK
TOOLE
SHELBY
PONDERA
CONRAD
TETON
CHOTEAU
CASCADE
GREAT FALLS
LIBERTY
CHESTER
HILL
HAVRE
CHOUTEAU
FORT BENTON
BLAINE
CHINOOK
JUDITH BASIN
STANFORD
FERGUS
LEWISTOWN
PETROLEUM
WINNETT
WHEATLAND
HARLOWTON
GOLDEN VALLEY
RYEGATE
MUSSELSHELL
ROUNDUP
SWEET GRASS
BIG TIMBER
STILLWATER
COLUMBUS
CARBON
RED LODGE
YELLOWSTONE
BILLINGS
BIG HORN
HARDIN
TREASURE
HYSHAM
ROSEBUD
FORSYTH
PHILLIPS
MALTA
VALLEY
GLASGOW
GARFIELD
JORDAN
MC CONE
CIRCLE
DANIELS
SCOBEY
SHERIDAN
PLENTYWOOD
ROOSEVELT
WOLF POINT
RICHLAND
SIDNEY
DAWSON
GLENDIVE
PRAIRIE
TERRY
WIBAUX
WIBAUX
CUSTER
MILES CITY
FALLON
BAKER
CARTER
EKALAKA
POWDER RIVER
BROADUS
1
2
3
4
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6
7
8
9
10
11
12
① PLANNING REGIONS
● NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS
▲ NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS
■ HISTORIC PLACES

NATIONAL REGISTER SITES IN MONTANA

D. CONKLIN 12/73

Above totals include:

13 + 0 = 13 National Historic Landmarks

4 + 0 = 4 National Park System units

0 + 1 = 1 Within National Park System units

3 + 4 = 7 Other federally administered properties

26 + 5 = 31 Locally or privately owned properties

7 + 4 = 11 State owned/administered properties

Fiscal Year 1974/1975 State Historical Register Additions

The Montana State Historical Register was set up as a result of the State Antiquities Act passed by the legislature of 1973. Its purpose is to identify and protect historic, archaeologic, paleontologic, scientific and cultural sites and objects within the State of Montana. The Register established a list of distinction identifying properties worthy of preservation for their value to the citizens of Montana.

The program is administered by the Recreation and Parks Division of the Department of Fish and Game. It provides several unique benefits to the owners of historic properties who desire to preserve these irreplaceable resources as visible reminders of our past. First and foremost, as mentioned above, the property becomes a registered State Historic Site as an official recognition of its value to the heritage of Montana. Second, and equally as important, registered properties are protected from theft, damage and destruction by law under the State Antiquities Act. Penalties up to $1,000 fine and 6 months imprisonment can be imposed for violations. Third, the owner is released from liability on a registered property while it is under the control of the Department of Fish and Game. Fourth, registered properties are eligible for marking and preservation by the Department. Fifth, privately owned property can be registered for as long as the owner desires.

There are basically three ways an historic site may be added to the State Historical Register:

(a) If the property is located in state school or forest lands, the State Board of Land Commissioners is authorized to designate the site upon recommendation by the Department of Fish and Game and the Montana Historical Society.

(b) If the property is located on land administered by a state or federal agency or a private owner, the Department of Fish and Game is authorized to sign an agreement with the owner to designate the site and bring it under the protection of the law.

(c) If the property is located on Department of Fish and Game administered lands, the site may be designated by the State Historic Preservation Officer who is the Administrator of the Recreation and Parks Division.

There are several steps that must be followed, however, before a property can be designated as a State Historic Site. First of all, the property must be inventoried and historical research done to establish its importance and tell its story. At this time, a preliminary evaluation of the site is made by the Recreation and Parks Division in consultation with members of the Historic Sites and Antiquities Advisory Council. This is the advisory council established by the Governor under the State Antiquities Act with recognized qualifications in history and related disciplines.

If the site shows potential, it is then field checked and photographed and further researched if necessary. When enough background information has been gathered, the property is then evaluated using the Historic Evaluation Criteria developed by the Division of Recreation and Parks.

The site together with its total rating under the Criteria is then presented to the Historic Sites and Antiquities Advisory Council for their final recommendation. If the recommendation is favorable, then the final nomination, management plan and antiquities agreement are prepared. After the State Historic Preservation Officer signs the nomination form, and the plan and agreement are approved by the owner and the Fish and Game Commission, the property then becomes a registered State Historic Site.

The laws enacted to protect historic properties as referenced above are enforced by the Department of Fish and Game. Damage of any kind to a registered site is punishable by law. Additionally, a permit from the Department of Fish and Game is required before work of any kind is undertaken on registered site.

The properties added to and presently listed on the State Historical Register, as of the end of the second year it has been in effect, are summarized below in Table II.

TABLE II--STATE REGISTER PROPERTIES

Totals by County	As of 6/30/74	FY 1974/75 Additions
Big Horn	1	
Blaine	1	
Cascade		1
Chouteau		1
Gallatin	1	
Lewis & Clark	1	1
Ravalli	1	
PREVIOUS TOTAL	5	
NEW ADDITIONS		3
GRAND TOTAL	8	

Totals by Themes	As of 6-30-74	FY 1974/75 Additions
(Some sites qualify under more than one theme)		
Aboriginal Americans		
prehistoric	1	1
historic	1	
Exploration & Settlement		
settlement	1	1
Military Affairs		
Army-Indian wars	1	
Political Affairs	1	
Society		
social/ humanitarian	1	
Technology	1	1
PREVIOUS TOTAL	7	
NEW ADDITIONS		3
GRAND TOTAL		10

Above totals include:

0 Federally administered properties

1 + 1 = 2 Locally or privately owned properties

4 + 2 = 6 State owned/administered properties

Current Properties in State Inventory

Table III lists the current totals by county and by theme of all properties listed in the official state inventory (Volume II) as of the end of fiscal year 1974/1975.

TABLE III--STATE INVENTORY PROPERTIES

June 30, 1975

Totals by County	
Beaverhead	137
Big Horn	206
Blaine	22
Broadwater	36
Carbon	112
Carter	11
Cascade	31
Chouteau	91
Custer	35
Daniels	1
Dawson	12
Deer Lodge	6
Fallon	3
Fergus	27
Flathead	48
Gallatin	147
Garfield	7
Glacier	13
Golden Valley	14
Granite	47
Hill	116
Jefferson	34
Judith Basin	14
Lake	62

Totals by Theme (some sites qualify under more than one theme)	
Aboriginal Americans	
prehistoric	2,138
historic	47
The Arts	
architecture	115
landscape architecture/ urban planning	3
music/literature/theatre	6
painting/sculpture	4
Conservation	6
Education	25
Exploration & Settlement	
exploration	29
settlement	15
Military Affairs	
army-Indian wars	59
other	7
Political Affairs	39
Recreation	9
Science	1
Society	
religion/philosophy	23
social/humanitarian	31

Totals by County

Lewis & Clark	76
Liberty	24
Lincoln	46
McCone	5
Madison	75
Meagher	37
Mineral	26
Missoula	55
Musselshell	25
Park	77
Petroleum	7
Phillips	53
Pondera	4
Powder River	182
Powell	85
Prairie	6
Ravalli	32
Richland	30
Roosevelt	16
Rosebud	123
Sanders	84
Sheridan	10
Silver Bow	27
Stillwater	19
Sweetgrass	28

Totals by Theme

Technology	
agriculture/animal husb.	24
commerce/communication/transportation	116
engineering/industry	9
fur trade era	37
mining frontier	77
TOTAL	2,810

(continued from left)

Totals by County

Teton	29
Toole	41
Treasure	26
Valley	9
Wheatland	18
Wibaux	9
Yellowstone	165
Yellowstone National Park	44
TOTAL	2,725

Above totals include:

117 + 742 = 859 Federally administered properties

318 + 1,219 = 1,537 Locally or privately-owned properties

45 + 284 = 329 State-owned/administered properties

SYNOPSIS OF LONG-RANGE PRESERVATION PLANS

The guiding principles of the historic preservation program have been set forth in the chapter entitled "A Philosophy of Preservation" in Volume I of the Plan. The purpose of this section is to develop from those principles, definite goals to strive for in the course of our efforts at historic preservation. As steps in attaining these goals, the primary objectives for the next decade are also listed below.

It is well to bear in mind that historic preservation is still subject to events and circumstances that cannot be anticipated and that long-range planning is possible only in broad terms. Although the guiding principles and basic goals will remain fairly constant over the next decade, the specific objectives for attaining the goals will change and be constantly re-evaluated as circumstances dictate.

The goals (a) and objectives (1) for the next decade then, are:

(a) To protect cultural resources from all phenomena which threaten to diminish their quantity or quality.

(1) Give special consideration to acquiring, protecting, or restoring historic sites when favorable circumstances warrant. Whenever possible, historic sites will be acquired in conjunction with lands for game, fish and recreational purposes.

(2) Make a special effort to protect sites that are in immediate danger of loss or impairment, either by agreement, easement, acquisition or condemnation if warranted.

(b) To prevent the eradication of significant scientific, historic, architectural, archaeologic, and cultural resources.

(1) Complete the statewide survey of historic sites with substantiating data for each listing.

(2) Increase the level of funding for surveys, planning, acquisition, and preservation of sites.

(3) Press for state and federal legislation to further encourage the preservation of historic resources--in land use planning, tax incentives, and local zoning and building codes. Introduce legislation of this nature into the next legislative session in 1977.

(4) Encourage owners of historic sites and structures to preserve or restore them through the State Antiquities Act as well as the National Register program.

(5) Provide interim protection and preservation of sites with low priorities for restoration funding. Alert the Enforcement Division to the need for special efforts in selected areas.

(6) Give high priority to stabilizing and restoring sites where physical remains are sufficient to become an integral part of the interpretation.

(c) To improve the public's awareness and knowledge of historic and cultural resources to enhance their appreciation and understanding of these resources.

(1) Conduct multi-media public information programs statewide to "bring preservation to the people". This program will be pursued in conjunction with the Environment and Information Division.

(2) Request that county historical societies and local organizations participate in the statewide survey.

(3) Make available to the public information on the program for preserving historic sites through cooperation with the Department of Fish and Game and Montana Historical Society publications and programs.

(4) Encourage and participate in programs of educational institutions designed to develop a concern for conserving all natural and cultural resources and appreciation for our historical heritage.

(d) To present an authentic history of the past by providing a balanced program for preservation giving proper emphasis to all events, eras, movements and persons of the past.

(1) Research, document and interpret history with fair representation of all aspects and as little distortion as possible relying on scholars in the field for expert direction.

(2) Avoid an over-emphasis on restoring and interpreting the notorious to the neglect of the subtle but more far-reaching events of the past.

(e) To give highest priority to acquiring, protecting, restoring and reconstructing those sites of greatest significance in the history of the nation and the state.

(1) Preserve and restore as first priority those sites designated by the Secretary of the Interior as National Historic Landmarks.

(2) Encourage and promote local preservation projects to protect and restore sites of state and national significance in local or private ownership.

(f) To provide for use and enjoyment by the public of historic resources in appropriate ways, consonant with the need for preservation and protection.

(1) Provide appropriate means of access, public use facilities and interpretive materials at all state administered historic properties.

(2) Encourage local historical societies and organizations to structure their programs to create an appreciation for identifiable historic resources in their regions.

(3) Encourage private owners of historic properties through the State Antiquities Act to make them available, in appropriate ways, for public use and appreciation.

(4) Provide on-site interpretation at various types of archaeologic sites, where compatible with preservation, to enhance the public's appreciation and enjoyment of these resources.

(g) To coordinate with government, public and private bodies to insure the recognition, appreciation and protection of historic resources.

(1) Institute a series of conferences between the historic preservation staff and professionals in the fields of anthropology, archaeology and paleontology to discuss the problems of preservation, protection and interpretation.

(2) Develop and use the expertise available at Montana's colleges and universities in the field of historic surveys, significance, and preservation.

(3) Work closely with federal and state agencies through workshops, and informal meetings to identify and protect public owned historic properties.

(4) Assist local organizations and individuals in their search for technical information regarding preservation projects.

(5) Enlist the aid of local organizations in carrying out preservation projects and surveys.

PLANS AND PROGRAMS FOR
FISCAL YEARS 1975/1976 TO 1977/1978

The long-term goals and objectives previously developed are translated into definite work proposals for the next three fiscal years in this section. Outlined below are the proposed programs for continuing Montana's historical survey, preservation plan, National and State Register nominations; and most important, the actual preservation projects.

Proposed Survey and Planning Work--1975/1976

Survey and Inventory

Plans have been made to expand the state staff during the upcoming fiscal year and thus increase the ability to respond to historic preservation requests and increase the survey efforts.

A professional historian has been employed on a temporary basis to refine inventory information, assist in preparing National Register nominations and to collect information on additional properties for the statewide inventory.

Negotiations have been initiated to contract for an historical-architectect on a continuing "on-call" basis to evaluate selected properties for nomination to the State and National Registers and for assistance in actual preservation project planning.

Also, the Director of the Statewide Archaeological Survey, a state-employed professional archaeologist, will have his office incorporated as a branch of the preservation office by formal agreement and funding will be provided for archaeological survey efforts leading to additions to the statewide inventory and continued refinement of a computerized archaeological site inventory retrieval system.

This year, funding and personnel increases will allow the Division of Recreation and Parks to allocate additional staff time exclusively to the preservation program.

The conferences held as planned last fiscal year between state, federal, and local organizations outlined the need to sponsor several "historic preservation awareness" workshops beginning with state government agencies. These "awareness" workshops will be held at several month intervals beginning in the fall within the Department of Fish and Game.

This Division is also working in close cooperation with the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Department of Lands, and other agencies to contract for cultural resources surveys in conjunction with proposed land uses under their jurisdiction.

The Division staff will also continue to monitor federal agency inventory efforts and assist these whenever possible.

The additional personnel and efforts described above will result in estimated additions to the statewide inventory at the end of this fiscal year of about 300 to 500 properties, over half of which should be archaeological sites.

Statewide Survey Completed	Estimated Percentage
Total - end of fiscal year 1974/1975	60%
To be completed - fiscal year 1975/1976	5%
Estimated completion - end of fiscal year 1975/1976	65%

State Plan

The second edition of the Montana Historic Preservation Plan, which was submitted to the National Park Service in December, 1973, has undergone revision and clarification prior to public distribution. This was completed and the Plan will now be published and distributed to all interested agencies and organizations by the end of the summer. Included in the publication will be an up-to-date statewide inventory in Volume II, and the Volume III Annual Preservation Program.

National and State Register Nominations

Below are listed the sites presently approved for nomination to the National and State Registers during fiscal year 1975/1976 by the Governor's Historic Sites and Antiquities Advisory Council.

Established by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the National Register of Historic Places is the official schedule of the nation's cultural and historical properties worth saving. It provides an inventory of irreplaceable resources which all Americans should strive to see preserved and protected as important tangible reminders of our heritage.

Name	Theme	National Register	State Register
Bad Pass Trail	Aboriginal Americans	X	
Bighorn River Mouth Historic District	Military Affairs, Technology	X	X
Capitol Square, Helena	The Arts, Political Affairs	X	X
Child (W.C.) Ranch	The Arts, Technology	X	X
Coal Banks Landing	Technology	X	X
Cow Island Landing Historic District	Military Affairs, Technology	X	X
Dryhead Buffalo Jump	Aboriginal Americans		X
Eagle Rock	Technology	X	X
Fort Assiniboine	Military Affairs	X	X
Fort Maginnis	Military Affairs	X	X
Fort McKenzie	Technology	X	X
Gallatin City Hotel	Technology	X	X
Garnet Historic District	Technology	X	
Gates of the Mountains	Exploration & Settlement		X
Gillian Hall, Elkhorn	The Arts, Technology	X	X
Grapevine Buffalo Jumps	Aboriginal Americans	X	X
Hole-in-the-Wall	Technology	X	
Ilges Fight Site	Military Affairs	X	X
Indian Lake Writing Rock	Aboriginal Americans	X	
Judith River Mouth Historic District	Military Affairs, Technology	X	X
Lewis and Clark Camp at Belt Creek	Exploration & Settlement		X
Lewis and Clark Camp at Eagle Creek	Exploration & Settlement	X	X
Lewis and Clark Camp at Marias River	Exploration & Settlement	X	X

Table Continued

Name	Theme	National Register	State Register
Marysville	Technology	X	X
Medicine Rocks State Park	Aboriginal Americans		X
Miners Caves, Roundup	Technology	X	X
Pablo Island and Rapids	Technology	X	
Petroglyph Canyon	Aboriginal Americans	X	
Pilot Rock	Technology	X	X
Priest Butte	Society		X
Red Bluff Stage Station	The Arts, Technology	X	X
Salish House I	Technology	X	X
Shriver Post Office	Exploration & Settlement	X	X
Stevens 1855 Treaty Site	Political Affairs	X	X
Tiger Butte	Aboriginal Americans, Exploration & Settlement	X	
Timber Ridge Site	Aboriginal Americans	X	X
Whites Bar	Technology		X
Additional sites	Various	4	1
Total National Register Nominations		35	
Total State Register Nominations			30

Thematic Analysis

The thematic analysis details the rationale behind the selection of specific preservation projects proposed for the upcoming three fiscal years. This section is based on the Apportionment Warrant for the fiscal year immediately ahead. It is a list of specific projects and the proposed source of funding for each. Also based on the Apportionment Warrant are Summary Charts I and II which project the proposed dollar amounts to be spent in the two fiscal years beyond that represented by the Apportionment Warrant.

It is quite difficult to plan ahead accurately the proposed work projects for two years beyond the 1975/1976 fiscal year. There are several reasons for this, one being the availability of matching funds. When projects are proposed, the funds necessary to complete them are requested based on the present availability of state and local matching capability. As is often the case, the total amount requested is not received, and it is often not known how much will be received until almost half of the fiscal year has gone by.

This situation often makes it necessary to carry some projects for several fiscal years thus delaying others and incuring added expenses as well due to the time lag. Other projects must be eliminated completely when federal funding is delayed as local matching capability changes rapidly in some cases. Of course, state law does not presently allow federal money to be spent on privately owned historic sites.

The historic resource evaluation criteria that has been tested will assist in determining allocation priorities for a balanced preservation program; but even so, funding delays and cutbacks may continue to disrupt the orderly planning process in the near future.

Fiscal year 1975/1976. Many of the proposed projects for the upcoming fiscal year are continuations of projects begun last year. The rationale for both continuing and new projects are discussed below:

1. Survey and Planning
   Theme: not applicable
   Objectives in selection:

The survey and planning effort for the upcoming fiscal year will concentrate, as mentioned previously, on three broad areas: 1) adding a number of sites of all themes from "critical" areas to the statewide inventory, 2) refining inventory listings and responding to requests on sites, and 3) nominating significant sites to the National Register of Historic Places and the State Historical Register.

2. Helena Historic District - Restoration
Theme: Political Affairs, Society, Technology
Objectives in selection:

This year funds are again being requested to match private funding for restoration of the facades of nearly a dozen buildings of the historic Last Chance Gulch central business district. Federal regulations require that the buildings not restored in the urban renewal area to meet local seismic codes within the next fiscal year must be destroyed as only a one-year extension has been granted.

It is imperative to maintain the integrity of this central core area where gold was discovered, a raw mining camp flourished, a commerce center grew, a political center was established and where the architecture reflects on opulence and style never to be repeated.

Out of a total request last fiscal year of over $874,000 for this item, only $120,000 was received for allocation and covered the partial restoration costs for only two buildings.

3. Bannack Historic District - General Acquisition
Theme: Exploration and Settlement and Political Affairs
Objectives in Selection:

This project will enable the state to continue its long-range objective to restore, preserve and portray for the citizens and visitors, the history, life and times of the beginnings of the state in terms of the first territorial capital.

This project was submitted last fiscal year as well but the limited funds available necessitated canceling the project and resubmitting it again this year.

There are numerous structures as yet privately owned in the Bannack vicinity. These buildings are available only sporadically and usually by a fortuitous circumstance. The current development of the state-owned properties has lessened the desire of the owners to sell and has increased the asking price. Therefore, a project can be conceived only in this fashion, i.e., maintaining the propensity to acquire sites as they suddenly become available.

4. Bannack Historic District - Preservation of Structures on Hope Placer (Alborn) Acquisition.

(Same as Above)

5. Bannack Historic District - Fire Suppression System and Power Line Burial.

(Same as Above)

6. Bannack Historic District: Decker House Preservation
Theme: Same as Above
Objectives in selection:

The Bannack Decker House project is a further attempt toward the long-range goal of stabilizing and preserving the original remaining structures at Bannack as well as acquiring private inholdings. The goal is to make Bannack a fine example of the first state capitol and the old gold mining camp which it was. This, of course, furthers the efforts in the Industry-Mining, Political, and Architecture themes and the mining frontier historical era.

7. Bannack Historic District - Development as State Bicentennial Project.
Theme: Same as above
Objectives in selection:

This project envisions the full development of Bannack for public visitation during our nation's bicentennial year. It will be the first example in the state of full and authentic restoration and the public will actually see a variety of preservation activities in all stages of completion. It is anticipated that the increased awareness spurred by this and other concurrent Bannack projects will be the catalyst for beginning many local preservation projects across the state.

8. Hearst Free Library - Roof Restoration.
Theme: Education
Objectives in selection:

The library represents the value and worth that early residents who became wealthy placed on education. The preservation and continued use of this structure is a tribute to their foresight for others.

9. Conrad House - Roof Restoration.
Theme: Technology (commerce)
Objectives in selection:

One of the first, and still the most elegant, houses in Kalispell, this early Norman mansion reflects the life style of Charles Conrad who stepped off a steamboat in Fort Benton and through wise and careful business ventures accumulated a fortune while at the same time developing and guiding the growth of Montana.

10. Former Executive Mansion - Carriage House Restoration.
Theme: Art (architecture), Political Affairs
Objectives in selection:

This Victorian Mansion is one of the many in Helena but is the only such residence restored, furnished and open to the public that interprets the life style and times of the state's early governors. The house, grounds and carriage house are being restored to their original appearance and beauty.

Fiscal years 1976/1977 and 1977/1978. The tentatively proposed work projects for these years reflect a variety of themes based on an analysis of the recently developed Historic Resource Evaluation Criteria. Several of the more important major projects revealed in this analysis are summarized below.

A major effort will be undertaken to acquire and/or develop many of the sites in Montana that are nationally and regionally significant because of the activities that took place there and the resources they represent, as well as the structures that may have been built later. Among these sites are several archaeological and aboriginal sites that represent the majority of man's existence in Montana although few have been restored, developed or interpreted.

Sites and districts along the major waterways of the state will also be acquired and/or developed since they represent white man's earliest, most concentrated and longest contact with Montana and her resources.

For example, the Three Forks of the Missouri figured importantly in the exploration and settlement of the state. The Missouri became a major travel route and the exploration of its tributaries brought significant development in other fields. The river is no less important today, with the significance of the water resource to this and other states.

The story of the river is important in conservation, agriculture, history and early-day commerce and its role in the state development should be portrayed for its people.

Within two fiscal years, a significant amount of revenue will accumulate for use by the Recreation and Parks Division for acquisition of historic and recreational resources. The 1975 state legislature enacted a law to establish a trust fund from proceeds collected through resource extraction taxes on coal and part of this fund will be used for acquisition of sites approved by the legislature. Expanded acquisition plans are following the goals mentioned previously.

NOTE: In accordance with the provisions of the national Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, flood insurance will be secured for any affected projects in the appropriate amounts and continued for not less than the anticipated economic or useful life on federally assisted properties.

SUMMARY CHART I

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places

SUMMARY OF PLANNED PROJECTS

Date of Report 6-30-75 Fiscal Year 1976/ 1977 State Montana

I. Planned Projects (including National Historic Landmark projects):

	Number	State Share	Federal Share
Survey & Planning	1	25,000	25,000
Acquisition	3	131,000	131,000
Development	14	440,000	440,000
TOTALS	18	596,000	596,000

II. Planned National Historic Landmark Projects:

	Number	State Share	Federal Share
Acquisition	1	15,000	15,000
Development	5	60,000	60,000
TOTALS	6	75,000	75,000

SUMMARY CHART II

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places

SUMMARY OF PLANNED PROJECTS

Date of Report 6-30-75 Fiscal Year 1977/ 1978 State Montana

I. Planned Projects (including National Historic Landmark projects):

	Number	State Share	Federal Share
Survey & Planning	1	40,000	40,000
Acquisition	8	220,000	220,000
Development	15	380,000	380,000
TOTALS	24	640,000	640,000

II. Planned National Historic Landmark Projects:

	Number	State Share	Federal Share
Acquisition	1	20,000	20,000
Development	3	150,000	150,000
TOTALS	4	170,000	170,000

CURRENT MEMBERS OF THE HISTORIC SITES AND ANTIQUITIES ADVISORY COUNCIL

Mr. William H. Browning
(specialty: art)

Education

Englewood High School, Ohio. Graduated in 1933.
Dayton Art School, Ohio. Graduated in 1937.
Special emphasis: Commercial art.
Leica Technical Photo School Course. Completed in 1962.

Experience

1937-1946: Commercial art profession in Dayton, Ohio and Denver, Colorado; worked with sales contest company, printing firm, and public relations at Delco Division of General Motors.
1946: Owned and operated a restaurant in Centerville, Ohio.
1947-1950: Owned and operated ranch at Ennis, Montana.
1950: Travel Promotion Director of the Montana Chamber of Commerce in Helena.
1951-1959: Served as Executive Vice President and Travel Director.
1960-1966: Served as Travel Promotion Director.
1967-Present: Free-lance professional outdoor writer and photographer. Host for nearly 100 outdoor writer visits for promotion of Montana outdoor recreation since 1950.

Publications

Articles and thousands of photos covering all phases of travel, recreation and wildlife have appeared in national magazines and books such as *Field and Stream*, *Outdoor Life*, and *The American Sportsman Quarterly*.

Dr. Merrill G. Burlingame
(specialty: history)

Education

State University of Iowa, Iowa City.
Degrees: Bachelor of Arts. 1927
Master of Arts. 1928
Doctor of Philosophy. 1936
Special emphasis: History

Experience

1929-1931: Professor of History, Montana State University, Bozeman.
1932-1965: Professor of History, Head of Department of History, Montana State University, Bozeman.
1951-Present: Member, Board of Trustees, Montana Historical Society, Helena.
1967-1969: President, Board of Trustees, Montana Historical Society, Helena.

Honors

Professor Emeritus, History, Montana State University.
Founding member of the Montana Institute of the Arts, 1948.
Member of the American Historical Association, Pacific Coast Branch.
Member of the Organization of American Historians.
Member of the American Association for State and Local History.
Member of other civic and fraternal organizations.

Publications

The Montana Frontier, 1942
A History of Montana, Vols. 1 and 2, with K. Ross Toole, 1957.
Editor of From Wilderness to Statehood, A History of Montana, author: J. M. Hamilton, 1957.
A History of Montana State University, 1968.
Miscellaneous magazine articles.

Dr. John N. DeHaas, Jr.

(specialty: architecture)

Education

Texas A & M University, College Station.
Degrees: Bachelor of Architecture. 1948
Master of Education. 1950

Experience

1947: Draftsman with W. B. Clarkson, Architect, Fort Worth, Texas.
1947-1948: Designer with Candill, Rowlett and Scott, Architects, Bryan, Texas.
1951-Present: Professor, School of Architecture, Montana State University, Bozeman.
1960-1962: Designer with William B. Grabow, Architect, Bozeman, Montana.
1962: Project Supervisor of Historic American Buildings Survey team with headquarters in San Francisco, California.

1963,1965: Project Supervisor of Historic American Buildings Survey team with headquarters in Bozeman, Montana.
1964: Survey of Montana's ghost towns and early mining cities using grant funds.
1966-1967: Preparation of historical and architectural evaluation reports for Historic American Buildings Survey program.
1973: Survey of Historic architecture in Montana for the Recreation and Parks Division of the Montana Department of Fish and Game, Helena.

Honors

Licensed architect, state of Montana, 1954; state of Minnesota, 1962.
National Council of Architects Registration Board Certificate, 1958.
Rehmann Scholarship to Teachers of Architecture Institute, Aspen, Colorado, summer 1957, 1962.
Scholarship to Design Evaluation Institute, Massachusetts.
Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, summer 1960.
Listed in Who's Who in the West, vol. 8, 1963-1964 and succeeding volumes.
Listed in the Dictionary of International Biography, 1964-1965.
Preservation Officer for the Montana Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.
Member of the Society of Architectural Historians.
Member of the Western History Association.
Member of the Montana Institute of the Arts.

Publications

Montana's Historic Structures, vol. I, 1964.
"Recording Montana's Historic Structures" in Quarterly of the Montana Institute of the Arts, spring, 1967. p. 99.
"Footlights and Fire Engines," with Bernice W. DeHaas in Montana, the Magazine of Western History, October, 1967.

Mr. Dale C. Hawkins

(specialty: art, history)

Education

Sioux Falls High School, South Dakota. Graduated in 1927.

Experience

1931-1962: Worked for J.J. Newberry national retail department store chain.
1939-1943, 1947-1956: Board member and Chairman of the Billings Community Chest.

1962-Present: Owner and operator of the Dale Hawkins Real Estate Agency. Collector of over 500 books and 300 paintings on western Americana.
1967-Present: Owner of the Big Sky Gallery and Frame Shop, Billings.

Honors

Member of the Western History Association.
Member of the Los Angeles Corral of Westerners for the Preservation of Western History.
Member of the Montana Territorial Centennial Commission.
Member of the Yellowstone County Historical Society.
Member of the Montana Historical Society.
Member of the Board of Directors, Montana State Chamber of Commerce.
Member of the Montana Planning and Economic Development Commission.
Member of various local and state civic organizations.

Mr. Kenneth L. Korte*

(specialty: exhibits and interpretation)

Education

Eastern Wyoming College, Torrington
Chadron State College, Nebraska

Experience

High school art teacher, Nebraska
Interpretive specialist, National Park Service
Exhibits and interpretive specialist, Fort Laramie National Historic Site.
Private museums and interpretive service in Sheridan, Wyoming.
1973-1974: Curator, Montana Historical Society
1974-1975: Acting Director, Montana Historical Society
1975: Director, Montana Historical Society

Publications

Libby Dam Interpretive Plan

* new member - approval pending

Dr. Dee C. Taylor
(specialty: archaeology)

Education

University of Utah, Salt Lake City
    Degrees: Bachelor of Arts. 1951
             Master of Arts. 1953
    Special emphasis: Archaeology
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
    Degree: Doctor of Philosophy. 1957
    Special emphasis: Archaeology

Experience

1951-1955: Archaeological field supervisor for projects in Utah and Nevada.
1957-1958: Project Director for archaeological survey in Yellowstone National Park.
1958: Archaeologist, National Park Service. Excavations in Badlands National Monument.
1959: Archaeologist, National Park Service. Excavations at Elkhorn Ranch Site in Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota.
1962: Project Director for National Park Service Fort Peck Reservoir Archaeological Survey.
1958-1963: Supervisor for historic archaeological excavations at Fort Owen, Montana.
1966-1967: Project Director for National Park Service historic archaeological survey of Kootenai River.
1957-Present: Professor of Anthropology at the University of Montana, Missoula.
1968: Co-director, Pryor Mountains Archaeological Project, National Park Service. Excavations at the Wilsall Site and the Madison Buffalo Jump, and National Park Service survey of two dam sites in west Montana.

Honors

Member of Phi Kappa Phi.
Member of Sigma Xi.
Member of Alpha Kappa Delta.
Member of Phi Sigma national biological sciences honorary.
Member of University of Michigan Research Club.
Post Doctoral Fellowship, Horace H. Rockham School of Graduate Study, University of Michigan, 1957.
Listed in American Men of Science.
Listed in Who's Who in American Education.
Fellow, American Anthropological Association.
Associate, Current Anthropology.
Member, Board of Directors and past president, Montana Archaeological Society.
Chairman, Social Sciences Section, Montana Academy of Sciences.
Member, American Ethnological Society.
Member, Society for American Archaeology.
Lecturer in anthropology for National Science Foundations.
Visiting Scientist Program, 1961-1967.

Referee, proposals in anthropology, National Science Foundation.
Anthropological consultant, Project Headstart, 1965.

Publications (major ones to date)

"The Garrison Site", University of Utah Anthropological Papers, No. 16. 1954.
"Two Fremont Sites and Their Position in Southwestern Prehistory", University of Utah Anthropological Papers, No. 29. 1957.
Editor of Archaeology in Montana. 1959-1962.
Salvage Archaeology in Badlands National Monument, South Dakota, National Park Service, Midwest Region, Omaha, Nebraska. 1960.
Archaeological Investigations of the Elkhorn Ranch Site, National Park Service, Midwest Region, Omaha, Nebraska. 1962.
Preliminary Archaeological Investigations in Yellowstone National Park, National Park Service, Midwest Region, Omaha, Nebraska, 1964.
Kootenai River Survey and Excavation Report, National Park Service, 1968.

Mr. Mons L. Teigen
(specialty: history)

Education

Montana State University, Bozeman
Degrees: Bachelor of Science in Range Management. 1948.
Master of Science in Range Management. 1949.
Stanford University, Stanford, California. Attended in 1966.
Special emphasis: Fiduciary Investment Seminar.

Experience

1942-1946: U.S. Marine Corps, service in South Pacific.
1940-1949: Graduate Assistant, Montana Agricultural Experiment Station. Studied range nutrition and forage preference.
1949-1961: Executive Secretary of the Montana Grass Conservation Commission. Coordinated administration of cooperative grazing areas.
1961-1970: Commissioner of State Lands and Investments for the state of Montana.
1970-Present: Executive Secretary of the Montana Stockgrowers Association.

Honors

Listed in Who's Who in the West, 1966.
Charter member and past member of Executive Board, American Society of Range Management.
Past president of the Western State Land Commissioners Association.
Governor's representative to the Public Land Law Review Commission.

Member of the Council of Natural Resources and Development.
Member of the Montana University System Coal Resources Research Council.
Member of the Advisory Committee on Recreation and Parks.
Member of the Advisory Committee on Job Classification Salary Standards.

Publications

Handbook of Regulations, Montana Grass Conservation Commission. 1955.

48. The major costs of preservation are often not visible although necessary.

CURRENT MEMBERS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION STAFF

Mr. Ashley C. Roberts

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)
(time spent - 35%)

Education

Beaverhead County High School, Dillon, Montana. Graduated in 1929.
Western Montana College of Education, Dillon, Montana. Diploma Graduate, 1931.
Western Montana College of Education, Dillon. Summer, 1932.

Experience

1931-1942: Eleven years of teaching school - Intermediate and Junior High levels at Dutton, Montana and Troy, Montana.
1942-1946: Senior Interviewer and Office Manager for War Manpower Commission, U. S. Employment Service , Havre, Hardin, Billings and Lewistown, Montana.
1946-1953: Manager, Chamber of Commerce at Lewistown and Helena, Montana.
1953-1965: Director, State Parks Division, State Highway Department.
1965-1973: Assistant Chief, Recreation and Parks Division, Montana Department of Fish and Game.
1973-Present: Administrator, Recreation and Parks Division.

Mr. Elner H. Thompson

(specialty: landscape architecture
and long range planning)
(time spent - 50%)

Education

Utah State University, Logan, Utah.
  Degree: Bachelor of Science. 1951
  Major: Landscape Architecture.
Texas Technology College.
  Degree: Master of Science. 1963
  Special emphasis: Planning and park administration. Development of first Comprehensive Parks Plan for state of Texas.
  Emphasis in graduate work on history with specialty in historic writing, historic research, historic interpretation. 1963

Experience

1957-1961: Instructor, Montana State University, horticulture and landscape planning.
1963-1965: Management training position, assistance on State Recreation Plan.
1965: Washington State Park and Recreation Commission--emphasis State Recreation Plan.
1966: Regional Recreation Manager, Colorado State Fish and Game Department.
1966-1974: Project Coordinator, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Grants-in-Aid Program, Montana Department of Fish and Game. Assisted in development of State Recreation Plan.
1972-Present: Bureau Chief, Planning and Program Administration. Responsibility of Historic Sites Preservation Plan and State Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Publications

Texas Tech University, Southwest Library Collection - original paper The Northward Movement of the Cattle Industry, 1963.
Comprehensive Plan, Texas State Parks System (major responsibility), 1963.
Montana Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan, 1971.
Montana Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan, 1973.
Montana State Historic Preservation Plan, 1974.

Mr. David G. Conklin

(specialty: planning)
(time spent - 90%)

Education

South Gate High School, California. Graduated in 1966.
    Special emphasis: pre-college.
East Los Angeles College, Los Angeles, California. Attended in 1965.
    Special emphasis: psychology (high school honors program).
University of Idaho, Moscow.
    Degree: Bachelor of Science. 1970
    Special emphasis: Forestry and resources management.
University of Montana, Missoula.
    Degree: Master of Science. 1972
    Special emphasis: Recreational and environmental planning and management.

Experience

1967: Summer work assisting Superintendent of Heyburn State Park, Idaho.
1971-1973: Summer work developing a recreation and historic inventory for use on Montana state lands, Helena.

1972: Teaching Assistant in recreation planning at the University of Montana, Missoula.
1972-1973: Worked as a Forestry Aide for the Lolo National Forest to develop a forestwide scenery, recreation, and historic evaluation system.
1973-Present: Historic and recreation planner for the Recreation and Parks Division of the Montana Department of Fish and Game.

Honors

Member of Phi Sigma national biological sciences honorary.
Member of Xi Sigma Pi national forestry honorary.
Member of the Society of American Foresters.
Member of the Montana Archeological Society.

Publications

"Outdoor Recreation and the Need for Urban-Wilderness" in *Western Wildlands*, April, 1974.
Montana State Historic Preservation Plan, 1974.

PHOTO CREDITS

46. Restoring the Skinner Saloon in historic Bannack State Monument -- Dick Ellis photo, Montana Department of Fish and Game.

47. Stabilizing the Meade Hotel in Bannack -- Dick Ellis photo, Montana Department of Fish and Game.

48. The major costs of preservation are often not visible although necessary -- Roy Herseth photo, Montana Department of Fish and Game.

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